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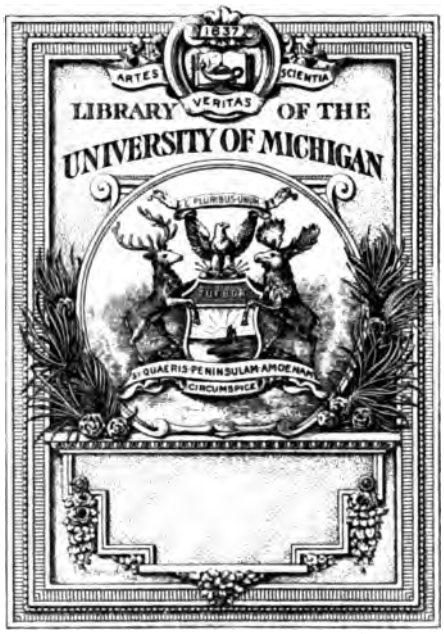
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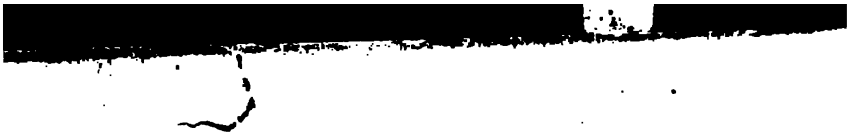
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# REPORT

OF THE

# SECRETARY OF WAR;

BEING PART OF

# THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

## TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

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IN FOUR VOLUMES.

---

VOLUME IV.

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OF THE

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## ERRATA.

P. 28, under drills, l. 11, read 6 instead of 10, and 8 instead of 22.
l. 17, read 10 instead of 29, and 6 instead of 34.
P. 360, l. 7, omit the figures 22 and 29.
l. 14, read 6 instead of 22, and 1 instead of 29.
P. 378, l. 23, read 1 instead of 34.
l. 26, read 4 instead of 34.

*For further table of contents see supplement.

# REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, D. C., September 28, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in connection with that already rendered to the major-general commanding the Army, the following report of various operations of the Inspector-General's Department for the past year. Perhaps never before in the history of the Department has there been so full and thorough a performance of all the duties devolving upon it; and it is believed that the result of the work, as partially stated in this report and its supplements, presents as complete a picture of the status and condition of the military establishment as could well be given in the limited space.

The Flurries.

At one time since my last annual report the country seemed to be on the verge of war, which served to show the eagerness with which all Americans were ready to resent indignities inflicted upon those upon whom we have imposed the duty of protecting our flag. When war seemed inevitable the response of the people to a call for men, not yet made, but anticipated, was something thoroughly gratifying. These tenders of regiments of men came spontaneously from all sections of the country, Texans being perhaps the first to offer their services in rallying around the old flag in defense of the national dignity. In south and north alike the spirit of patriotism was equally enthusiastic.

Still these episodes show that we can never know how soon we may be called upon to fight; and demonstrate most incisively how necessary it is to be always prepared to meet such emergencies. Our little Army is necessarily the nucleus of our defense or offense upon all occasions. Does it need anything to make it fully and perfectly prepared for all demands which may be made upon it?

The trouble with Garza emphasizes a mistake made in defining the boundary line at the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which was pointed out by military men at the time. We could have named the mountains to the south of the Rio Grande so that with a small force at the passes we could easily keep intruders out of the country. The Rio Grande is generally fordable, and is worthless as a barrier, being but little more difficult than an imaginary line.

## INSPECTION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It has been my desire to devote each year considerable attention to the very important question of the inspection and instruction of the National Guard, upon which the safety and protection of our country in case of a sudden emergency depends to so great an extent. The inspection of the regulars, under the supervision of this department, is believed to be beneficial, and possibly might, if permitted, be of service to these forces; and the interest has certainly grown in a remarkable degree. The feeling among the guardsmen that they should be occasionally visited directly by the officers of the Inspector-General's department, which first began to take root two or three years ago, has steadily grown. The necessity and importance of such an inspection can hardly be disputed. Their excellence is wholly their own, but both regulars and guardsmen are now so sure of each others merit that they see opportunities to work together for the common weal.

The Work This Year.

The work of inspecting and instructing the national guard this year has been somewhat retarded by General Orders, No. 23, Headquarters of the Army, current series, which for a time operated to debar this department from any participation in this work, which has grown up and developed so considerably under its fostering care. The difficulty, however, was finally obviated, and officers of the Army have been directed by the Secretary of War to report to this office for instructions concerning their duties in inspecting or instructing the militia in encampment. Of these, 25 have reported for and received instructions from this office, and their duties cover militia encampments in 23 States and Territories. The previous year 57 officers were detailed to attend or inspect encampments in 27 States and Territories.

Perhaps one of the most useful works that could be performed by the national guard association would be concerting some systematic plan for holding the annual summer encampments in the various States, so they would interfere with each other less, and would lead ultimately to working together better. Some success has been met with in small-arms target practice where State lines were overcome, but much more than this is needed; and it needs patriotic enthusiasm to accomplish anything. If it could be so arranged that the encampments of the several States in each of the military departments could follow each other consecutively and progressively, from year to year, then there might not be so great an impediment as at present in the way of having each of the encampments as instructive as possible, and leading through all the experiences of an army up at least to an army corps as it would actually appear in war. This can easily be managed without much additional expense, and merely requires a wise and proper combination of what already exists both among the State and national forces.

The most reliable national feeling and effective comradery between the States should be found and maintained in the National Guard, but the guard is run at present wholly on State lines, and must continue to be; but there is a broader view, which every one recognizes must be immediately accepted in case of war, and could be partially accepted now by mutual consent under those higher patriotic motives which may lie dormant in peace, but are the very soul of every branch of the military establishment, whether regular or militia.

The appropriation of a more adequate sum by the general government for the maintenance of the national guard, as well as a more equitable

method of distributing the money among the States, may be essential to any rapid improvement. The amount of aid now granted for this purpose by Congressional appropriation is only $400,000 per annum, and this is divided among the States according to their representation in Congress without regard to any other consideration except that one hundred men must be reported organized for each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State claiming aid. Now the Government might easily grant the National Guard $1,000,000 annually, which, without being at all oppressive upon the people, would probably be sufficient for present needs; and the more equitable and just allotment of this money would be to apportion it among the several States in proportion to the number of men each has annually in camp fully armed, equipped, and instructed. As it is the duty of the nation to provide for the common defense—and every dollar spent in wise preparation saves two in war—it is evident the central government can well afford to give a dollar for every dollar raised by a State, just as it does in supporting the District of Columbia.

It has been suggested that an Army officer be detailed as military secretary on the staff of each governor of a State who desires or will accept such a detail. These military secretaries, discreetly chosen, would make a new and needed tie between the different branches of the service which should be a benefit both to the regulars and the State troops, especially in the case of war, when the service they could render might be of incalculable value in those preliminary movements which are of such growing importance and are so difficult and exacting in the first hurly-burly of actual war if not fully thought out and organized beforehand, and in which our Army organization has been specially deficient.

Certain information submitted in the form of replies to categorical queries is summarized and tabulated from the reports of these inspectors so far received, in Supplement 2. The inspectors' reports are submitted in Supplement 1, and present an excellent résumé of the status of the militia.

Our national forces, composed as they are from representative business men, who, by their loyalty to the country and military enthusiasm, enroll themselves voluntarily as its defenders at a sacrifice of both time and money, are of necessity scattered and can not readily acquire the experience, instruction, and uniformity essential in handling large bodies of troops in the field. The annual encampments of the various State troops in a measure supply this deficiency, and, with the assistance of an experienced officer of the Army as inspector and instructor, it is sought to infuse harmonious methods into the militia forces and bring them in closer touch with the regular Army. How well this work has been done this year is readily seen from a perusal of the reports received from the inspectors (Supplements 1 and 2). The encampments held in twenty States represent an enrolled strength of 44,905 men, of whom 81 per cent, or 36,207 men, were present and profited by the opportunity.

That there should have been much to criticise in so large a number of men, many of whom by force of circumstances had had no opportunity to perform guard and kindred duties or even receive thorough instruction in the new drill regulations beyond the school of the company, was to be expected; but the criticisms of the inspectors were made in a friendly spirit and intended to remedy existing misapprehensions of the new order of things created by the new drill regulations. With the enthusiasm, superior intelligence, willingness

and promptness displayed by the militia forces the task was not difficult, and the troops received many warm commendations. The inspector of the Pennsylvania State troops, of whom a total of 8,223, or 96.7 per cent, were present at this encampment, states:

I desire to bear witness to the earnestness of the soldiery of that State in thoroughly learning what military duty really means and in *doing* it. It is not yet anything like a perfect machine, but is trying to become one and may well serve as a good model to other Commonwealths. In the higher grades it is officered by veterans of the war of the rebellion, who are now teaching a new generation of soldiers how to appreciate and apply military knowledge of to-day.

At the encampment of the Florida National Guard the example set by the governor, who, with his staff, had a minimum allowance of bedding, slept on hay on the ground, and had a very simple field kit for messing, can not fail to leave a lasting impression.

The remarks of the inspectors, who, with the impartiality of a judge, reported affairs as they actually existed at the various encampments, are fraught with commendations and praise. A few extracts, told in the language of the inspectors, are presented as giving a meager indication of the commendable features observed in the National Guard:

*Alabama.*—The marching and manual of all the companies were excellent. Military saluting and courtesies were above the average for militia. The medical department deserves credit for doing much with little.

*Arkansas.*—The behavior of the men both in and out of camp reflects great credit upon both officers and enlisted men. I believe that I can safely assert that next year's encampment will be a wonderful improvement in numbers, discipline, uniform, and equipments in the Arkansas State Guard. Officers and men full of zeal and enthusiasm, an earnest body of men that with more time would become thoroughly proficient in all that pertains to military duty. What they have done in the past is very praiseworthy when the difficulties under which they labor are known.

*Florida.*—The general intelligence of officers and men was above the average, many of the companies being formed from the best families in the communities; and in all the companies all the professions and trades were represented, so that the very best material for soldiers was at hand that is educated, self-respecting, self-reliant young men, easily amenable to discipline, and having a high sense of duty.

*Georgia.*—I have to say that while I saw much to criticise in administration, discipline, and tactics during the time I spent in camp with the State volunteers of Georgia, when it is considered that these troops devote but one week in a year exclusively to military training and instruction, there is very much to commend in what they have accomplished. They serve their State at a loss to themselves of time and money. For their disinterested labor they are entitled to great praise and all the assistance that can be afforded them by the State.

*Indiana.*—The general appearance of the troops was very good. The guard duty was, as a general thing, very creditably performed.

I believe the medical corps of the State troops is a thoroughly competent one, and did excellent work.

*Illinois.*—Uniform and general appearance viewed in regimental line at parade or when marching in column to the music of their excellent bands the infantry of the Illinois National Guard present a highly creditable appearance. This is true of every regiment in a greater or less degree, and is due in large measure to the fact that in camp all fancy and full-dress uniforms are prohibited. The fine, soldierly appearance of the regiments when under arms marching is also due to the excellent material, physically considered, of which the companies are composed.

*Maine.*—The good order prevailing in camp is to be especially noted.

*Michigan.*—The discipline of the command was very good from the moment the troops came under my observation and improved to an excellent standard before they left camp. So far as I could observe or learn the officers and men were obedient, loyal, and courteous to their superiors. From early morning until long after dark you could scarcely ever look into the drill ground, parade, or target range that you would not see squads and companies and battalions going through some kind of military instruction. This amount of work may be considered excessive, but with those men it is pride in the profession and loyalty to the country that inspire them to pass this time in hard, earnest, zealous work. These are the sons of men who saved to them, in all its glory, the flag of this country. Give me one of these regiments for sixty days, properly armed and equipped, there is no regular regiment in the country that would excel them.

*Missouri.*—The conduct of the men was at all times quiet and orderly.

*New York.*—The earnestness of officers and men in acquainting themselves with the requirements of the drill regulations made the task of instructing them particularly interesting. Numbers of questions on the subject were asked daily, but, as a rule, they indicated careful study and a desire to arrive at the most sensible way to apply the text. Questions of the "hair-splitting" sort were exceptional. Schools for officers and enlisted men and drills not named in the programme were frequent, and discussions of the subject were almost constant.

*North Carolina.*—All were very enthusiastic about their work, and had come to camp not for play but for business (a most important consideration, and with it the battle is half won). The progress made in the drills was perfectly remarkable and when compared with that made by the United States soldiers the comparison is in favor of the National Guard. At the end of camp the company and battalion close-order drills were good; the extended order very good.

*Rhode Island.*—The movements (embarkment) were executed with dispatch, excellent order, and punctuality, and without noise or confusion. There were no tiresome intervals of waiting for any part of the command. The supply department and the brigade commander deserve commendation for this state of things. In good order and cheerful obedience the discipline was excellent. I saw no disorders and no quarreling, no hesitation and no unwilling looks.

*Texas.*—The good behavior of the men at this encampment was a marked feature and showed the effect of proper camp regulations strictly enforced. The orderly manner in which they arrived in camp and settled down to the work in hand showed a marked improvement over the same performance last year. They (officers and non-commissioned officers) were found to be intelligent, attentive, and showed an earnest desire to learn the profession. The State is to be congratulated on the success of this encampment. The State may justly look with pride upon her citizen soldiery, which in all the essential qualities of American soldiers stands second to none among the 100,000 men under training as reserves of the Army of the United States. They richly deserve a hearty personal and financial support both by the State and General Governments.

*Vermont.*—The volunteer National Guard is composed of intelligent, zealous, and patriotic men.

*Washington.*—I found the men looking neat and clean, arms in very fair condition, company streets very clean, and tents in good order.

*Wisconsin.*—These encampments have been distinguished by extraordinary interest and enthusiasm on the part of all the troops, and the improvement made was, in every instance, most satisfactory and gratifying. Officers and men alike seemed impressed with the importance of making use of every moment of the limited time allotted them for military improvement, and it is believed that the amount of honest hard work accomplished in each regiment was all that could have been reasonably demanded.

Much more could be said in commendation of our national forces, and numerous instances could be quoted in evidence of the willingness, readiness, and promptness with which the volunteer forces respond to calls in time of trouble. The Homestead affair, which brought the entire Pennsylvania State Guard under arms, is too recent to require special mention here. And some of the troops of other States, like Florida, Georgia, Oregon, Texas, West Virginia, and New York, are on record as having quelled local disturbances, such as resisting attacks upon jails, preventing the lynching of criminals, and suppressing other riotous acts of the mob.

The militia has done its duty and acquitted itself creditably in the past, but with the limited support it receives from the National Government it is hampered in attaining the perfection commensurate with the dignity and power of this country. It should be supported unstintingly, and the Government, with its vast resources, could make no expenditures with better results than a liberal provision for its soldiery. The National Guard deserves it; the stability of the Republic and the safety of the people demand it, and the respect for our flag is gauged by the strength of its defenders.

This Department is ready to devote its time as zealously to the National Guard as to the Army; and it is believed that the utmost efficiency for war will be advanced by all parts of the military establishment of

the nation uniting to work in accord as nearly as possible like the same members would act in war. The touch of elbows has been established between the National Guard and the regular Army, and doubtless we can work together harmoniously for the best interests of all, so the quality and coherence of the forces, and possibly the best interests of the nation itself, may be advanced.

The War Department has sought this year to gather full and complete statistics in regard to the militia, and a summary of the reports received from the officers detailed to inspect and instruct the National Guard during their encampments is presented in Supplement 2. In it will be found information as to the State laws and regulations governing the militia forces, and such subjects as discipline, uniform, armament, equipment, guard duty, ceremonies, drills, interior economy, and rifle practice.

In any camp of troops the hygiene, discipline, and instruction of the several organizations and bearing of the individuals immediately attract attention, but in camps formed mainly for instruction, as those of the National Guard are, details become of greater importance, and the use made of time, and the methods adopted, and the results attained, deserve the closest study. If the system already inaugurated could have received the expected development this year the deductions might have been presented now, but it will doubtless be reached in some future year, whether with or without the aid of this Department. But a study of the facts presented can not fail to excite interest or bear fruit in pointing out lack of uniform methods and suggesting possible lines of improvement; and it may be a wise measure now to assign Army officers permanently as aids to governors, whose duty it shall be to bring the State guards into the fullest accord with the regular establishment, instruct and inspect the troops, and make reports thereof to the General Government. With the growing tendency of concentrating the regular forces at the larger posts there should be no lack of available officers, and the time seems ripe for taking definite and general action in this matter.

## MILITARY SCIENCE AT COLLEGES.

During the past fiscal year the military departments of 79 colleges or universities have been inspected, an increase of 26 over the number inspected during the preceding year. The increase results from the law permitting the detail of 25 additional professors of military science and tactics. Of the 5 colleges not inspected 1 was closed on account of an epidemic of typhoid fever, and at 4 the officers detailed as military professors had not reported for duty. Of the officers on duty at colleges, 11 are on the retired list. This natural increase of about fifty per cent to this work of the Department is a pleasant illustration of how necessary an increased force is; how unsuccessful, almost discreditable, the military instruction at some of the earlier institutions were, and how thriving and progressive most of them have now become is sufficiently shown in the reports from year to year.

As far as reported, the officers are without exception members of the faculty, and exercise the same rights and privileges as are accorded the professors in other departments. They are generally suitable for the duty and have the good will and support of the college authorities. The students are favorably impressed with the value of military training. At a few colleges the attitude towards the military department has not been found satisfactory. This could not be traced to incompetency or neglect on the part of the military professor. The military

professor has been removed from more than one institution and placed where he was given fairer opportunities.

The reports show an aggregate attendance of 19,330 male students, of whom 10,257 are under instruction in the military department, an increase of 5,095 and 3,662, respectively, over the figures reported last year.

The instruction imparted has been both theoretical and practical. The former embraced recitations in the drill regulations and other military text-books; lectures on various military subjects, such as army organization, army administration, military law, guard and outpost duty, transportation, field operations, etc., and essays and recitations in military science; at 44 institutions lectures were given, and at 11 essays were prepared. Nothing can be more important than the proper instruction of freemen in the wisest way to defend their country.

The practical course comprised the various drills from the school of the soldier to that of the battalion, artillery drill, cavalry drill, ceremonies, guard duty, signal exercises, target practice, camping, and practice marches. Battalion drills were reported at 23 colleges, company drills at 58, artillery drills at 35, cavalry drills at 9, and guard mounting and other ceremonies at 38 colleges, but the duties of sentinel were performed at but 14. Artillery target practice was not held at any of the colleges. Small-arms target practice was had at 34 schools, and at 3 it was confined to gallery practice. The organizations of 7 colleges had experience in camp life during the year, and at 9 they were exercised in practice marches. It is not difficult to judge from the table which colleges have the best military departments, and this also indicates which are thriving best, as parents and scholars prefer the best.

The text-books used were generally confined to the authorized drill books and Army regulations, but 5 colleges had no text-books at all, and a few had recourse also to some antiquated drill books. There are but 29 colleges the libraries of which contain a fair proportion of volumes on military subjects, and 12 possess no books of a military character.

The military course is generally compulsory on one or more classes, and there are but 5 colleges at which the military course is elective. The faculty and college authorities express with but one or two exceptions their entire satisfaction of the course and give it due encouragement and support. But to obtain the best possible results the students should receive proper credits for the military course, and it should be on the same footing as other studies in this respect. Where this is not the case the cadet is at a double disadvantage as regards class standing; for, although he receives no credit for military work, he must devote part of the time credited to other studies to military duty; thus competition with students who are not enrolled in the military department becomes a serious matter. The reports are not as full on this subject as they might be, but show that at 11 colleges no credits whatever are given for this study. The best results appear usually where all classes take the military course, and it counts as much as any other duty.

The discipline of the students is generally good and many of the institutions have inaugurated a system of demerits and punishments.

The military organization is that of a battalion of infantry of two or more companies, wherever the number of students enrolled allows such formation. At one college there is a regiment of ten companies, and at another two battalions of three companies each. At 8 institutions the military organization is limited to one company. In addition to these

infantry formations, 16 colleges have artillery detachments or platoons, which are either independent organizations or formed from the component parts of the battalion; only 1 college has a cavalry detachment, although artillery drills are reported at 35 and cavalry drills at 9 institutions. But two signal detachments are noted; signal exercises are reported, however, at several colleges, and this branch of military education seems to be coming gradually into favor. Nineteen colleges have a regularly organized military band. 3 a drum corps, and at 3 others a band is maintained but does not form part of the military establishment.

The color of uniform worn by the cadets is about equally divided between blue and gray, and at a few there is a mixture of both colors, while at 2 colleges the uniform is incomplete, one of them having white gloves only.

Sixteen battalions are reported as carrying the national colors; three of these carry in addition State, college, or battalion flags, respectively, and but one carries the college flag only.

The rank and number of officers and non-commissioned officers conform in most cases to those of the U. S. Army, and where there is no field officer the military professor usually acts as such. The latter is also, at most colleges, endowed with the power of appointment and promotion of officers and non-commissioned officers subject to the approval of the president of the college or of the faculty; and as a rule the higher officers are selected from the higher classes, who are thus enabled to exert a salutary influence over the rank and file. At a very limited number of colleges commissions are issued by the governor of the State, and other means are adopted to give State recognition to the military departments.

The ordnance and ordnance stores are generally in good condition and fairly well cared for, but in many instances the field pieces and arms are old, worn, and valueless for active service. Forty-six colleges are provided with artillery armament of various calibers; at 5 colleges these have been provided by the State and in one instance by the institution. Arms and accouterments are reported at every college except one, which has none of any kind. These equipments have generally been furnished by the United States, but in nine cases they are the property of the State and in five cases the property of the institution. The institutions have found difficulties in getting an adequate supply of arms, uniform, or camp equipage for instruction. And this difficulty, it is believed, can be best avoided by giving the military professor a special local rank as is done for the commandant at the Military Academy, and let him receipt and account for all arms just as a company commander does, and give him an ordnance sergeant to take care of them. Directly or indirectly the Government has to bear much of the expense of the care of these arms, and their skillful preservation may be the wisest in the long run, and a well chosen sergeant would often be of valuable assistance to the military professor. Something more than has yet been done seems due from the Government to get the best results from these 10,000 young gentlemen.

The drill grounds in a number of instances are reported inadequate to the wants of the institution, and facilities for indoor instruction are limited or entirely absent at many colleges. Some possess a hall, or gymnasium, which is used for drill purposes, while others confine the indoor instruction to the corridors of the buildings. Having the instructor in gymnastics put the recruits through the setting up exercises in the gymnasium has been very effective, and if the professors of other departments will recognize the military feature by using illustrations

from it, evident benefit would be given by such indications of united instruction.

The reports show only 3 colleges with a flagstaff flying the United States colors.

The military professors at a number of colleges perform non-military duties, for which they receive extra compensation ranging from $66 per term, or somewhat less, to $2,100 per annum; but in no case has such employment appeared to interfere with the legitimate duties of the military professor.

On the whole, the reports are very encouraging, and show that the institutions are alive to the advantages derived from military training. Nor is the Government the loser. It becomes possessed of material ready at a moment's notice to take up arms in its defense. History will repeat itself. One of the oldest colleges, whose military department was established as early as 1819, is said to have furnished from its alumni for the war of the Rebellion 12 general officers, 25 colonels, 40 field officers, and 198 company officers, or a total of 275 commissioned officers. These figures speak for themselves, and any expense incurred by the Government in behalf of military instruction at colleges is wisely made.

The following are some of the recommendations submitted in the reports of inspection:

That the detail of the military professor be extended to four years. This subject has already been discussed in my report for 1891, and evidently tends not only to efficiency but economy.

That attendance of those enrolled in the military department be made compulsory.

That the military departments be placed on an equal footing with others and allowed the same weights or credits in class standing.

That a practical text-book be prepared by a board of officers and a course of instruction outlined.

That uniform be worn by every military organization.

That only modern arms and equipments be issued, and the old models now in use be replaced by more modern arms.

That each college erect a flagstaff, from which the national flag shall be displayed daily.

That each college provide a rifle range, if possible, and suitable facilities for indoor instruction.

That an enlisted soldier be detailed to look after the United States property at colleges. In all instruction of our citizen soldiery the presence of a trained regular soldier has been found most beneficial.

That each college provide suitable covers or sheds for the field armament.

During the past year a joint resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. J. A. Pickler, of South Dakota, directing the Secretary of War to cause the Quartermaster-General to issue clothing and camp and garrison equipage to colleges on certain conditions. With the objects of this resolution I am heartily in favor. There is no place where proper expenditures by the War Department can be made more effective for success in war than at these colleges.

The law providing for military instruction in civil colleges was originally passed in 1866, and was the outcome of our experience in the late civil war, which demonstrated the importance of giving or affording to the intelligent youth of this country such a knowledge of military tactics as will enable them to take an active and efficient part in the future wars of this country. The objects of the law, therefore, are manifestly national in their character, and while the student and the

college derive some benefit from the instruction received, it should not be forgotten that the time devoted to such instruction is necessarily taken away from the time which would be ordinarily given to other college pursuits, and therefore must be regarded by the student as more or less a sacrifice. Indeed, there are those who consider it a great hardship, which they seek by every conceivable excuse to avoid. It would seem therefore no more than right to relieve them from the special expense of preparation for military service under the United States Government. It should be made easy and desirable for the youth of the country to train themselves for the national defense. It takes no more time than football, baseball, or rowing, and is much more manly and can be made more dangerous and difficult.

In many of the institutions where military instruction is now given, the difficulty of procuring the necessary uniforms and camp and garrison equipage is so great as to almost preclude it, and in all cases, owing to lack of experience, such articles can only be obtained at higher prices comparatively than those paid by the United States Government, which buys in large quantities under an efficient system of supply.

While it would be manifestly injudicious to impose upon the quartermaster's department of the Army the duty of supplying clothing and camp and garrison equipage to the different colleges until sufficient appropriation for such purpose has been granted by Congress, no adequate reasons are apparent why such an appropriation should not be made. Without some experience in this matter, however, the amount necessary for the purpose can not be stated accurately. The annual issues to the average United States infantry soldier, which has been used as the basis of estimates of $478,000 for clothing and $105,000 for equipage would seem to be too large, but, even if not large enough, is altogether an insignificant sum when we consider the wealth of the country and the important object to which such an appropriation would be applied; and an appropriation of even the half of this sum, wisely expended, would be of incalculable advantage to many of these institutions, especially in the West and South.

I therefore earnestly recommend such legislation as will enable the Secretary of War to sell to military colleges such articles as it is legal and practicable to furnish with the means now at our disposal, and that hereafter, or as soon as the amount can be determined, an annual appropriation be made for the purpose embraced in the joint resolution, to be expended by the Secretary of War on such conditions and regulations as Congress may prescribe.

The complete inspection reports of the various colleges submitted in Supplement 3 give detailed information of each institution, and an interesting tabulation of these reports is given in Supplement 4. These will be furnished the colleges as agreed upon by the War Department with their representatives and ordered in General Orders, No. 26, Headquarters of the Army, 1891.

## EDUCATION OF ENLISTED MEN.

This subject has been discussed in my report to the Major-General Commanding the Army, and at another place in this report reference has been made to the number of enlisted men attending the post schools. Mental development is as important a part of the soldier's education as physical, and, perhaps, more so; and much has been accomplished, and still more attempted, to make our Army lead in this respect, as it does now in quality of food, clothing, pay, quarters, and general comforts.

Post schools are now required by orders at every military post, but their success seems to have fallen short of the expectations of those most enthusiastic, and much careful thought has been devoted to securing the best possible results. The following has been submitted as indicating details essential to securing full success of post schools, under 1231 Revised Statutes:

Preliminary examinations to determine selections for school attendance should be made by the officer in charge of the school. Men on first enlistment to be reported to him for examination, and he to make the selection for school attendance from the men so reporting.

A sufficient supply of text books and material for school purposes should be on hand.

Pupils should be divided into two or more grades in arithmetic, history, geography, writing, spelling, and reading.

The system of instruction to be by recitations mainly, lectures, etc.

Pupils to be advanced from lower to higher grades as they become proficient.

Daily school sessions should be from one to two hours duration from three to five days per week, and at such time as will not interfere with other military duties.

In no case should a soldier be exempt from his proper share of other military duty, nor should it devolve upon another in his stead, to enable him to attend school.

Post orders should be issued detailing teachers, prescribing school hours, excusing men from attendance at school when necessary to perform other duty, or excusing them from other duty when necessary for school duty, etc.

The rules of the school to be posted in school room for the observance of pupils.

Check lists should be furnished by first sergeants, to prevent tardiness at school and account for absentees.

Men guilty of unauthorized absence or misconduct should be reported to the post commander for discipline.

School books to be issued to pupils on their memorandum receipt, cost to be charged against them in case of negligent loss or injury.

An examination should be had at end of school term, and certificates of proficiency given to the deserving, the recipients of such certificates being relieved from further obligatory attendance.

Records of enrollment, attendance, classes, and property to be carefully kept.

The course of instruction should be varied by lectures in history, etc.

A permanent janitor should be provided for cleaning and scrubbing of school rooms.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

The appended tabular statements (Supplement 5), compiled from the reports of the inspections of the disbursements in the Army made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, may be summarized as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance taken up | | $6,007,948.73 |
| Receipts from Treasury | $48,384,734.49 | |
| Receipts from sales and other sources | 1,928,668.39 | |
| | | 50,313,402.88 |
| Receipts from transfers from other officers | | 15,087,785.33 |
| Total to be accounted for | | 71,409,136.94 |
| Disbursements | $50,187,183.57 | |
| Transfers to other officers | 15,137,982.61 | |
| Deposited to credit of Treasurer United States | 1,908,731.22 | |
| | | 67,233,897.40 |
| | | 4,175,239.54 |
| Excess of funds transferred by A. C. S. at Fort Stanton | | .28 |
| Balance to be accounted for | | 4,175,239.82 |
| Distributed as follows: | | |
| United States Treasury | $3,331,208.89 | |
| United States depositories | 800,075.89 | |
| Cash on hand | $40,556.17 | |
| Cash stolen from paymaster | 2,598.50 | |
| | 43,154.67 | |
| Paymaster short on account of payment of raised check | 800.00 | |
| Paymaster short on account of errors in checks | .37 | |
| | | 4,175,239.82 |

This summary, compared with the like statement for the previous fiscal year, shows a large increase in the amounts of the receipts and disbursements covered by the inspections of the money accounts with which this Department is charged, the total amount involved having increased from $62,156,805.13 to $71,409,136.94, an increase of a little over $9,250,000, or nearly 15 per cent; the disbursements above aggregating $50,187,183, an increase of $8,619,566 over the disbursements covered by last year's statement. May I invite attention to this as another illustration of the normal growth of our duties which require the most technical and exacting attention. If Congress wishes this work well done will it not give a proper addition to our force to do it?

Balances.

Attention was called in last year's report to the large balances in the aggregate held by disbursing officers, and it was then stated that it was believed that it was entirely practicable to considerably reduce the holdings of some officers. A reduction from $6,000,000 to a little over $4,000,000 shows that the reform suggested was entirely practicable. Over $1,100,000 of this reduction appears to have been made in the balances of the disbursing officers of the Corps of Engineers, and $600,000 in the Quartermaster's Department.

The per cent of final balances to the average of total monthly disbursements, as compared with the same data for last year, was as follows:

| Department. | 1891. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|
| Ordnance | 191 | 124 |
| Engineers | 293 | 104 |
| Medical | 82 | 102 |
| Subsistence | 102 | 99 |
| Quartermaster's | 130 | 53 |
| Pay | 57 | 48 |

The reduction made, as appears from the above statement, by some of the departments, notwithstanding the large number of their appropriations, show what might be expected from others whose appropriations are not as numerous. The number of appropriations could be reduced by grouping together, and so the neeessary working balance still further reduced.

The total number of inspections of money accounts made, including statements submitted under Army Regulations 967½ and verified by the inspecting officer, were distributed as follows:

| Officers. | Inspections. |
|---|---|
| 232 general staff officers' accounts | 643 |
| 232 post staff officers' accounts | 857 |
| 5 other line officers' accounts | 15 |
| 1 retired officer's account (Soldiers' Home) | 1 |
| 470 | 1,516 |
| The average number of inspections for each staff officer | 2.77 |
| The average number of inspections for each post officer | 3.69 |

From the appended statement it appears that 866 inspections (including 249 accounts of post officers), covering over $65,000,000, were made by the officers of this department, and 562 inspections (including the accounts of 26 staff officers), covering over $3,750,000, were made by other officers, or a total of 1,516 inspections of $71,409,136.94, the officers

of the Department generally making more than one hundred inspection reports per annum.

| Department. | No. of officers inspected. | Total. | | By officers of Inspector-General's Department. | | By other officers. | | Under Army Regulations 967½. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of inspections. | Amount involved. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| Adjutant-General | 10 | 27 | $2,941.00 | 27 | $2,941.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quartermaster-General— | | | | | | | | | |
| Staff | 56 | 160 | 15,650,074.25 | 145 | 14,966,145.65 | 12 | $238,126.75 | 3 | $445,801.85 |
| Posts | 115 | 429 | 1,745,184.20 | 124 | 713,746.58 | 263 | 880,398.54 | 42 | 151,039.08 |
| Subsistence— | | | | | | | | | |
| Staff | 26 | 73 | 2,201,074.38 | 70 | 2,185,575.45 | 3 | 15,498.93 | ..... | ..... |
| Posts | 117 | 428 | 1,159,409.26 | 125 | 388,725.83 | 271 | 688,779.64 | 32 | 81,903.79 |
| Medical | 6 | 15 | 624,239.58 | 15 | 624,239.58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pay | 35 | 99 | 23,609,199.80 | 87 | 20,781,106.99 | 11 | 1,933,599.28 | 1 | 894,493.53 |
| Engineers | 63 | 172 | 20,134,353.50 | 166 | 19,626,185.25 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 508,168.25 |
| Ordnance | 32 | 87 | 4,535,093.27 | 83 | 4,097,427.14 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 437,666.13 |
| Miscellaneous | 10 | 26 | 1,747,367.70 | 24 | 1,740,718.79 | 2 | 6,848.91 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 470 | 1,516 | 71,409,136.94 | 866 | 65,026,812.26 | 562 | 3,763,252.05 | 88 | 2,519,072.63 |

Disbursements and Deposits.

The primary object of the inspection provided for by the act of April 20, 1874, is to inquire into "the necessity, economy, and propriety of all disbursements made by disbursing officers of the Army." In conducting these inquiries, which the law directs shall be made, not of some selected disbursements, but of all disbursements, whether they have or have not passed the administrative scrutiny of the War Department, the inspector can be guided and controlled only by the law and orders, and that judgment and discretion acquired by long and close contact with the various branches of the service, and a study of the best and most economical methods to advance and protect the interests of the Government.

But the duty of the inspector does not end here; he is further charged with the responsibility of ascertaining if the disbursments are made in "strict conformity to the law appropriating the money," and "whether the disbursing officers of the Army comply with the law in keeping their accounts and making their deposits."

In conducting this part of his inquiry the inspector has little or no liberty as to the test of the methods employed by the disburser, but is obliged in these matters, under the terms of the statute, to apply the rigid rule of the law as found in the statute books and the decisions of the officers charged with its interpretation. It is therefore of the first importance not only to the disbursing officer, but also to the inspecting officer, and in justice to both, that uniform methods in "strict conformity to the law" should be announced, adopted, and enforced. The law will then be tested, and if it is not found elastic enough to meet the practical issues presented in exceptional cases, let the remedy be sought by the legislation necessary to correct the evil exposed.

It appears from the statements of the inspections of the money accounts made during the past fiscal year that a broader interpretation is given by one than obtains in other departments to the statutes governing the disbursement and depositing of the public funds and the methods or channels through which the disbursements are made.

Over 60 per cent of the exceptions taken in the reports on disbursements presented to the Secretary of War related to this class. The peculiar circumstances under which a large class of the indebtedness is incurred may have been urged as a reason for the methods in use, by which these continued exigencies may be met without detriment to the service. But the statutes require that it shall be the duty of every disbursing officer having any public money intrusted to him for disbursement to deposit the same with an authorized depository; to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments made in pursuance of law; to draw for the same only in favor of the person to whom payment is made; and prohibits in any case the advance of public money (except as authorized by the statute), and restricts the application of all sums appropriated solely to the objects for which they are respectively made. The officers of the inspection department would be derelict in duty should they fail to note any practice not in conformity therewith, or with any law relating to the keeping of the accounts and making the deposits. This matter has been called to attention by my predecessor, and doubtless can be made to conform to the law equally in every bureau.

It will be observed that in making the periodical inquiries under Army Regulations 965 inspectors are, by the terms of the act of April 20, 1874, "to ascertain if the accounts are kept and the deposits made according to law." It is well understood throughout the service that there are other occasions when their functions extend far beyond this, when in "specific cases" (A. R. 943) a further and more exhaustive examination is required by special orders issued in the case clearly defining the object of the inquiry, which the inspector must make known (A. R. 945). Officers of the Army probably have no trouble in making the distinction between the ordinary and extraordinary inspections. The work of this Department is performed wholly among our comrades and is not the only nor least effective means given to insure an efficient and complete administrative supervision of the entire military establishment.

In two cases during the past and previous fiscal years, of which the military courts took cognizance, and the civil courts are now in charge, there seem indications that vouchers can sometimes be made in a way that renders them unreliable, either by the non-military person signing them in blank, or in disregard to the Government interests, or signing a ficticious name. To establish effective scrutiny in the Treasury Department it seems essential that the check and the voucher it pays, shall be compared.

Contracts.

It is suggested that where practicable public works should be carried on by contract, and thus relieve the officer in charge of the drudgery of hiring, subsisting, and overseeing large gangs of men. The officer would have less clerical work in his office and more time to devote to the appropriate duties of his profession and the supervision of his works. There is no doubt the interests of the Government would be as well conserved, both as to quality and cost of the work, as under the other methods employed.

Outstanding Checks.

Some relief should be given to disbursing officers in the matter of their outstanding checks, to compel their presentation within a reasonable period (say six months after date) and thus avoid the large amount of clerical work involved in checking up, comparing, and reporting month after month checks that are in very many cases purposely held back until almost the utmost limit now al-

lowed (three years) has expired. It is not the intention of the law that the Treasury should become the custodian of private funds to the embarrassment of the public accounts.

Checks for Disbursing Officers.

It has become a matter of moment to the disbursing officers of the Army to have defined the extent of their liability for checks made out on the authorized blank and in conformity with all the requirements demanded by law, regulations, and the precautions usual among business men, after the checks have been duly issued to the persons authorized to receive them Heretofore it has been understood that the drawer's liability for the payment of the correct amount and to the proper person ceased when the check was thus issued, and thereafter the responsibility for its proper payment rested with the payer. This is believed to be the decision of our courts.

In a recent case where an issue has arisen between a disbursing officer and an assistant treasurer as to the proper amount for which a check should have been paid (the disbursing officer claiming that the check had been raised), the Secretary of the Treasury held that—

> The question of responsibility in the case herein mentioned can only be authoritatively settled in court. * * * Both parties are responsible under official bonds, and the Department can not undertake to decide a question of fact.

The Secretary of the Treasury is by law the custodian of the public funds, and if this ruling is maintained, what control has any disbursing officer of the Army over his funds placed in a public depository, if the responsibility for the proper payment can be evaded or shifted by the payer?

If the safeguards adopted by the Treasury Department for the protection of its officers in paying disbursing officers' checks are not sufficient for that purpose, some steps should at once be taken to further protect them rather than attempt to shift the responsibility elsewhere. This office has presented and urged the adoption of an improved check form that would prevent just such a fraud as is alleged was committed in the case in issue, but the Treasury Department did not seem to think it necessary to make any departure from their time-honored methods. That such frauds are practicable has been demonstrated, and it is now urged that active measures be taken to effectually prevent their recurrence. This is due from the War Department to its disbursing officers, if it is held that "both parties are responsible."

It is very improbable that large checks will be handled so carelessly as to be raised. But the officials of both the War and the Treasury Departments are aware that greater security can be given, and adequate security has not yet been given, by the form of blank checks or the official requirements for drawing them.

Official Blank Forms.

A practical reform is possible in the matter of printing and issuing the various blank forms now in use in the several branches of the service. Under the present methods each bureau prepares and issues the blanks required for the use of its own officers. Blanks for the same service or the purchase of supplies of the same class vary in form, size, and character in each bureau, thus requiring the accumulation in each office of large stocks of the various kinds, and tending to waste and extravagance. Would it not be better to adopt, with the concurrence of the Treasury officials, for the use of all disbursing officers a uniform set of blanks, and have all blank forms prepared and issued from one office in the War Department?

## INSPECTIONS UNDER PARAGRAPH 955, ARMY REGULATIONS.

Public Works.

Inspections under paragraph 955, as amended by General Orders, Nos. 38 and 95, Headquarters of the Army, of 1891, have been made from time to time during the year, and the business methods of the different staff departments and corps of the Army have been as thoroughly examined and carefully reported as our experience in this kind of work would permit, and has done much good at least to increasing the thoroughness of the inspections, and enabling the regular inspectors of the Army to see clearly where the money goes. There exists a relation so intimate between an officer's disbursements and his business methods that an inspection can not be considered complete which does not embrace them both, and of the two the business methods of a disbursing officer are of far more consequence to the War Department than a mere verification of his money accounts, in which there is seldom any gross departure from the regulations prescribing them. There is great danger which can not be too carefully guarded against that our officers will degenerate into mere auditors, which evidently is not the intention of the law.

Armories and Arsenals.

Twelve arsenals, including the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., and two powder depots, were inspected during the year. The public buildings at many of these posts are old and hardly calculated to meet the requirements now, but they are clean and comfortable, considering their age and condition. Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., is the latest establishment, and the buildings there are admirably adapted to the requirements. They were constructed under the supervision of an officer of the Ordnance Department, and have excited admiration more than once. The cost of the buildings completed at the date of inspection amounts to $171,322.

The grounds at these posts were clean and well policed, but their appearance is detracted from by so much unserviceable property which has accumulated for years. At one post the old material consisted of over 30,000 rifles and carbines; over 2,500,000 ball cartridges and lead balls, and many thousand spokes in rough. At another, there were 500 guns, 60,000 projectiles, 42,000 sabers, 55,000 small arms, 22,000 revolvers, and 8,000,000 cartridges, all unserviceable and occupying space much needed for other stores.

Progress has been reported towards promoting the establishment at Watertown Arsenal into a manufactory of gun carriages for built-up guns, and the first large castings made were entirely successful, and liberal appropriations for additional shops and machines seem needed for the economical execution of the work now demanded of the establishment.

The affairs at the National Armory, where a regiment of workmen is employed, are in a very satisfactory condition, but here also much unserviceable property is reported on hand which should be sold to make storage room. But this matter is receiving attention, and during the year 53,000 barrels, caliber .58, and over 15,000 gun stocks were disposed of. The inspector thinks that the subject of lighting this post by electricity deserves consideration. Here, as at some of the arsenals, the enlisted force is below the authorized allotment, and the propriety of authorizing the recruiting officers to give men reënlisting the option of coming here till vacancies are filled has been suggested.

The reports are flattering, and the Ordnance Department may well be proud of its corps of efficient officers.

Depots. Seven quartermaster's depots have been inspected during the year. The reports show a very satisfactory condition of affairs, and the officers in charge are reported efficient and conscientious, and have the public interests at heart. The duties performed by them are responsible and laborious, and at one depot the office work is kept up by working in excess of the usual hours and on Sundays, when necessary.

The suitability of the location of one of the most important depots, that at Jeffersonville, Ind., has been questioned at the two last inspections. During the calendar year 1891 the Government property received at this depot amounted to, approximately, 6,480,000 pounds, and that issued to 6,548,000 pounds, and the subject of its removal to some railroad center, where there is a good market for the purchase of supplies, has been brought up.

The affairs at the subsistence depots, of which ten were inspected during the year, are reported in good order and efficiently administered, and great care is exercised in protecting commissary stores from the ravages of rats and mice and from other damage. The stores reported damaged are insignificant. Perhaps no bureau can show greater progress in the care of its stores. The storerooms are generally ample in capacity and neatly arranged, but the desirability of removing the office of the purchasing commissary in Baltimore City to a place nearer the groceries and other commissary supplies has been suggested. The appointments of the Chicago depot are reported rather primitive and without special fire protection or insurance of stores. At New York City the cellar of the depot is damp, and water is forced through the floor at high tides, but every care is taken to protect the stores.

The three medical purveying depots, from which medical and hospital supplies are furnished to the Army, were inspected during the year, and their cleanliness and orderly arrangement of stores spoken of in commendatory terms. The crowded condition noted in last year's report has been relieved, and the capacity of the depots now seems to be ample for the storage of the supplies required to be kept.

Recruiting Rendezvous. Reports of inspection have been received from 41 rendezvous and 6 branch offices, making a total of 47 stations, which are in charge of zealous, painstaking, and intelligent officers, who, in the endeavor to accept only the very best men presenting themselves for enlistment, exercise the utmost vigilance and conscientious care.

The rendezvous are, with a few exceptions, suitably located. There are in use for the purpose of furnishing quarters to the recruiting parties and to the recruits 257 rooms, for 226 of which the total monthly rental is $1,937.32. With few exceptions the quarters are properly policed, of sufficient capacity, and well adapted for the purpose.

There are detailed at these 47 rendezvous 161 enlisted men, who were generally found wearing the prescribed uniform and to be intelligent and well informed in regard to their duties. The system of messing is by contract in all cases, the complete cooked ration costing from 45 to 75 cents; meals satisfactory.

The books and records were found, with one or two exceptions, to be properly and neatly kept and up to date.

During the period covered by these reports there were 15,678 applications for enlistment. Of this number 3,876, or about 24¾ per cent, were accepted, and the balance, 11,802, were rejected. Among the causes of rejection are the following, named in order of their predominance: Defective sight, general unfitness, varicocele, defective teeth,

and bad character. In a few cases it is noticed that rejections are caused by the inability of the applicants to speak the English language or by an imperfect knowledge of the same. Various other causes operate to some extent, such as "under size," "inability to furnish testimonials of character," "defective hearing," and "defective chest measurement," etc.

Our system of recruiting differs from that of any other nation and has seldom succeeded in keeping the Army full in times of war; but the utmost care and zeal is displayed in carrying it out, and the results are a great improvement of what they were a dozen years ago. It is believed that still further progress will yet be effected. The light artillery is given some special opportunities for enlistment, and the regimental enlistments are still under trial, but hardly under permanent territorial assignment.

As compared with the previous year, the percentage of accepted recruits to the total applications for enlistment is about 5 per cent greater, which, in view of the watchfulness exercised by recruiting officers, would indicate a higher moral and intellectual standard on the part of the applicants.

This improvement indicated in the *morale* of our Army can not fail to be very gratifying to those having its well-being at heart.

Supplement 7 presents a tabulation of facts pertaining to the recruiting rendezvous inspected which can be compared with those given last year.

Recruiting Depots.

Two of the three recruiting depots have been inspected during the year, viz: that at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and that at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The former pertains to the dismounted and the latter to the mounted service. The condition of affairs at these depots is very satisfactory, largely due to the efficiency of their commanding officers. During the year preceding the date of inspection there were received at these depots 2,871 recruits, of whom over two-thirds were native born, and 2,290 were forwarded to regiments. The loss sustained during the same period was, by discharge for various causes, such as fraudulent enlistment, under age without consent of parent or guardian, rejections, sentences of general courts-martial, surgeon's certificate of disability, provisions of General Orders Nos. 80 and 81, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890, etc., 298 men, and by desertion 128 men, or a total of 426 men.

The character and discipline of the recruits are reported good, and they are instructed in the duties of the soldier before being sent to regiments. Much attention is paid to the physical development of the recruit, and during his stay at these depots every recruit is required to undergo a systematic course of gymnastic exercises, with gratifying results. The general messes at these depots appear to have been successfully managed and are very satisfactory in their operation; and at Jefferson Barracks, though each man is supplied with as much as he may call for, wastage is effectively guarded against by trials for this offense.

The commissioned officers on duty at these depots are reported efficient and capable, but insufficient in number.

Recruits.

I have, in my several annual reports, advocated the adoption of a system of enlistment which would make recruits more fairly representative of the nation, and which would draw them more equally from the various sections of it, and secure some of them young enough at time of enlistment to profit fully from such military training as other nations give their youth. A board to

investigate and report upon the advisability of establishing an apprentice battalion as the most feasible method of obtaining these results was ordered by the indorsement of the Secretary of War, dated September 4, 1891, and the board was convened, but it appears that their report has been lost or mislaid.

It is still believed that no more important matter can engage the attention and efforts of those imbued with an earnest desire to upbuild the discipline and efficiency of our military service. The enlistment of younger and better men is a matter not only of feasibility but of absolute necessity if our Army is to be placed and maintained upon a par in point of quality and material with the armies of the great powers of the world. It is believed that each Congressman could name several bright boys from his district who would be glad to derive all the benefits careful training under select officers would impart.

In connection with this subject attention is invited to a collection of facts headed "Military education," in Supplement 10, which serves to indicate what steps are being taken by European nations, and even China, in order to educate boys into soldiers. Some of them begin making soldiers out of lads only seven years old. In eight countries mentioned the average age for beginning is 12.4 years.

The law allows us to accept boys of 16 years of age and train them as they should be; as only boys can be thoroughly trained. Until we have such perfectly trained soldiers in the ranks to set the pace we may be misunderstood, for there can be no desire to repel the best men from the ranks.

The experience of all armies has proved that it is the province of the legal organizations, viz: the companies and regiments, to train their own full grown recruits, and that for this purpose it is best that regiments shall be permanently localized; men and boys can not he mixed together in nearly equal numbers with much advantage to either in military training. Doubtless it has been determined whether the regimental or bureaucratic system of recruiting and training soilders is best for us.

Army and Navy General Hospital.

This hospital is under the efficient supervision of Maj. A. A. Woodhull, surgeon, U. S. Army, and was inspected April 25, 1892. The grounds and buildings are reported in excellent condition, except that plastering of bath house, painting of some of the buildings, and repairs of a few water pipes are needed; and, beyond the undesirable location of the stable, there was nothing to mar the harmony of the place. The total cost of this establishment to date of inspection amounts to $208,735.30; and the annual cost of maintenance, exclusive of medical supplies, is reported at $16,128.73.

Since March 31, 1891, 28 officers and 78 enlisted men were admitted, making a total of 40 officers and 111 men with those remaining under treatment on that date. Of this number, 1 officer died and 29 returned to duty; and of the enlisted men, 26 were discharged for disability and 60 returned to duty, leaving 10 officers and 25 enlisted men under treatment at the time of inspection. The diseases to which the use of the Hot Springs water may reasonably be expected to bring relief are reported as follows:

Gout and rheumatism in their various forms, after the acute or inflammatory stage has passed; neuralgia, peripheral or central, especially when depending upon gout, rheumatism, or metallic poisoning; paralysis, if not recent, progressive, or organic; locomotor ataxia or tabes, if not in advanced stages; Bright's disease of the kidneys, only in the early stages; diseases of the bladder and urinary organs; functional diseases of the liver; dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea, and catarrhal diseases generally; chronic skin diseases, especially of the squamous or scaly forms; chronic

conditions resulting immediately from malarial infection. In general terms it may be stated that the Hot Springs water acts by stimulating all secretions and organic functions, increasing appetite, promoting digestion and assimilation, favoring tissue change and excretion of waste products, relieving internal congestions, and stimulating the blood-making function.

The patients are well cared for and amusements are afforded by a reading and card room for officers and a billiard room and gymnasium for the enlisted men, in addition to a small library and several daily, weekly, and monthly newspapers and periodicals.

National Cemeteries.

During the past year eighty of the eighty-two national cemeteries have been visited by officers of this Department while traveling under orders covering other neighboring inspections, and hence at but little cost to the Government on the score of mileage or railroad fares, as against sixty visited during the preceding fiscal year.

Almost without exception these cemeteries are under charge of superintendents who have seen service during the late war, from the rank of private to that of colonel. They are reported as generally efficient and interested in the discharge of their duties.

The condition of the cemeteries was found to be as follows, viz: 14 excellent, 4 very good, 51 good, and 11 fair.

The cemetery at Rock Island, Ill., is reported in bad condition, due to the fact that there is no superintendent. For the proper care of this cemetery it is necessary that a superintendent who may be held responsible for its condition be appointed to reside thereat; otherwise I recommend that the United States soldiers interred there be removed to and interred in the national cemetery at Keokuk, Iowa, where they can be properly cared for.

Four cemeteries are reported as having no superintendent, viz: Custer Battlefield, Mont.; Quincy, Ill.; Rock Island, Ill., and St. Augustine, Fla. If these cemeteries are to be maintained they should be provided with a superintendent.

Since the last inspection of Custer battlefield cemetery it is reported that the stone which marks the spot where Custer fell has been very much chipped by relic hunters. This battlefield is marked by stones indicating as far as possible the spot where each man fell. This gives the field much interest, and is a further tribute to the brave men who died there. It is reported that orders have been received at Fort Custer to cut down the cemetery to a few acres. This would of course obliterate the marks alluded to above and lessen interest in the field.

There are several cemeteries without room for further interments, notably Crown Hill, Ind., Hampton and Yorktown, Va. The inspection report of the cemetery at Crown Hill, Ind., shows that during the past year about twenty applications for interments had to be refused. At Hampton, Va., the inspector states that the cemetery is now filled and fully occupied, and should have its gates closed. The blocks designated for interments have all been occupied, and the veterans at the national home are still carried there for final rest. Of course denial is impossible under the circumstances, and the natural consequence is that the avenues forming the cross arms of the T are given up for interments.

The burials have averaged twenty per month for the past three months. The rapidity with which the avenues will fill up can readily be seen. It is understood that the purchase of an 8-acre plot of ground near the cemetery is contemplated. It is recommended that this be done with as little delay as is consistent with the public interest. At Yorktown, Va., the interment of a deceased soldier was recently re-

fused owing to want of space; but as the graves are about 4 feet apart room could be made for a grave between each two. The Woodlawn cemetery is also nearly filled up, there being only room for about thirty more graves. More ground is needed for this cemetery. The rapid rate at which our old veterans are now passing away threatens a similar condition to that reported at Crown Hill, Ind., and Yorktown, Va. But at present the rate of interments is not large; it may, however, at any time, assume large proportions and timely action seems wise.

At Fort Leavenworth cemetery, where the rate of interments is larger than at many other cemeteries, there is room for only 325 more graves, and the inspector advocates the purchase of additional ground at an early date. Such an important matter as this should not be neglected, and it would seem that the least we can do is to provide ample space in each cemetery to bury our deceased soldiers.

**Buildings.** The condition of the buildings at the various cemeteries is reported generally good, except that they need painting, etc., but in many cases new buildings are needed.

**Inclosures.** With some few exceptions, the inclosures of the cemeteries visited are reported in good condition. Several are very much in need of repair and should receive immediate attention. Even such stone walls decay, if not repaired, and assume an aspect of neglect on the part of the authorities.

**Graves.** The graves at the various cemeteries visited are reported in good condition, except that in several cases the headstones need cleaning or other attention. Many headstones are said to be out of vertical and the inscriptions of some obscured by mold, or unmarked; 1,086 graves at the various cemeteries are reported without headstones, the one at Hampton, Va., requiring the largest number, 426.

**Books and Records.** The books and records of the several cemeteries are generally reported properly kept, and in but few instances are the records incomplete. At Quincy, Ill., there is no record of interments at the cemetery. At Finn's Point, N. J., there is no record of interments, and none of the graves are marked. At Loudon Park, Baltimore, there is no record of the 240 bodies transferred from Laurel Hill cemetery in 1884, and 42 of the graves are not marked. At Camp Butler, Ill., the headboards of the Confederate graves have decayed and been thrown away. If this be true and that practice is continued, it will not be long before they are all without headstones. At Lebanon, Ky., there was no burial register at the cemetery, and it is reported that it had been sent several years ago to the depot quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., to have a new one prepared, but subsequent correspondence shows that it can not be found at Jeffersonville depot and that it had been mislaid. It is recommended that immediate steps be taken to prepare as complete a burial register as possible of the Union dead who lie buried in Lebanon cemetery.

**Flag-poles and Flags.** A number of flag-poles are reported out of vertical, or in need of painting. Some are reported too short, and the flag can not be seen above the surrounding foliage, and at five cemeteries new ones are needed. A few flags are worn out, and each cemetery should be provided with storm flag for use in bad weather. The inspectors have reported in a few instances that flags were not displayed on account of unfavorable atmospheric condition.

**Water Supply.** The water supply, with few exceptions, is reported ample for the needs of the cemeteries. This subject

would seem to need attention at Baton Rouge, La.; Brownsville, Tex.; Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; Keokuk, Iowa; Mill Springs, Ky., and St. Augustine, Fla.

Drainage. The drainage at the cemeteries is reported generally good, except that in a few cases some repairs are needed.

Our Dead in Foreign Cemeteries. In my last annual report I alluded to the fact of numbers of our soldiers and sailors who died in the Mexican war being interred at Tampico, Buena Vista, the Island of Sacrificions, and perhaps other places in Mexico; and recommended that, so far as possible, the ashes of these men should be collected, preferably in the National Cemetery in the city of Mexico, and their graves suitably marked.

The remains of the Kentucky volunteers who fell or died during the war with Mexico were collected, so far as they could be discovered, shortly after the war, and reinterred in a plat of the State cemetery at Frankfort, and their graves are marked individually, and also by a fine monument erected by the State. While Kentucky takes all proper care of the graves of these men, it would be fitting for the National Government to also bestow upon their comrades some attention, and place their remains in a national cemetery, if feasible.

Beneath all the battlefields of our early Indian wars and of the war of 1812 lie the remains of numerous soldiers who died fighting for their country. As an instance, the newspapers recently printed a short notice stating that a few weeks ago the graves of 37 soldiers who fell on the field of Tippecanoe, near Lafayette, Ind., were strewn with flowers for the first time since the battle was fought in 1811. The ground containing these graves should be converted into a national cemetery and be cared for by the Government. If possible, the same should be done with the graves of all who fell or died in our early wars. What has become of the graves of the Revolutionary sires who died at Valley Forge or who fell on the fields of the Revolutionary war? Upon what principle is it that their remains are not sought out, collected, and cared for by the authorities of the Government which they gave their lives to establish? The soldiers of our civil war will be wisely placed beside all those who have deserved well of their country.

A tabulation of the inspection reports of the national cemeteries is submitted in Supplement 9.

## INSPECTIONS UNDER PARAGRAPH 954, ARMY REGULATIONS.

Post Commanders' Inspection Reports. Under Paragraph 954, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 38, Headquarters of the Army, 1890, 109 inspection reports have been received, including the 3 recruiting depots at Columbus and Jefferson Barracks and Davids Island, and 11 arsenals and ordnance depots, or 2 less than the number received in the preceding year. A tabulated statement from these reports is submitted in Supplement 6. This year it has been the endeavor to present, in the tabulation, principally items pertaining to individual organizations. The data collected have been classified and presented in condensed form with a view to facilitating deductions therefrom.

Of the 421 organizations (381 companies and 40 bands) of which the cavalry, artillery, and infantry arms of the service are composed, including those recruited from Indians, 405 have been tabulated; the remaining 16 (14 companies and 2 bands) were reported absent from their

regular station on detached service, and 2 of the Indian companies, though designated as such, had not yet succeeded in securing any recruits for their ranks.

At the time this inspection was made, 283 of the 367 companies embraced in the tabulation were commanded by their proper officers, 60 by first lieutenants, and 24 by second lieutenants. Of the lieutenants commanding companies, 10 first and 2 second lieutenants belonged to artillery regiments; 14 first and 8 second lieutenants, to cavalry regiments; and 36 first and 14 second lieutenants, to infantry regiments. There were only 4 regiments, all belonging to the infantry arm, in which all the companies were commanded by captains.

Officers and Men at Garrisoned Post.

The total force under arms at the inspection, including the troops stationed at the recruiting depots and Willets Point, consisted of 847 officers and 15,244 enlisted men, or over 89 and 75.9 per cent, respectively, of the number of officers and enlisted men reported present. The strength reported absent from their regular station on detached service or otherwise, embraced 440 officers and 1,842 enlisted men, or 31.66 per cent of the total number of officers and 8.4 per cent of that of enlisted men reported present and absent. Of the latter, by far the greater number were reported on detached service or absent with leave and but a very small fraction of 1 per cent absent without authority.

Length of Service.

Last year the average length of service of the enlisted men was discussed, but this year inquiry has been made as to the number of men who have served over five years in their present organization. The reports show a total of 3,190, or 494 in the artillery, 865 in the cavalry, and 1,642 in the infantry organizations, the remaining 189 at the recruiting depots and Willets Point. The colored organizations present the best record in this respect, the Tenth Cavalry leading with 159 men, followed by the Twenty-fourth Infantry with 133 men. In four other regiments the number exceeds 100, namely, Second Artillery, 103; Third Artillery, 127; Fifth Cavalry, 107, and Fourteenth Infantry, 123. In the Ninth Cavalry, which gives the record of four organizations only, the number reaches 91. These figures may express contentment and satisfaction among enlisted men.

The lowest numbers are: In the infantry, 13 reported from the First Regiment; in the cavalry, 27 reported from the Sixth Regiment; and, in the artillery, 77 reported from the First Regiment. The per cent of men who have remained with their company over five years to the total reported strength is in round numbers nearly 15 the in artillery and infantry and nearly 17 in the cavalry. In the engineer troops at Willets Point the per cent exceeds 40, but at the recruiting depots, where the majority of the troops are transitory, the per cent is less than 3.

By companies the figures reported range from 1 to 23 in the artillery, from 1 to 28 in the cavalry; and from 0 to 28 in the infantry, exclusive of Indian organizations, in which no reënlistments have as yet taken place.

Height.

The extremes in height reported from the various organizations differ by 2 feet $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch more than reported last year. This range exists in the infantry, where the tallest enlisted man measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet and the shortest only 4 feet $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches. In the artillery the range is smallest, being from 5 feet and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for the shortest to 6 feet 3 inches for the tallest. In the cavalry the figures given are 4 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 6 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, respectively.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry (colored) claims the tallest enlisted man in the Army.

Inspection and Review. The dress and general appearance of the enlisted men at the inspection are without exception reported good or excellent, and the arms and accouterments were generally in very satisfactory condition.

The reports regarding discipline, instruction, temperance, cleanliness, and bearing are similarly gratifying.

Non-commissioned Officers. With but very few exceptions the intelligence, instruction, character, and efficiency of this class of enlisted men are reported satisfactory for the performance of their duties, and they are required to study and recite in small-arms firing regulations in nearly all infantry and cavalry organizations; in the artillery this duty is exacted in but twenty-one batteries.

The non-commissioned officers have been called the vertebræ of the Army and much thought has been given the subject of improving them. Inquiry into this matter has elicited valuable suggestions from experienced officers, and by far the greater number advocate an increase of pay with a corresponding increase in the requirements as the most feasible steps to accomplish the object desired. Various other suggestions have been made, such as care in selecting recruits, regular and systematic instruction and drill, separate mess and sleeping apartments, competitive examination for appointment and promotion, regular schools for non-commissioned officers, etc. The lot of the non-commissioned officer, with its increased requirements and responsibility, which seem out of proportion to the small increase in his pay, should be made more enviable, and it is an undisputed fact that the extra-duty man receives more pay and has less responsibility than the average non-commissioned officer.

Drills. There seems to be a great range in the average number of company drills per week reported by the various organizations, being from ½ to 16 in the cavalry, 2 to 10 in the artillery, and less than ½ to 10 in the infantry. The variation in the number of drills appears to be greatest in regiments whose companies are stationed at several posts; but where the command is concentrated at one point, as for instance the Fifteenth Infantry at Fort Sheridan, greater uniformity prevails. The same observations hold good with respect to saber or bayonet exercises, setting-up drills, and, in fact, drills of every kind. The average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week range from 0 to 10 in the cavalry, 0 to 22 in the artillery, and 0 to 7 in the infantry. In the cavalry and infantry there are but very few organizations in which this drill has been neglected, but in the artillery there are fully 22 batteries from which no such drills are reported. Similar conditions, but not quite so marked, exist in regard to setting-up drills. The average number of hours per week of this drill ranges from 0 to 29 in the artillery, 0 to 7 in the cavalry, and 0 to 34 in the infantry. The total number of drills of all kinds per week ranges from 3 to 15 in the artillery, 1 to 16 in the cavalry, and 1 to 20 in the infantry. The greater number of organizations averages at least 1 or more drills per day, and all the company officers on duty, with but few exceptions, are required to attend them. These excessive variations may indicate different interpretations of the question and include squad drills in some companies.

Fire Drill. The conditions existing last year in regard to fire drill seem to have remained unchanged, and the number of drills then reported has remained the same, viz: from one (or more) per annum to one per week, and quite a number of companies have had no exercise in this drill.

The means at the barracks for subduing fires are reported insufficient in 21 artillery, 31 cavalry, and 55 infantry organizations, but the apparatus, however limited, is kept always ready for instant use, except in 2 batteries of artillery, 3 troops of cavalry, and 19 companies of infantry, which may be without fire protection of any kind.

Practical Instruction.

Gymnastic exercises have been held in 12 regiments and 963 men are reported under such instruction. Of this number, 114 pertain to 3 batteries of artillery, 201 to 7 troops of cavalry, and 647 to 15 companies of infantry. The greatest interest in this instruction seems to have developed in the Twentieth Infantry, where it is given in 7 companies to over one-third of the total number of men under such instruction.

At the three recruiting depots the conditions and facilities are more favorable, and every recruit receives gymnastic training before he is sent to a regiment. At two depots 579 recruits are reported under such instruction and at the third depot all the recruits present.

The men and animals trained to work in a pack train belong nearly all to the cavalry, which reports 659 men and 483 horses as possessing the necessary qualifications to perform this duty. The number reported in the infantry and artillery is very limited, and is less than one-seventh of that obtaining in the cavalry arm.

Estimating Distance Drill.

Reports in regard to instruction in estimating distances show that with the exception of but one regiment it is given more or less in every regiment of the three arms. In the artillery this drill is reported in 54 batteries; in the cavalry in 65 troops, and in the infantry in 176 companies, or a total of 295 organizations. At the three recruiting depots this instruction is not given.

Camp Instruction.

Quite a number of companies have been in camp for purposes of instruction, but there seems to be no uniformity in this respect, some organizations having a fair share of it, others but little, and a great proportion none at all. In the artillery but 13 organizations had experience during the year in camp life; in the cavalry, 45, and in the infantry, 124. There are 5 regiments whose companies were not in camp and 8 in which but one or two companies received this instruction. A little more work expended in this direction will go far towards giving our soldiers that experience which is indispensable under active campaign conditions.

Marches.

The marches made by the troops during the year vary from street parades and short practice marches to marches of hundreds of miles in the field or under campaign conditions. The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Cavalry especially have done some good work in this respect, and the combined number of miles traveled on the march by the organizations of these three regiments exceeds 36,000, or nearly half the total number traveled by all the companies in the Army.

In the artillery 23 organizations made marches aggregating 2,341.7 miles; in the cavalry a total of 55,199 miles were made by 84 troops; and in the infantry 16,730 miles were made by 188 companies. The longest distance traversed in one day's march was accomplished by G Troop of the Third Cavalry, commanded by Capt. F. H. Hardie, which made 78 miles in one day during the Garza campaign. The longest distances made by the other troops of this arm range from 25 to 70 miles. In the artillery the greatest distances range from 22 in the First to 30 in the Third Regiment. In the infantry the figures are 4 for the and Nineteenth and 30 for the Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second,

Twenty-fourth Regiments. An account of the marches made by the various organizations has been given in the tabulation.

Exercises in heavy marching order were had in 35 artillery, 68 cavalry, and 179 infantry organizations; but there was apparently no uniformity in the number of such practices, some organizations reporting but one and others as many as 100.

The time in which a company can form for a march by day is by no means uniform for the various organizations, and ranges from 5 minutes to 4 hours for the Army. In the artillery the figures range from 5 minutes to 3 hours, and in the cavalry from 5 minutes to 2 hours, but the majority of the organizations do not exceed 30 minutes. The extremes given for a formation by night are somewhat greater, and the time in many instances is double that given for a formation by day. The time consumed in preparing for a campaign fully equipped and taking thirty days' rations has been variously given from 35 minutes to 48 hours, but some of the troops who have been engaged in active campaign service do not exceed 1 or 2 hours.

Nights in Bed.

General Orders No. 6, Headquarters of the Army, 1892, which require that details for post guards will, as far as practicable, be made so as to insure privates an interval of not less than six days between tours, or only one tour in seven days, seem to have been complied with throughout the Army. The reports show an average interval of 7.5 days between guard duty. The greatest average is reported from the recruiting depots, where it ranges from 8 at Jefferson Barracks to 13.75 at Davids Island. In the infantry the average is 7.7; in the artillery 6.9, and in the cavalry 6.7. Regimentally the greatest average is reported in the Nineteenth Infantry, where it exceeds 11.5 days between guard duty. The least is reported in the Third and Sixth Cavalry, where it is slightly less than 6. The extreme limits are 1 and 29 days. There are but two regiments in which the fewest number of nights in bed is given as 1 by one or two companies; all others report two or more, and one regiment reports as high as 6. Next to the change in the ration this seems to be one of the most marked changes under this administration in the daily life of the private soldier.

Extra and Special Duty Men.

An average of nearly 4,000 men per day, or about one-sixth of the strength of the Army, are reported on extra or special duty. By regiments the greatest average number of men on extra duty per day is 62, and that on special duty 75 or about two companies.

Schools.

During the past year greater activity seems to have developed in the Army so far as attendance at school is concerned. The average attendance this year is 2,964, or over 1,100 more than that reported in 1891, and over 900 more than the number under instruction in 1890. There was but one regiment in which no school was held during the year. The remaining regiments furnished a fair quota of men, ranging in the artillery from 93 to 189, in the cavalry from 30 to 89, and in the infantry from 26 to 211.

Slightly over 2 per cent of the average number of men attending schools, or 68, received certificates of graduation from service schools. Of this number 3 pertain to the artillery, 18 to the cavalry, and 47 to the infantry.

Bathing and Swimming.

The enlisted men, as reported last year, are required to bathe at least four times per month in every organization, with only three exceptions; but in a great number of companies

the men take advantage of the facilities offered and bathe oftener, and in quite a number of companies they bathe daily.

Last year the incomplete reports on the subject showed that over one-third of the enlisted men could swim. This year the number reported reaches 14,394, or nearly two-thirds of the total number of men reported present and absent; and 9,036 of these men are said to be able to swim with their clothes on. This accomplishment has its advantages under certain conditions, and in some of the European armies special instruction is given in this branch.

Absence from Drills, etc. The number of well men who have not attended drills for a month amounts to 589, and ranges from 3 to 33 in the artillery, from 4 to 52 in the cavalry, and from 0 to 62 in the infantry regiments. Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine well men are reported as having performed no guard duty for a month, and 580 have attended no ceremonies during the same length of time.

Days Lost. The number of days lost by confinements during the past year reaches 132,704; by sickness, 248,996, and by absence without leave, 12,193; making a total of 393,891 days, or slightly over 1,079 years. This gives an average loss from the three causes of nearly 18 days per year for each soldier; or, 6 by loss from confinement, over 11 by loss from sickness, and less than 1 by loss from absence without leave. The average losses in the artillery exceed those in the cavalry and infantry by 3 for each man. By regiments from which complete records have been received, the smallest losses in the three arms are reported as follows:

| Cause of loss. | Infantry. | | Cavalry. | | Artillery. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regiment. | No. days lost. | Regiment. | No. days lost. | Regiment. | No. days lost. |
| Confinement | Eleventh | 1,427 | Fifth | 1,566 | Fourth | 3,414 |
| Absence without leave | Twenty-fifth | 8 | Tenth | 23 | Third | 266 |

Trials. The reports show that during the past year 1,628 enlisted men were tried by general courts-martial. Of this number 332 belonged to the artillery; 356 to the cavalry; 801 to the infantry; 14 to the Engineer Corps, and 125 to the general service recruits. All but 117 are reported convicted during the same period. Trials by garrison courts-martial have been nearly all superseded by summary courts. Of the former 244 are reported, while under the latter class the total number reaches 12,343. There are eight regiments in which not a single enlisted man was tried by garrison court, and only eight in which the number tried by this court exceeds 9. The remaining regiments report figures ranging from 2 to 9 inclusive. At the recruiting depots only 2 men were tried by garrison court. The total number convicted during the year by garrison courts is 27 less than the number tried.

The number of men tried by summary courts are distributed as follows: Cavalry, 2,566; artillery, 2,306; infantry, 6,373; general-service recruits, 879, and Engineer Corps, 214. Of this number 11,991 are reported convicted during the past year. The smallest number of these trials occurred in the Nineteenth Infantry, which reports but 136, and the largest in the Fifth Artillery, where the number reported exceeds 500. There are 19 companies, 1 artillery, 5 cavalry, and 13 infantry, not including Indian organizations, in which no trials by general courts-martial occurred, and 51 companies which report but one trial each.

As to trials by summary court, there is but one company (F, First Infantry) in which not a single man was tried during the year, and two (Battery D, First Artillery, and Troop I, Tenth Cavalry) which report but two trials each, Indian companies not considered. The reports from all other companies show higher figures in this respect, and in some the number exceeds 100. In Company F of the First Infantry, Capt. F. H. Edmunds commanding, not a single trial has been reported during the past year either by general, garrison, or summary courts.

Desertions.

This subject has always been discussed from year to year with more than ordinary interest, and many beneficent laws have been enacted for the purpose of eradicating this evil. Last year a marked decrease in the number of desertions, as compared with that of the previous year, was reported; but this year the reports are less encouraging, and the decline seems to have been at a standstill. The total number of desertions reported from the three arms during the past year is 1,012, with sixteen organizations not heard from, against 1,098 reported in 1891, with only seven organizations not heard from. Including the desertions from the three recruiting depots and Willets Point, the total reaches 1,220, or 91 less than the total number reported at the close of the fiscal year in 1891.

Nearly 76.5 per cent, or 933, of this number deserted in the first year's service; the remaining 23.5 per cent, or 287, served longer. A comparison of the per cent of desertions to the number of recruits received during the past three years in the three arms shows for 1890, 38.91; for 1891, 20.60; and for 1892, 22.08 per cent. In the artillery 242 desertions are reported during the past fiscal year, or 7.2 per cent of the number of men reported present and absent; in the cavalry, 203 desertions, or 3.9 per cent; and in the infantry 567 desertions, or slightly over 5 per cent. The least number of desertions occurred in the colored regiments, the Tenth Cavalry reporting but 2 desertions, and the Ninth, which, however, gives statistics of four troops only, none at all. The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments of infantry aggregate but 12 desertions.

In the artillery, 4 batteries report no desertions and 17 report 6 or over each; in the cavalry, exclusive of Indian troops, 23 report no desertions, and only 11 suffered a loss of 6 or over each; in the infantry, exclusive of Indian organizations, 30 companies had no desertions and 26 report 6 or more each. All other company organizations report from 1 to 5. The greatest number of desertions reported from individual organizations are 16 and 18 in the infantry, 12 and 14 in the artillery, and 11 in the cavalry. The last-named arm seems this year to present the best record so far as desertions are concerned.

Much has been said and done to remedy the evil of desertion, but it is doubtful whether the problem will ever be solved satisfactorily. The best minds have struggled with the question, and given up without accomplishing as much as they hoped. A certain number of desertions have existed in all armies since their creation, and the circumstances producing the evil are so varied and many that it is almost impossible to reach perfectly satisfactory conclusions. The following figures, deduced from the data submitted by post commanders, show some interesting features in this respect. The figures given show the averages per organization in the three arms of the service, and cover the period of the past fiscal year:

*Average per company organization for past year.*

| | Cavalry. | Infantry. | Artillery. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Desertions | 2 | 2.4 | 3.7 |
| Miles traveled on the march | 536 | 70.6 | 36 |
| Nights in bed | 6.7 | 7.7 | 6.9 |
| Days lost by confinement | 282 | 301 | 322 |
| Days lost by absence without leave | 17.6 | 21.1 | 41.1 |
| Men tried | 28.8 | 30.9 | 41.4 |
| Men reënlisted | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Men purchased discharge, etc., under General Order 81, Adjutant-General's Office, 1891 | 4 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| Men having served over five years in present organization | 8.4 | 7 | 7.6 |
| Men married | 3.7 | 4 | 5.9 |

Some of the data presented in the above table bear a relation to each other which does not seem to be accidental. Where the greatest activity exists, as indicated by the number of miles traveled on the march, there the fewest desertions occurred; there the fewest number of days were lost by confinement and absence without leave; there the least number of men were tried; there the fewest are married; and there again is found the greatest number of men who reënlisted and who served in their present organization over five years. These facts can not be disputed, but the cause and effect seem open to various interpretations, and future statistics may give contradictory results.

Discharges and Reënlistments.

The reports show 2,677 enlisted men discharged by expiration of term of service. Of this number, 305 were discharged from the artillery arm, or 9 per cent; 877 from the cavalry, or nearly 17 per cent, and 1,429 from the infantry, or about 13 per cent. The remaining 68, or slightly over 3 per cent, were discharged from the Engineer Corps at Willets Point and the recruiting depots. In the artillery the regimental figures range from 37 to 81; in the cavalry from 30 to 148, and in the infantry from 16 to 88. The greatest number of discharges by expiration of term of service occurred in the Tenth Cavalry, which leads with 148; the least in the First Infantry, where 16 were discharged.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, 1890, 795 enlisted men purchased their discharge from the Army, being an increase of 161 over the number reported last year. Of this number, 129, or 3.8 per cent., occurred in the artillery; 256, or 4.9 per cent, in the cavalry, and 393, or 3.5 per cent, in the infantry. By regiments, the figures range from 18 in the Fourth to 34 in the Second Artillery; from 0 in the Tenth to 64 in the Eighth Cavalry, and from 0 in the Twenty-fourth to 34 in the Tenth Infantry.

The number of discharges by way of favor under the provisions of the same order is 542, and exceeds that reported last year by 148. In the artillery, the figures range from 15 to 34, with a total of 94; in the cavalry from 2 to 31, with a total of 153; and in the infantry, from 0 to 35, with a total of 277. The remaining 18 are reported from Willets Point and the recruiting depots.

Nearly 37 per cent, or 990 of the number of men discharged by expiration of term of service, reënlisted. The percentage is greatest in the artillery, where 140 of the 305 men discharged, or 45.9 per cent, engaged for another term; and lowest in the cavalry, where 273 of the 877 men discharged, or 31.1 per cent, reënlisted. In the infantry, 533 reënlistments, or 37.4 per cent, took place against 1,427 discharges. At Willets Point and the recruiting depots the percentages are somewhat higher,

being 50 at the latter and 70 at the former. In the three arms the greatest number of reënlistments occurred, respectively, as follows: Tenth Cavalry, 58; Eighth Infantry, 43, and Third Artillery, 42.

The Roman and the English infantry were considered about the best of their day, when they began service at about twenty years of age and served about twenty years; and this principle is a sound one to perfect a small army to-day. Let the soldiers begin young and stay long.

Recruits. This year the number of recruits received in the ranks of the combatant force of the Army exceeds that received last year by over 2,000, being 7,343 against 5,330 reported in 1891. The artillery gained 1,055, the cavalry 1,703, and the infantry 4,585. Seventeen regiments report the number received over 200; 19 over 100 and less than 200; and 4 less than 100. The greatest number is reported by the Seventh Cavalry, which received 316 recruits during the year, and the smallest by the Tenth Cavalry, which received but 25. The extremes in the artillery are 177 and 281, and in the infantry 93 and 285. The quality, physique, and character of the recruits are reported with but very few exceptions satisfactory, and in several organizations they are reported excellent. As a rule, they are drilled only under the supervision of an officer, and are thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier and the duties of a sentinel before being required to do company duty. Our system does not always send the recruits in manageable batches so their instruction and assimilation will be a regular and recognized duty fully prepared for and managed without unnecessary friction or loss.

There is much talk of the loss of some of the best old soldiers and of an inordinate number of recruits in the Army under the new régime.

A comparison of the total gain by recruits and reënlistments in the three arms, with the total loss by desertions and discharges so far as reported, shows the Army to be in a not unhealthy condition, as exhibited in the following summary:

| | Gain. | | Loss. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Recruits. | Reënlistments. | Desertions. | Discharges by expiration of term of service. | Discharges by purchase. | Discharges by way of favor. | Total gain. | Total loss. |
| Artillery | 1,055 | 140 | 242 | 306 | 129 | 94 | 1,195 | 770 |
| Cavalry | 1,703 | 273 | 203 | 877 | 256 | 153 | 1,976 | 1,489 |
| Infantry | 4,585 | 533 | 567 | 1,427 | 393 | 277 | 5,118 | 2,664 |
| Total | 7,343 | 946 | 1,012 | 2,609 | 778 | 524 | 8,289 | 4,923 |

Allowance should of course be made for losses by death, disability and discharges for other causes.

Married soldiers. The reports show 1,828 married soldiers in the Army, including those reported from Willets Point and the recruiting depots, or nearly one in every nine. The wives of two-thirds of these men live at military posts, showing an increase of nearly 200 over the number reported last year. An increase is also reported in the number of children of enlisted men, being 2,146 against 1,807. There are also a few women, widows of deceased soldiers, living at military posts, the number reported averaging less than one for each

regiment. This question and the unseemly lack of quarters furnished them deserve earnest attention.

Funds. The funds reported on hand in the various regimental organizations aggregate $101,912.18. In the artillery they amount to $13,873.02, or an average of $213.41 per organization. In the cavalry the average is $324.34, making a total of $33,406.60; and in the infantry $230.52, with a total of $54,632.56. In two organizations an indebtedness is noted.

Deposits with Paymasters. For the past three years there has been a constant decrease in the number of men who have taken advantage of the privilege of depositing part of their pay with paymasters at 4 per cent interest, as well as in the average sum deposited per man. Last year the number of depositors aggregated 2,782; this year a decrease of 547 in that number is noted, and the average amount deposited by each has been reduced from $213 to $189.23. The total sum deposited this year reaches only $443,049.13 and is nearly $150,000 less than the total reported in the preceding year.

This subject is worthy of attention, and at the present rate of decrease there will soon be few depositors. Last year I invited attention to the unnecessarily high amount required of depositors and recommended that deposits of $1 or more be received. I renew that recommendation. In England the sums accepted are still smaller, and many of our savings institutions have practically no fixed lower limit.

Company Tailors and Shoemakers. In 165 organizations the company tailors are soldiers; in 112 they are civilians; and 2 organizations have both citizen and enlisted tailors. In 126 organizations there are none. The prices charged by them for altering the various articles of uniform vary in the several organizations as follows:

| | Overcoat. | Dress coat. | Undress coat. | Trousers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artillery | $0.50 to $5.00 | $0.25 to $5.00 | $0.25 to $3.00 | $0.25 to $3.00 |
| Cavalry | .50 9.00 | .50 7.00 | .50 3.00 | .50 2.50 |
| Infantry | .50 7.50 | .50 7.00 | .25 4.00 | .25 2.50 |
| Recruiting depots and Willets Point | .50 5.00 | .50 4.00 | .50 2.50 | .25 2.00 |

The total amount of money spent by enlisted men during the past year for altering the clothing issued to them by the Government exceeds $170,000, and the average sum spent per man in the line amounts to over $10. In some regiments it averages over $15.

Slightly over one-fourth of the organizations have company shoemakers. The remaining organizations have none. Their prices vary and are slightly higher in some cases than those reported last year, as follows:

| | Half-sole. | Heel. | Patch. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Artillery | $0.50 to $1.25 | $0.15 to $0.30 | $0.05 to $0.25 |
| Cavalry | .50 1.25 | .20 .75 | .10 .50 |
| Infantry | .25 2.50 | .10 1.00 | .05 .50 |
| Recruiting depots | .70 .75 | .25 | .10 |
| Willets Point | .50 .75 | .25 | .05 .10 |

The approximate aggregate amount spent for repairs of footwear during the year, so far as reported, is $28,357.20. In the artillery the expenditures for this purpose amount to $4,295, in the cavalry to $8,051.55, in the infantry to $14,178.65, and at the recruiting depots and Willets

Point to $1,832. In one regiment, the Second Cavalry, the money expended by enlisted men for repairs of footwear amounts to over $2,000, but in the majority of regiments it is less than $1,000 and in a few but a trifle.

The opinions as to the quality of the footwear issued by the Government are about the same as reported last year, *i. e.*, the greater number of officers consider the Government boot and shoe unsatisfactory and opinions as to preference for contract or prison issue are divided. In many organizations more or less money is spent by the enlisted men for altering the footwear issued to them by the Government. The approximate amount thus spent during the year by the various organizations is reported as $9,776.40. In the artillery it aggregates $1,746, in the cavalry $1,732.50, and in the infantry $5,739.10. The remaining $558 are reported from the recruiting depots. The total approximate amount spent during the year for both repairs and alteration of footwear reaches $38,133.60. It has been suggested that an economy to the soldier might be effected by issuing unmade shoes, just as other unmade clothing is issued.

From the above it appears that a field is still open for improving the Government footwear as well as bettering the conditions regarding the fit of clothing and its attending expense.

Barracks, etc.

The reports from the various organizations show that there are 29 in the Army without separate barracks. Of this number 13 pertain to the artillery (many of whom are still quartered in casemates), 5 to the cavalry, and 11 to the infantry. The barracks of Troops C and H, Sixth Cavalry, were destroyed by fire May 18, 1892.

About 200 of the barracks are not adequate in all particulars, 36 having been reported inadequate in one or the other respect in the artillery, 40 in the cavalry, and 124 in the infantry. The reports in regard to the healthy condition of the barracks are not satisfactory in some of the organizations, there being 27 who make an unfavorable report; but perhaps they are as healthy as old and crowded structures can be made. Their police is very satisfactory, but not so their condition, which is reported poor in a number of cases. A detailed report of the condition of the dormitories, kitchens, mess rooms, storerooms, cellars, wash rooms, n. c. o. rooms, attics, closets, and company offices of each set of barracks is submitted in the tabulation. The general excellence and improvement in barracks is noticeable.

The greater number of barracks are supplied with hot and cold water, except about 130, and about the same number have incomplete drainage and sewerage.

The floor space per man in the dormitories, as reported in square feet, ranges as follows: Artillery, 30 to 233; cavalry, 20.5 to 174.5; and infantry, 16.75 to 454. The air space per man, expressed in cubic feet, ranges in the artillery from 470.4 to 5,750; in the cavalry from 522.5 to 2,000; in the infantry from 169.11 to 4,542. These figures seem to indicate that in some dormitories a crowded condition of things exists, while in others there is abundant room and to spare; and some serve the double purpose of sleeping apartment and drill room in inclement weather.

In the barracks of over 300 organizations heat is supplied by wood or coal stoves and 90 are warmed by steam or hot air. Ventilation and light in the dormitories are generally satisfactory, though some exceptions are noted.

In nearly every organization the non-commissioned officers are quar-

tered with the privates, and there are only 35 where this is not the case. Of these 8 were reported from the artillery, 12 from the cavalry, and 15 from the infantry.

**Bunks and Bedding.** Bunks and bedding furnished the enlisted men are very satisfactory and are much superior in comfort and appointment to the old-time iron bunk with wooden slats and straw bedsacks. Some of the bunks are reported worn and in poor condition. The bedding is in good condition and kept generally folded, but the mattresses are mostly extended to protect the spring. Each man has his name attached to his bunk with but few exceptions. Since such large institutions as the military prison and the Soldiers' Home have extirpated all bed bugs, it is evident that it can be done everywhere if the proper steps are taken. There is a difference between the bunks and bedding in the hospitals and the barracks.

**Fixtures for Clothing and Arms.** Over one-third of the organizations have no adequate fixtures for clothing and arms. In the artillery they are inadequate in 28 organizations; in the cavalry, in 45; and, in the infantry, in 80; but in a number of organizations the inadequacy extends only to fixtures for clothing.

**Chairs.** The opinions of officers regarding the barrack chairs are divided, and in some 150 organizations they are not considered satisfactory. The number of chairs needed to meet the requirements is reported as 5,456. Of this number 659 are needed in the artillery, 1,748 in the cavalry, 2,572 in the infantry, and the remaining 477 at the recruiting depots and Willets Point. Several new types are now being made at the military prison, where the slat-bottomed chair is most commended.

**Messing and Cooking.** The reports show that at 9 posts a general mess obtains, or an increase of 3 over the number reported last year, and at another post it is contemplated to establish a post mess at an early date. At all other posts the company mess prevails. The food served is generally satisfactory in quantity, quality, and variety, and it is reported suitable for the season. Never in our Army was this more marked. The issues of meat consist mostly of fresh beef and bacon and pork, the proportion of fresh to salt meat being generally 7 to 3. The extra pound of vegetables added to the army ration by the act of Congress approved June 16, 1890, and the increased company funds accruing from canteen dividends and other sources have greatly improved the bill of fare, and there is now hardly an organization that can or does not improve its mess by the addition of extra meats, vegetables, fish, eggs, butter, milk, cheese, or canned goods. The monthly cost for food served in addition to the army ration aggregates, so far as reported, $20,984.56. In the artillery it amounts to $3,419.92; in the cavalry, to $5,771.42; and, in the infantry, to over $10,000. The figures would be much larger if the reports were complete on this subject. In ten organizations a monthly subscription is made by the men to still further improve the mess, ranging from 25 cents to $2.50 per man per month.

The bill of fare for the company is generally made by the captain, first sergeant, or head cook, or by two or all of them. The character of the cooking is generally satisfactory and ranges from fair to excellent, but in some organizations an improvement in this direction would be a desirable measure.

In 206 organizations there is no daily record kept of the supplies used up. Of these, 31 belong to the artillery, 50 to the cavalry, and 125 to the infantry. This subject was discussed in last year's report

and two blank forms used for the purpose in one of the artillery batteries were submitted. The forms used by Maj. Hoff and that of the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home are shown in supplement 11.

The mess-room furniture is, with about 36 exceptions, reported satisfactory in the various organizations, and all but 34 report the facilities for field and garrison cooking sufficient. The number of men reported skilled in field cooking appears to be fair and averages over 5 per organization. The total number is 2,209, of which 248 belong to artillery, 714 to cavalry, and 1,239 to infantry organizations. The remaining 8 are reported from Willets Point.

The number of men now employed in preparing and serving the ration average 26 for each regiment, or nearly 3 for each organization so far as reported. Some of them are changed monthly and others oftener, but the chief cooks frequently serve a longer period in the kitchen. Their military duties do not appear to be neglected while engaged in this duty, except, perhaps, of the chief cook, who is excused from all other duty.

Tents. This year the number of tents reported on hand in the various organizations shows a decrease of over 1,000 from that reported last year. The exact figures given are 1,253 wall tents, 20,642 shelter tents, and 4,399 "A" and other tents. At the previous report there were 1,251 wall, 21,898 shelter, and 4,479 "A" and other tents. In 17 organizations, 11 of which belong to the artillery and 6 to the infantry, no tents of any description were reported on hand, and in some of the organizations the number on hand appears to be very limited. In those organizations of the First Infantry which are stationed at Angel Island, Cal., the tentage is reported in the hands of the post quartermaster. The comfort and health of the commands depend greatly on the liberal allowance of tentage in camps, maneuvers or practice marches, and the Government can afford to allow more in peace than in war, though it may be well to bring commands occasionally down to war methods and allowances.

Gardens. The data in regard to the approximate number of pounds of vegetables received by each organization from the gardens cultivated at the various military posts are incomplete, but the number reported approximates 1,000,000, or nearly 2,500 per organization. It is, however, safe to assume, from a perusal of the data given in the tabulation, that the number of pounds of vegetables received from the gardens is actually much greater. The number of gardeners employed, not including daily details for this work, is reported as 183.

Company Animals. In 26 regiments more or less company animals are kept by some of the organizations. For the three arms the number reported is 1,279, consisting of 90 cows, 966 pigs, and 223 fowls. The greatest number is reported from the cavalry, which leads with 36 cows, 671 pigs, and 137 fowls, and quite an industry appears to have developed in some organizations in this respect.

Cost Price of Property Condemned. Last year the inquiry into this subject extended into each department of post administration. This year it was confined to the property condemned in the various company organizations. The reports show that the total approximate value of property condemned in the various regiments amounts to $152,391.44, exclusive of 16 company organizations, from which no reports were received, and of 14 others, which report the value unknown. The average amount per organization is about $360. In the cavalry it is greatest, averaging over $905 per organization, due mainly to the fact

that the value of condemned horses has been included in the figures in many instances. The number of horses condemned during the year is reported as 636, of which 568 belong to cavalry troops and 68 to light batteries. Some claimed a few years ago that this matter was insignificant and unimportant, but it is now quite evident that a good many thousand dollars per annum can be saved without any loss of efficiency by directing a fair amount of attention to it.

Horses. Opinions as to the State from which the best horses for army purposes are received differ, but the reports on the subject give decided preference to the State of Missouri; and Kentucky appears to be second choice. The ages of those last purchased range in the artillery from 3 to 8, and in the cavalry from 4 to 9 years. It is believed to be as feasible for the Government as for a private individual to buy horses of the exact age preferred: and the drift of the best opinion seems to be that no horses over six years old shall be bought for the Government, though the regulations now allow eight. The special report made by Lieut. Col. Lawton, some two years ago, on the proper method of supply for cavalry horses, has not yet been received back in this office nor published, though it is understood to have caused considerable important discussion within the service.

Color. This subject has been discussed in the last report, and the post commanders who reported on the subject were decidedly in favor of troop uniformity of color. Inquiry this year shows that there are 30 troops of cavalry without uniformity of color, notably in the Tenth Cavalry. In the artillery but one battery appears to have differently colored horses. Quite a number of horses appear to have been exchanged in trying to obtain uniformity.

Grooming and Feeding. The horses of all the troops and light batteries are fed and groomed under the immediate supervision of a commissioned officer. Feeding takes place twice daily, except in one of the light batteries, which reports the horses fed 3 times daily; but the grooming does not take place so often in all the organizations, there being 28 troops and 1 light battery in which this duty is performed but once per day. In over 30 organizations enlisted men are detailed to groom and take care of the officers' horses.

Training. The horses in about 100 troops and batteries are familiar with firing; in 14 more or less with night firing; and in 84 with trumpet calls. In 79 organizations they are gaited to obey command; in 24 others they are all or partly taught to lie down; and in 18 to swim with their riders. From the reports it seems that more attention has been given to the training of horses during the past year than was the rule in the preceding year, and still finer training may be expected with the introduction of riding halls.

Officers' Horses. In the cavalry arm there are 36 organizations in which one or more of the officers do not possess a mount, and in 56 they use to a greater or less extent public horses for troop duty.

The enlisted men are granted the privilege in most all mounted organizations to ride public horses on pass or when not on duty, but, with some exceptions, they are not allowed to ride them faster than a trot.

These simultaneous reports from all the troops in the Army show great painstaking in preparation and have proved most useful and beneficial; they give the actual details as seen by those serving immediately with the troops, present most effectively a general view of the service

not otherwise attainable and cover ground nowhere else so presented. It is the only report required from the Army to this Bureau, and the importance of the facts presented can not be overestimated, and the interest excited and involved is illustrated by the frequent applications for these printed reports and the republication of an extract in the Cavalry Journal. Facts so presented and such a concensus of the best opinions are not easily gained, and deserve every consideration.

## PUBLIC PROPERTY.

One or more bureaus now record it, but until recently it appears that no record has ever been kept of the total amount and value of public property inspected and condemned; nor of the amount and value of that presented for condemnation, and upon inspection found more or less serviceable, with or without repairs, and retained in service. Evidently such information is important and necessary, and there is no doubt but it would be of great value in determining measures of economy in the military service, and the normal life of articles ought to be fairly well determined.

Efforts to secure such information proved futile, so General Orders, No. 8, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, was issued January 29, 1892, requiring inventory and inspection reports to be made in quadruplicate, the quadruplicate copy in all instances to be forwarded to this office for file. The uselessness of the triplicate copy formerly required having been demonstrated it was dropped, and so any addition to the paper work was avoided. The circular letter of the Major-General commanding the Army to department commanders, dated February 24, 1892, directed that so far as possible inspections of public property shall be made by officers of the Inspector-General's Department only.

From various causes considerable difficulty was experienced in determining the cost price of property presented for inspection, and until recently no effort whatever was made in that direction. The circular letter of April 4, 1892, from the Major-General commanding to department commanders requires that in every case where it is possible to do so the original cost of the property inventoried shall be given; and where this can not be ascertained, then the price at which similar property is now issued, the cost being published to the Army, shall be given.

In consequence, nearly all of the inventory and inspection reports now received state the prices of such articles inspected as clothing, camp and garrison equipage, subsistence stores, ordnance stores, and public animals; and many of them also give the cost of property, the price of which is not published to the Army. It is believed that eventually this may be the case in all but a very small number of instances, unless the opposition to usual economy becomes more powerful. The indications are that there is quite a difference between organizations in the economical use and successful care of government property.

Under General Orders No. 8, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, quadruplicate copies of I. and I. reports began to reach this office about the 1st of March, the earliest bearing date of February 10, 1892, and from that time until the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1892, the number of such reports received was 898. Of these, 555 stated the price of the property presented and 343 did not; 598 were made by the officers of the Inspector-General's Department and 300 by special inspectors.

The reports received for the five months (nearly) indicated show that during that time 183,554 articles were presented for inspection, of which 149,308½ were condemned to be destroyed or sold, and 34,245½ were

retained in service. Of those condemned 83,654½ cost $113,060.79, and it is stated that the cost of the remaining 65,654 is unknown. Of the articles retained in service the cost of 19,707½ is reported at $29,197, and the cost of the remaining 14,538 is not stated.

Included in these figures, so far at least as price is concerned, is a quantity of other property, such as "yards," "pounds," etc., which could not be classified as "articles." The tabulations in Supplement 8 give these, however, as well as a more detailed statement of the kinds of property involved, and whether pertaining to military posts, regiments, or staff departments.

The tabulations are presumably as correct as it was possible to make them from the data supplied, and for the period covered.

In the tabulations of the post commanders' reports (Supplement 6) approximate estimates of the amount and value of property condemned for the entire fiscal year is given, so far as it pertains to company or regimental organizations. From the two a more nearly approximate idea of the amount of this loss to the service and the proper way to regulate it can be gained than was ever before possible.

Possibly in our next annual report a similar statement, full and accurate, may be given in regard to all classes of property inspected during the fiscal year 1892–'93, which may give some idea of the magnitude of this branch of inspection, which has never before received the attention it deserves.

Condemned Property.

Public policy, as well as the law, indicates that no department should sell or destroy or dispose of public property otherwise than for the purpose it was bought and for which the money was appropriated by Congress, unless some disinterested outside officer first views the property and reports upon it. Under the law and the Army Regulations this Department is designated to perform this duty of the disinterested inspection of public property no longer required or unserviceable. By the mouth of two witnesses any matter may stand. So when the local officer responsible for the property and the local disinterested inspector-general agree in recommending that Government property be disposed of, the propriety of the disposition is fairly well established. Before the sale is ordered the matter as thus presented by the responsible officer and the disinterested inspector is considered by a general officer. The public interests may have been injured by this simple and effective system being ignored in some cases and complicated in other cases; so that on the one side an officer disposes of steamboats or vehicles without any outside inspection, and on another side extra officers are ordered to inspect property like pots and pans and bed linen before they can be disposed of. It is recommended that one and the same system be established throughout the military establishment, and that no Government property shall be disposed of otherwise than as appropriated for, except after being properly inspected and reported upon by an officer acting in this Department, under the system now prevailing in the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments. The practices which have grown up under the other methods of disposing of Government property are hardly warranted by law, nor equally secure, but suggest extravagances, and had better be stopped.

## MILITARY CONVICTS.

It was recommended by Col. Heyl that "United States convicts, both military and civil, should not be imprisoned in State penitentiaries at all, but in a penitentiary or penitentiaries established and maintained

by the United States, where they could be employed in manufacturing, on public account, such articles, for instance, as office furniture, not to be placed on the market to compete with or reduce the price of similar articles the product of honest toil, but to be furnished for use in public offices, etc., so that the profit of their labor would go to the United States and not to any individual or corporation," and that the act of Congress approved February 23, 1887, be repealed. This act provides that—

> It shall not be lawful for any officer, agent, or servant of the Government of the United States to contract with any person or corporation, or permit any warden, agent, or official of any State prison, penitentiary, or jail, or house of correction, where criminals of the United States may be incarcerated, to hire out or contract out the labor of said criminals, or any part of them, who may hereafter be confined in any prison, jail, or other place of incarceration, for violating any laws of the Government of the United States of America.

This act was "designed to relieve the law-abiding laborers and producers of this country from the burden of competition with the production now thrown upon the market by combination between private capital, assisted by the State, and cheap labor, made so by its involuntary servitude for crime. It is not aimed at productions which may be placed upon the market by virtue of the employment on behalf of the State of criminals whose support would otherwise be wholly charged upon the honest industry of the country." (Congressional Record, Vol. XVIII, p. 1478.)

While it is not believed that the repeal of this law can be accomplished, even if it were desirable, still it is "a consummation devoutly to be wished" that military prisoners should be taught useful trades in order that they may be fitted to take care of themselves when they are released and to make better citizens. This, under existing law, can only be done where manufacturing or other skilled labor is performed by prisoners for the State on public account.

By direction of the Secretary of War some investigation was made as to the advisability of transferring military prisoners to the penitentiaries of States where the contract system does not obtain. The result of this investigation has already been communicated to him.

## MILEAGE.

A board has been appointed to consider and report upon the advisability of establishing some system that would result in more economy in transportation and mileage. The importance of such a measure has become more important since Congress has limited the amount expendable for such purposes. It is understood that the board has not as yet reached a final conclusion upon the matter or submitted its report. Possibly some important work which the War Department is pledged to do may be hampered, or the officers have to advance money to do the Government work under this limitation. The officers of this Department find travel laborious and expensive, and it hardly seems fair to them, nor wise for the Government, to stop sleeping-car fare against them, or make them bear the additional expenses of every stop they are ordered to make. It is true economy for the Government like any thriving private firm to try to get all that is possible out of the twenty-four hours and along all the distance necessarily traveled. Now the best private firms do better by those who travel for them than the Government does.

## THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The annual inspection of the Soldier's Home, near this city, was made, and a full report thereof submitted, as required by law. Some improvement was noted on all the lines suggested in former reports, but there still remains much that may be done to advance the comfort of the old soldiers, such as better meal service, bathing facilities, elevators, warmer floors, and a more generous allowance from the dairy, farm, and garden. It is believed that a board can be formed of officers now in Washington, such as Col. Lawton, Maj. MacArthur, and Capt. Babcock, who were specially successful as captains in conducting a soldier's mess, who could show how to greatly improve this important mess with little or no increased expense. This mess has already greatly improved, but it ought to be made about the best in the Army, and doubtless it will be made so. The energy and success shown in improving it have been very marked.

If it is found to be economical and advantageous to purchase such stores as meats and flour by contract, why should not this method be extended to other staple supplies, as is done by the management of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Congress should allow the comparatively small additional sum due the Soldiers' Home under the general laws as shown in the report of the Third Auditor to be properly determined and turned over to the permanent fund. The present grounds are becoming surrounded by the city suburbs, and perhaps Congress might permit the gradual transfer of the establishment to or near the Arlington Reservation.

An increase in the staff of the Home of an officer to relieve some of the non-commissioned officers of their responsibilities would be advantageous to the interests of the institution.

The attention of this department was called to the matter of the supervision of the accounts of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers. Under the act of Mach 3, 1891, it seemed to be contemplated that the accounts of that institution should be subject to the same supervision now directed by law to be exercised by the Secretary of War over the accounts of the disbursing officers of the Army.

## BRANCH PRINTING OFFICE.

Prior to July, 1891, the War Department had no distinctive printing office, although several of the bureaus had small plants of their own. By direction of the Secretary of War, a War Department branch printing office was established in July, 1891, the location being near by and convenient to the War Department building. This enterprise, at first strenuously opposed by some, has proven quite a success, and has undoubtedly conduced to the efficiency, economy, and expedition of the public service so far as it is affected by printing.

## THE SUPPLY DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The annual inspection of the supply division has been made in compliance with the requirements of War Department circular of January 19, 1889, and the report shows a very satisfactory condition of its affairs. The chief of the division, Mr. M. R. Thorp, deserves credit for his efficient and conscientious management of the work.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, aggregated

$100,000 for contingent expenses, stationery, etc., for the War Department, and $8,400 for rents of buildings. These amounts have been expended in the most careful and conscientious manner, except $100 from the fund for rents of buildings, which was unexpended and has been covered into the Treasury of the United States.

The amounts received by the chief of the division during the year from auction sales of public property inspected and condemned by officers of this Department, waste paper, etc., aggregate $2,427.64; all of which has been covered into the Treasury.

The value of stock on hand at the time of inspection was: Stationery, $15,823.08; miscellaneous supplies, $4,263.09; a total of $20,086.17.

The storeroom is cramped and inconveniently located. The rooms occupied by the clerical force of the division should be closer to it, so that much time and labor could be saved.

## PERSONNEL.

May I not invite attention to the magnitude and excellence of the work done by this Department, which was never more complete nor more thoroughly performed throughout all the extent of our country than during the past fiscal year. The zeal, industry, and ability of all the officers have been well tested and deserve commendation, and I feel gratification at the work they have done so well.

The success of this Department depends on how heartily it is sustained as one of the means given to insure efficient administrative supervision of military affairs. Others may desire to absorb, deflect, or minimize our duties, but is seems self-evident that the Inspector-General's Department should inspect, and that the general inspection of the entire military establishment, whether of disbursements, property, places, or commands, should be complete and thorough; and the fullest and most accurate information should be collated. The absolute excellence of the Army throughout all its branches can in this way be well and readily illustrated under the highest authority present. This was universally done during the past fiscal year. Such thorough inspection and information can do no harm. The occasional opposition is usually where inspections are most needed; and the greater scandals of the service usually occur where these inspections are excluded or opposed.

## THE CLERICAL FORCE.

In concluding this report, I must refer with honorable mention to the vast amount of skilled clerical labor efficiently performed by my small but faithful and zealous force of clerks. What they have had to do—and its volume deserves consideration and appreciation—they have done with signal ability, intelligence, zeal, and willingness, and their record for attendance and application is second to none in the War Department or throughout the Army.

There is, however, a limit to what can be accomplished by even intelligence, skill, and willingness, when these qualities are possessed by a force numerically weak. The business of this office, to be properly and economically performed, requires a much larger force of clerks than is at present allowed for its performance. Much more work could be done, and better done, if it could be classified, and the clerks in charge of it separated into divisions, as has been found necessary in every other bureau of the War Department and every other department of

the public service. Under present conditions this is impossible in this office, and can be remedied only by having a greater number of clerks allotted to it.

The chief clerk should be placed on a line with the other bureaus of the War Department in regard to salary, and the justice of this action has been recognized and recommended by a former Secretary of War, and, I understand, is approved by you. The annual estimate already submitted asks that this be done, and also requests a small increase in the number of clerks and messengers.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
*Inspector-General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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# SUPPLEMENT 1.

## REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

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### NATIONAL GUARD OF ALABAMA.

MOUNT VERNON BARRACKS, ALA., *August 9, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
*War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor, in addition to above answers, to submit general remarks concerning attendance at the camps of the First and Second Regiments of Alabama State Troops at Mobile and Birmingham, Ala., as directed in paragraph 3, Special Order 151, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, as follows:

#### CAMP OF FIRST ALABAMA AT MOBILE.

I arrived at Mobile July 4, as directed, reporting my orders to the commanding officer of the camp, which was formally opened about retreat on that day.

The regimental and camp commander (Col. Price Williams, jr.) received me cordially and throughout the encampment courteously and cheerfully sought and received suggestions from me, and followed many.

The camp had already been established upon good ground bordering upon the bay, 2 miles from Mobile, and reached by horse cars. The tents (wall) well-pitched, all by laborers, prior to arrival of troops.

The neighboring fair or base ball grounds furnished ample room for drills and ceremonies.

On the evening of the 4th there was a very crude dress parade of mixed tactical nature.

Morning of the 5th, some companies drilled, notably the cavalry troop, and a few infantry companies. There were no regular morning drills enforced from camp headquarters, as far as I could learn.

On the 6th the only exercise was (besides a morning drill by the cavalry troop) a preliminary drill upon the ceremony of review at 6:30 p. m., preceded and followed by desultory company drills. At this preliminary review the Knights of Pythias and the Confederate veterans formed on left of the line and marched after the troops amid great éclat from the spectators.

On Thursday, 6th, there were no exercises, except a standing gun drill by the battery (very good) and a review before the governor, which seemed to be the acme of result in view. This ceremony was marred, as on day previous, by the introduction in the line and in review of a body not belonging to the State troops, the Confederate veterans joining in the review. The troops marched fairly well.

On the 7th, heavy rains and no exercises. One company left camp for home.

On the 8th, no exercises (heavy rains), except a parade at retreat, followed by an attempt at inspection, which was prevented by darkness. One company and the troop of cavalry left for home.

On the 9th the regiment broke camp at 8 a. m. in a pouring rain.

The tabulated statement of "present" was the maximum. The "present" showed much less upon other days, and the figures I am convinced gave more than remained in camp any continuous twenty-four hours for duty, many living and sleeping in town and reporting for evening drills and exercises only. The figures were necessarily taken from the consolidated reports which were regularly made out each morning.

Company commanders were allowed to grant passes *ad libitum*, without approval in each case, except on governor's day the commanding officer directed that all passes should expire at 3 p. m.

The uniforms were varied all the way from the army blouse and blue trousers to bear-skin shakos and white trousers, and seemed to be worn at will by the several organizations, with no orders on the subject from camp headquarters, so far as I could learn. Most of the companies had leggings, and some wore them. None have the haversack, meat-ration can, nor canteen. But one company (I) had overcoats (blue), purchased by the company.

Men have the McKeever cartridge box and no campaign belts. They carry no cartridges. No target practice of record in past year. Arms cared for by company armorers not kept clean in camp; little care apparently given to them.

The united formations were under the old tactics as one battalion, but the manual was attempted under the new. There were no battalion drills. All the companies, except Company E, formed in single rank, but attempted drill under the new tactics with poor success, except in a few companies. None had drilled in extended order.

Company E (Capt. Dure) drilled throughout in double rank and under the new tactics (in close order only), the captain deserving great credit and showing that a great amount of careful and painstaking work had been done by him and his men.

Company F (Capt. Dumont) did well in single rank and marched very well, but was short in numbers and did not show much work under new conditions.

Company H (Capt. Walker), a country company, showed great improvement in camp, and if opportunities of getting the men together are good the captain will make of it a most excellent company.

None of the companies seem to have paid due attention to the firings. The cavalry troop, though small, showed careful drilling and care. The battery also showed drill and discipline, although, having no horses, mounted drill was not practiced. Capts. Beck and Scales deserve credit.

Guard duty was performed very poorly generally, although there were spasmodic exceptions, of course. Lieut. Reeves, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. Army, worked hard in instructing the guard, but with results not very satisfactory. Saluting properly, either by men or sentinels, was the exception. I saw the flag lowered at retreat by a colored laborer, although the flagstaff was within 20 feet of the guard tent. Many, if not most, of the men not on post freely left the guard tents and went to the quarters. The desire to follow the rules of proper discipline seemed to be present, but was hampered by want of instruction.

The sink was poor and very filthy. No guard was over or near it. The facilities for bathing were good.

The messing was by company, each having its own mess and doing its own providing, to be reimbursed by the State pro rata to its total present from the balance of appropriation after deducting transportation. The cooking was done by colored servants. All the policing of the camp, streets, etc., was done by colored servants. I suggested that it would be better to make the soldiers do it to impress upon them that it was a soldier's regular duty and not menial service to keep their surroundings clean, but without avail. The policing about the kitchens was poor, fish scales, greasy water, etc., being thrown out in front. There seemed to be no carts nor adequate arrangements for removal of refuse.

The medical department (under Surgeon Goode) deserves credit for doing much with little.

The State does nothing in the matter of appliances or supplies; medicines are furnished from the regimental fund. The surgeon had no hospital, but had a dispensary, a faithful assistant, and a competent steward. One of the latter two was constantly in camp to answer calls. Records accurately kept.

There was very little real sickness for the number of men. Number treated: Officers, 6; men, 32; total, 38; number of excuses issued, 9; total time covered by excuses, in days, 10½.

It is recommended that more attention be paid to properly providing the medical department with medicines and appliances. A regular hospital tent should be supplied and fitted up for the sick.

The surgeon, at my suggestion, made a thorough inspection as to sanitation and police, and a report thereon.

### GENERALLY AS TO MOBILE ENCAMPMENT.

This could hardly be called a camp of instruction commensurate with the expense incurred and the opportunities offered. The picnic interest apparently was considered above the practical instruction which could have been given.

Notwithstanding the heat in early part of the week and the rain at the end, all men could have been compelled to have been in camp at night; there could have been more drills of a practical nature in early morning, squad and setting-up drills, schools for officers and non-commissioned officers daily, and many wasted hours could have been utilized.

Many officers seemed anxious to learn and to progress and were willing to work, and to such I devoted hours in giving information and instruction, drilling one company in extended order myself to give an object lesson, but there was no organized camp system of instruction such as I imagine the State has a right to expect.

Having the reception of the governor and review in his honor near the end of the week makes it the main object to look forward to and prepare for (to most of the officers and men) during the week. If their organizations could only pass well at the governor's review, and the lady visitors be pleased, the object of the encampment seemed to have been attained.

The camp is too near Mobile to be a success as a camp of instruction.

The personnel of the regiment seems to be very good.

From the colonel and all officers and men with whom I came in contact I received every courtesy and kindness during my attendance upon the camp.

### Camp of Second Regiment at Birmingham, Ala.

The camp was formally opened about retreat, Monday, July 11, amid heavy rains. There were but eight of the Infantry companies present, one more joining next day, two on the 12th, and one on the 13th. The cavalry troop was not present during the encampment.

The camp (consisting of wall tents) had been established by laborers upon new ground made by partially clearing an oak grove at a place of resort, 7 miles from the city, reached by dummy cars. It was rather cramped, and upon a clay soil, which made it muddy throughout the encampment, board walks being necessary. The rain fell in torrents the first three days, and occasionally upon the others. The drill ground was but fair, being very rough, interspersed with trees, and wet.

The weather was such that no formation (of even companies) was possible until the evening of Wednesday, the 13th, when the regiment formed for regimental parade, in three battalions, under the new tactics, except being in single rank. The performance was crude, of course, but creditable considering that it was the first exercise in this camp and the first ever held by the regiment under the new tactics. The ground was wet and sloppy.

On Thursday, in the evening, regimental review under the new tactics before the governor; fair; followed by battalion drills by the three battalions, under new tactics, in single rank; crude, but fair considering it was the first attempt by any of the command, none having had any experience in posting guides, etc.

Friday, rain in the morning; evening, regimental inspection (new tactics), by myself, fairly performed tactically, but arms were inexcusably dirty and rusty, except in one company, C (Capt. Parks), where all had been cleaned and were in good order; and in Company K (Capt. Watkins) an attempt had been made to clean many of the rifles; in Company M some few had been cleaned. In other companies no effort seemed to have been made to keep the arms in serviceable condition. This results partially from the pernicious practice in both regiments of relying upon company "porters" or "armorers" to clean the guns, instead of making each man keep his piece in order.

On Saturday the exercises ended with a sham battle which I did not witness; it was more as a "show" for the populace than an exercise of instruction.

The numbers present varied greatly different days. Absent men were required to have passes approved at camp headquarters.

The morning reports were poorly made out, and no consolidated reports were prepared until the latter part of the encampment; this was greatly due to the absence of the regimental adjutant on account of illness during the first part of encampment. Some of the companies did not have any records showing organized strength, and I tried to obtain the data from Montgomery, but in vain.

The regimental and camp commander, Col. L. V. Clark, received me with every courtesy, and, with all his officers and men, seemed anxious to learn, work, and do everything to gain knowledge and make the camp one of instruction and benefit. The constant drenching rains interfered greatly; but all opportunities were fairly improved for drills. Officers' meetings for instruction and non-commissioned officers' schools were held.

The formations and drills were invariably under the new tactics, except being in single rank; regimental parades, reviews, and inspection and battalion drills all creditable under the circumstances. Military saluting and courtesies were above the average for militia.

The regiment deserves credit for the performance of guard duty, to which officers and men seemed to pay great attention, and learned with zest and profit. The artillery company drilled fairly at standing gun drill, and appeared creditably on foot at inspection with sabers. They had no opportunity for mounted drill. The cavalry troop was not present at the camp.

The uniforms were all "undress" and approximated to the United States uniform; forage cap, blue blouse, and light blue trousers. Some companies had stripes on trousers and one had braided figures on blouse; but in line all looked "uniform." All wore white gloves at all formations. None had overcoats, canteens, nor haversacks; much needed. All had black belts and McKeever cartridge boxes, except one company, which had the campaign belt. No target practice in past years reported. None had leggings.

The sink was poorly placed; too far from camp and soon filled up with water. It was not kept clean. No officers' sink. Facilities for bathing fair.

The messing was en masse under charge of the commissary officer, and was exceptionally good. Companies were marched to meals. Men could not have reasonably lived better in camp. No contract was made, but it was estimated by the commissary that the cost would be about 37½ cents per day per capita, to be defrayed from the State allowance, referred to under "statutory provisions" above. Cooking done by employés.

The policing of the camp was mostly done by servants, but the camp commander ordered regular policing by companies, without full results. Police about kitchen fair.

Arms were generally cleaned by the company "porters" or "armorers"; but in many instances I saw men cleaning their rifles, and it was generally so done in Company C (Capt. Parks).

There was a great lack of proper organization of the medical department of the camp. No medicines nor appliances are supplied by the State, but a few were furnished and kept in the surgeon's tent. The surgeon's private professional work in the city prevented his presence in camp except occasionally; the hospital steward was seldom there, and the assistant went home sick. I think that for a large part of the actual time there was neither surgeon, assistant, nor steward in camp. No records were kept nor reports rendered, so far as I could learn.

No hospital nor dispensary (except the surgeon's tent). Fortunately nothing of a serious nature demanded the immediate attention of a medical officer. It is impossible to give number of sick or principal diseases, as no records were made.

Col. Clark, his field and staff (who seemed to be remarkably good officers), extended every courtesy and showed a great desire to learn something every day. If the weather had been suitable I am sure the regiment would have made great advances; and even as it was, with the few opportunities for drill, it deserves credit.

The picnic element was not so preëminent in this command. Ladies and visitors were allowed freely in camp only between parade and taps. Wasting time on Saturday upon a rather useless and uninstructive sham battle was an obligation the colonel said he owed to the railroad company for favors on their part and to please the populace.

At the breaking up of camp the colonel deemed it necessary to send one company home under arrest for discharging blank cartridges in camp.

### GENERALLY AS TO BOTH ENCAMPMENTS.

It is noted that in both organizations the officers and generally the enlisted men are from the best class of people in the several communities, and they have therefore many friends (including ladies), who take great interest in the encampments, and many individuals contribute for support of the companies. This is given me as a reason for the necessity of devoting much time to displays and entertaining. The review upon governor's day is, unfortunately, looked forward to by troops and their friends as the crisis.

If the governor could abolish this and merely make an informal visit to see how the men drilled, better results in instruction might be attained. But it is said that as the officers and men get no pay it would be hard to keep up their interest if the display and picnic elements were removed.

I conferred frequently with the governor, both at Mobile and Birmingham. He is a man of soldierly instincts and ideas, and I think agrees with me, but thinks, perhaps, the demands from the people too great to change the custom of displays.

It would be better to place the encampments farther from large cities and compel presence of all men in camp (except for urgent reasons), except between, say, 11 a. m. and 5 p. m., for summer camps. Men should be required to police their camps and clean their rifles (to improve efficiency and remove the erroneous idea that such is a menial service).

Lieut. J. B. Erwin, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. Army, attached to the governor's staff to assist concerning the militia, has apparently done efficient work in instructing and inspecting companies in armories, and improving the dress, equipments, and morale of the troops. He informs me that there are on hand haversacks and canteens for issue only when troops are ordered out for service.

Lieut. J. H. Reeves, Fourth Cavalry (just graduated from West Point), was of great service to the commanding officers in both camps, particularly in instructing guards and sentinels, and was of assistance to me in making memoranda as to minor points which he was requested to observe.

I am firmly convinced that it is advisable to provide for the use of "single rank" when companies are reduced in numbers. In the State troops generally it is rare that over fifteen or twenty men are present at company drills and often in the regular service this occurs. To drill such a number in double rank seems insignificant, creates want of interest, and becomes therefore uninstructive. A page or two added to the drill regulations, giving single-rank distances and authorizing them, would be sufficient.

MOBILIZATION.

This subject seems to have been carefully considered and arranged for by the State quartermaster-general.

The most central, convenient, and important point for concentration, on account of its many converging lines, is Birmingham, a city of about 32,000, and, including immediate suburbs, 50,000 inhabitants.

It is estimated that concentration of State troops can be made at Birmingham as follows: 50 per cent in 24 hours, 60 per cent in 36 hours, 90 per cent in 48 hours. At Mobile and Montgomery, other good points, the concentration would take but a few hours longer.

Respectfully submitted.

G. B. RUSSELL,
*Major, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.*

THIRD REGIMENT.

FORT MONROE, VA., *August 10, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 151, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, June 28, 1892, and letter of instruction from your office of July 6, 1892, I have the honor to report that I was present during the encampment of the Third Regiment, Alabama State troops at Selma, Ala., July 7 to July 13, 1892, and to submit, in addition to the categorical statements immediately preceding, the following as the result of my observations thereat. The entire term of the encampment was one of almost continuous rain, interfering greatly with the carrying out of the programme of instruction that had been contemplated and resulting in the performance of but little camp duty other than guard. Four evening dress parades were had and at odd times between showers a few voluntary company drills. Outside of the parades mentioned no battalion drills were had or were possible. Under such circumstances but little can be said as to the efficiency of the regiment in these directions and whatever criticisms may be made as to its performance of other camp duties, the extreme inclemency of the weather must be borne in mind as materially modifying the results that might have been attained under more favorable circumstances. Most particularly does this affect guard duty and camp police.

The first regular guard-mounting was held on the morning of the 8th, at which, as at all subsequent ones, I was present as instructor. Such was the lack of knowledge on the part of both officers and men engaged as to the details of this ceremony that I found it necessary each morning to repeat the formation from beginning to end some two, three, or four times before it was done properly. The facts that more often than otherwise the ceremony was conducted in a pouring rain, that nearly all the other men in camp were always present as spectators, and that no dissatisfaction of any kind at the frequent repetitions was expressed or visible afforded me the greatest satisfaction and was an encouraging feature of the encampment. The main difficulty seems to be not so much lack of book knowledge of the details involved as lack of confidence on the field due to unfamiliarity with the practical performance of the ceremony, and the only remedy is a frequent and systematic drill in it by each company at its armory. This has been done, I am told, by the companies during the past year at their monthly drills; but, judging from the results as shown in this encampment, once a month is hardly sufficient. Sentinels on post performed their duties assiduously so far as they were cognizant of them, but it was found necessary in nearly every case to instruct the sentinel *ab initio*. This is hardly excusable, for there is no reason why each member of a company should not be made thoroughly acquainted with a sentinel's duties before coming into camp.

The police of the camp was excellent, but here as heretofore elsewhere, I found the custom of relegating this duty to servants. Occasionally the companies performed the work themselves, but not regularly or systematically so. It being one of the

duties of a soldier it should be so regarded by State troops while in camp and practiced.

There being so few duties to perform on account of the rain the resultant freedom permitted of but little exemplification of questions of discipline. Roll calls were, however, well attended, and the camp in the main quiet and orderly. Some few attempts to cross sentinel posts, contrary to orders, and other minor misdemeanors were made and punished usually by confinement. Absence from camp was allowed only by regular pass. The ceremony of dress parade was fairly well performed. There was some little difficulty and delay at first in the formation of the line, due to lack of experience on the part of company commanders, but this subsequently improved. I noticed, however, that but very few of the companies were ever brought squarely up to the line, always being halted obliquely thereto. Practice at battalion drill would remedy this. There was also noticed a very considerable amount of slouchiness and of raising hands in ranks, and of other such unsoldierly conduct, for which lack of company discipline is responsible. The marching and manual of all the companies were excellent.

The field and staff were regularly organized and performed their proper duties in a commendable manner.

It is much to be regretted that circumstances so interfered with camp routine. Judging from the spirit with which all work possible was done, pleasant weather would certainly have given opportunity for a large amount of profitable exercise of the energy and willingness that were everywhere prevalent.

Through you I wish to thank Col. Tisdale, his staff, and the officers and men of the Third Regiment for their many kindnesses and assistance.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. L. PHILLIPS,
*First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF ARKANSAS.

FORT SILL, OKLA., *September 6, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully report that, in obedience to paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 176, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, D. C., July 28, 1892, and in compliance with written instructions from your office, dated August 9, 1892, I visited the encampment of the National Guard, State of Arkansas, and performed the duties assigned me by His Excellency the Governor. The troops participating in this encampment were the First Regiment, National Guard, State of Arkansas (9 companies), commanded by Col. John D. Waldron; Stone's Military Academy Cadets, Little Rock, Ark., attached to the First Regiment; the Eagle Light Battery, Little Rock, Ark., commanded by Capt. Frank P. Gray; the Eagle Rangers (troop), Lonoke, Ark., commanded by Capt. M. C. House; band of First Regiment, A. S. G., Bentonville, Ark., 350 officers and men all told, nearly 30 per cent of the enrolled strength of the State Guard as now established. The encampment was originally set for August 8 to 13, but owing to delays in procuring necessary supplies from the General Government, and to the inability of the regimental band to arrive before the 15th of August, the encampment was postponed to that date. This enabled the regimental quartermaster and his assistants to get the camp in shape and to establish messing facilities for the entire command.

The officer detailed by the War Department to visit the encampment took quarters in one of the old buildings within the arsenal grounds, August 12, superintended the pitching of the tents, establishing the mess arrangements of the camp, quartering of the men and horses, and remained at the grounds till the troops had all departed, property packed and secured, and grounds policed, August 21, 1892.

Permission was granted by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior for the Arkansas troops to use the arsenal grounds and buildings, situated within the limits of the city of Little Rock, during the encampment. As this was the first encampment participated in by Arkansas troops, and as it was established through the efforts of a few officers of the State Guard at Little Rock and individual subscription of public spirited citizens of the same locality, the selection of the arsenal grounds was an extremely fortunate one, thereby securing a most desirable site for an encampment, and with the facilities offered by the buildings for messing, grounds for drilling, water supply, bathing, sinks for the men, and shade trees, an excellent camp ground wherein to concentrate for camp instruction troops totally ignorant of camp life. If any other place had been selected for the site there would have been more or less confusion, the troops inadequately supplied, consequent dissatisfaction, extra work

and expense imposed, and some sickness brought on by neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions. It must be borne in mind that the State furnished no assistance in money, supplies, or transportation whatever, all expenses of the encampment borne by private individuals, the companies paying their own transportation both ways to and from Little Rock, and furnished their own subsistence during the same time. At this place, arsenal grounds, were a fine mess hall, kitchens, bath rooms, office buildings, guardhouse, and storerooms, which would not be found in any other place or establishment at an ordinary camp ground without great expense. A most agreeable impression of camp life was produced in the minds of the men, a fortunate thing for the vitality of the National Guard of Arkansas, which will cause, it is certain, an increased interest to be taken and an increased attendance at the next annual encampment. In proportion to the enrolled strength of the National Guard of this State the average attendance was considerably below what it should have been; business and other engagements which could not be avoided prevented a larger attendance. The regiment was camped by battalions, separated by a road interval. The First Battalion, consisting of companies C, D, E, F, First Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. John M. Dungan, on flagstaff parade; the two flank companies, C and D, facing east and west, respectively, single line of tents; the interior companies having a double row of improved common tents; officers' tents (wall) on the south side, facing north.

The Second Battalion, consisting of Companies G, H, I, K, and L, First Regiment, under command of Maj. G. C. Schoff, camped near the old hospital. Tents facing west; officers' tents on the north side, facing south. Not a strictly tactical arrangement of a camp, but the very best one that could have been made, as it was afterwards abundantly proven. The Eagle Light Battery and Eagle Rangers' camp was arranged in the form of an L, facing the old artillery stables, with the guns of the battery parked in front of the tents facing south. Tents were pitched by the local organizations (McCarthy Light Guards, Fletcher Rifles, and Eagle Light Battery). Tents to be occupied by the companies outside of Little Rock, pitched by colored laborers under the supervision of officers of the local companies. Everything was in readiness by Monday, August 15. The troops were ordered into this camp from Monday, August 15, to Saturday, August 20, six days, and all reported the first day except the Equitable Light Guards from Fort Smith. This company arrived the following afternoon. A most excellent band of twenty pieces, from Bentonville, arrived with the regiment the first day, were quartered in old post hospital, and formed a pleasing feature of the camp. The camp equipage used for this encampment was entirely new, having been received from the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, since my visit to Arkansas in September, 1891.

Wall tents for officers and improved common tents for the men; hospital tents for the main guard; conical wall-tents for the stable and battery guard; two officers occupying a wall tent, two to three men the improved common tent.

The messing of the troops was under the immediate charge of the regimental quartermaster, Capt. R. M. Pearson, who had as an assistant Quartermaster Sergeant Branch Martin, and was admirably managed. One of the old barracks was secured for a mess hall, the kitchen adjoining being used for cooking purposes; a large hotel range was put up in the latter place. Colored cooks and waiters were hired and were entirely satisfactory, rendered most efficient service; meals were promptly served and of good wholesome quality; tables and hall were kept clean, and everything about the dining hall and mess tables at all times presented a neat and tidy appearance.

Three long tables for the men erected in the main dining hall, a separate one for the officers being placed in the adjoining room. The food purchased in town each day as needed, fresh bread of fine quality being obtained from the town bakers. Good substantial food served each meal, consisting, in part, of rice and bean soup, fresh meat, ham and bacon, fresh vegetables, chickens, eggs, beans, and rice. Bread and rice puddings and melons for desert. A more substantial allowance to each man than the Army ration. Pine tables (no table linen used) good plain crockery, tin cups, and steel knives and forks.

Food served to officers and men exactly the same, cooked and served for all tables at the meal hour, by colored help. No effort was made to instruct men in cooking or to serve the meals by detail (kitchen police) from the companies. The arrangements as above indicated found to work so satisfactorily, and the time of the encampment being so short, it was decided to be altogether impracticable, to change to the practice in vogue in the Regular Army. This system of messing, *i. e.*, hiring of negro cooks and waiters, would surely obtain in Arkansas even if field or other service in connection with strikes, riots, or labor insurrections, should be demanded of the troops of this State. The encampment was fortunate in having in charge of the mess Capt. Pearson, whose industry was truly commendable, the messing and feeding of the troops satisfactory, was in a great degree due to his skill and judgment as a caterer. The onerous burdens of a camp quartermaster also fell upon his shoulders,

these latter duties were satisfactorily performed without the slightest friction, cheerfully and without dissatisfaction. Water was obtained from hydrants and cisterns in the grounds, abundant and of excellent quality, good sinks for the men, hot and cold water in the kitchens and bath rooms adjoining. No serious case of sickness developed during the encampment. It is worthy of mention that this was unquestionably the healthiest and most robust body of troops ever grouped together, taking into consideration the time of the year, the heat, and locality. The first day, August 15, was devoted to putting the regiment, battery, and troop in camp. The U. S. Army blanket and bedsack furnished each man. Bedsacks filled with hay and placed upon the ground, and so used by the men for sleeping purposes. Officers, in a majority of instances, supplying themselves with portable field cots.

The uniform habitually worn in camp was the regulation U. S. Army (blouse pattern), and the white duck uniform for summer wear, supplied by the Government and issued while in camp. It was deemed expedient not to require companies to wear during encampment a dress uniform. But few companies of the regiment in camp having a full dress uniform with them, those companies that were well supplied in this particular were the McCarthy Light Guards, Fletcher Rifles, of Little Rock, and the Equitable Light Guards, of Fort Smith, all showy, elegantly fitting uniforms, resplendent in gold and silver lace, and very conspicuous, not, however, well adapted to the wear and tear of camp life or field service, but more suitable for dress occasions. Companies located at points in the State away from the capital, with above exceptions, were mostly in the blouse and white duck uniforms, and had no other. It was thought best to keep all companies in uniform as near alike as possible, and not to make the more fortunate companies who had been supplied with fine uniforms too conspicuous over their less fortunate visiting comrades in the same organization and concentrated for a like purpose. There was but one object kept constantly in view, the wearing of the uniform most serviceable, the one best adapted for field service, and one that would necessarily be worn if called into the service of the National Government. That uniform is the plain, unadorned, but serviceable undress uniform of the Regular Army. All companies were armed with the Springfield b. l. rifle, cal. .45. Arms generally in serviceable condition; some have the improved Buffington sights, rather more than half the old sight. The bayonets were universally of the Army pattern, and in good condition; most of the scabbards were the metal pattern, a few of the obsolete leather. Belts are about equally divided between Army, with variations in the matter of plates, and the cartridge belt, two companies only having a field belt (Mills) recently supplied. These two organizations, C and D companies, when equipped with these belts for field maneuvers, Friday, August 19, presented a very soldierly appearance, giving one the impression that they could perform good, hard service, and had the make-up and bearing of veteran soldiers, and, if occasion offers at any time in the near future, will do credit to themselves and be a source of pride to the city, which displays its deep interest and affection for its local soldiery in many ways. The Eagle Light Battery has four guns and carriages, two 3-inch m. l. rifles, and two Gatling, cal. .45, the two 3-inch muzzle-loading rifles being supplied to this battery since October, 1891. The carriages appear serviceable, the Gatling guns temporarily unserviceable. Slight repairs to both Gatling guns needed; could be easily repaired at Little Rock. This battery has only harnesses sufficient for four teams. When the 3-inch guns are moved the Gatling guns are left in camp for want of harnesses and motive power; not supplied either with caissons. This lack of equipment will be corrected early next year. Horses hired by members of the battery when turned out for any ceremony, and this was the case with horses used during the encampment. This battery, considering the time required for preparation and the untrained horses, did remarkably well, marching and firing with rapidity and good judgment during the afternoon devoted to field exercises. The members of this battery employed, during the encampment, negroes to care for their horses, which is very objectionable and should be discountenanced.

The only troop of cavalry present at the encampment were the Eagle Rangers, from Lonoke, commanded by Capt. M. C. House, a worthy citizen of Arkansas and a veteran of the late war. This troop furnished their own mounts, and had during the encampment a superior class of horses especially well adapted to cavalry service; have the regulation U. S. Army equipments, saddles, bridles, blankets, and Springfield carbines; no sabers, pistols, or lariats yet supplied. This troop made a good showing, and presented an attractive appearance at all times when under my observation. Though small in numbers it made up for scarcity of men in the ranks by vigorous riding, attention to duties, and eagerness to acquire practical information of their duties as cavalry soldiers. When called upon to escort the Governor from the state-house to the arsenal grounds it was very creditably performed; likewise the charge in line executed by this troop near the close of the action at Clinton Park, Friday afternoon, August 19, 1892; uniform, a light-gray dress suit, trimmed with yellow; officers and men the same. In addition the officers wear the regulation cavalry officer's shoulder knot. The old battery stables were used by this troop and

Eagle Light Battery during encampment for stable purposes, thereby enabling these organizations to take good care of their stock. A routine of drills, ceremonies, and parades was established in orders for each day of the encampment. This routine was carried out as far as practicable, drills commencing every morning at 7 o'clock, recall being sounded at 10 a. m.; drills in the afternoon from 4 to 6. The weather, though warm, was not uncomfortably so. It was deemed advisable to discontinue drills and all exercises after 10 in the morning and to devote as much time as possible to the afternoon drill without causing heat prostration by the drill exercises. The afternoon drills were not commenced until 4 p. m., the men, with the exception of the main guard, battery, and stable guards, having the time from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. to themselves for the purpose of bathing, visiting in town, and caring for equipments; drills consisting of manual drill, squad, platoon, and company in close and extended order by the different organizations in the new drill regulations. Battalion drills were held as often as possible in extended order, and for the short time in camp a wonderful improvement in every way was quickly discernible. This was the first time that this regiment had been in camp as a regiment, and, with the exception of the two companies from Little Rock, none of the companies had ever been together; consequently had no opportunity for battalion drills, dress parade, etc. In fact, the majority had never seen a battalion drill or dress parade or review or guard mounting, some of the companies before arriving not even having learned the rudiments of the manual or squad drill; a somewhat crude collection, but energetic and willing to learn. The transformation from raw, untrained country youths to passably drilled soldiers in three days' time, wonderfully assisted by their own spirit, was simply phenomenal, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. The improvement in drill from one day to the next was remarkable, and had more time been allotted a greater degree of proficiency would have been shown. Guard mount was held every evening after parade. It was rather tedious the first evening. Many mistakes were made. Very few had ever marched on guard or had ever received any instruction in guard duty, but they continued to improve, and the last parade and guard mount before breaking camp were creditably performed. Guard duty was fairly well performed; a very noticeable improvement after the first day. Large details for guard were made each day, so that all possible instruction in this duty could be given to those men from the companies not heretofore instructed in real or simulated guard duty. Sentinels were careless at first about saluting, but subsequently this seeming disregard of official courtesy was corrected. For the time in camp the improvement among sentinels was marked. They understood their orders as sentinels fairly well, walking their post in a soldierly manner, and were, as I have every reason to believe, correspondingly benefited by their slight experience at this encampment, performing one or two tours of guard duty.

The discipline of the camp as a rule was very good. The men generally were orderly and well behaved; but very little noise in camp, and that usually for a short time after taps. There was no riotous or disorderly conduct in camp or its vicinity. The men were uniformly respectful to their officers and contented among themselves; were careless saluting officers the first day, but after one day's experience in camp with well set-up, well-drilled local companies, were not so indifferent, but saluted promptly thereafter when officers were met. The behavior of the men, both in and out of camp, reflects great credit upon both officers and enlisted men. In one or two instances officers appeared reluctant to exercise their authority to enforce discipline. This may, in a measure, be accounted for by the fact that over two-thirds of the men and a large number of officers were never in camp before. It must also be remembered that at home officers and enlisted men are equals socially, and perhaps peers in business, and that the company officers are elected by the men when a vacancy occurs; considering these facts the respect, subordination, and discipline may be considered as excellent. There was no target practice held in camp; in fact there was no range suitable for this practice, and it was not attempted. Preliminary work and instruction in company and battalion drills was all that could be crowded into four working days. But one company in the regiment (McCarthy Light Guards), C Company, have had any target practice during the year, and that practice was held at all was due solely to the individual exertion of the company commander, and this organization but a portion of one day. Last November Capt. Wing took his company up the Arkansas River on a flat boat, some distance above Little Rock, and had target practice. The range being stepped off on a sand bar, some preliminary practice was had and firing at short range. I did not ascertain what targets were used or the per cent of possible scores made; presume, however, that the results were satisfactory. Next year a much better showing in all the companies will be made in this important instruction; that is, if the State Guard receive any encouragement from the legislature.

One of the most instructive exercises of the encampment was the attempts to illustrate as well as possible during the short time for preparation some of the leading features of the new drill regulation, such as advance and feeling of the skir-

mish line, the group system, and the short rushes by squads and platoons in the zone of deadly fire, concluding with the final pushing forward of the entire two battalions in line. It was carried out with considerable accuracy, calling out qualities in both officers and men, showing the necessity of fire discipline and the difficulty of controlling even men thoroughly trained when under the excitement and confusion of rapid and continuous fire.

Acting Governor Hamby, accompanied by his staff, visited the encampment (governor's day) Thursday, August 18, 1892, reviewing and inspecting the troops. After the ceremony Governor Hamby addressed the command, expressing himself as well pleased with their appearance, marching, and rapid advancement in military evolutions.

The National Guard, State of Arkansas, as now constituted and organized, consists of 1 regiment of infantry, 12 companies strong (3 battalions of 4 companies each); 1 light battery, and 1 troop of cavalry. It is not the intention at present to augment this force by the organization of new companies, but to strengthen, discipline, and make thoroughly and dangerously efficient what is now the State guard. The only increase contemplated will be the raising and organizing the coming year of a corps of cyclists, 10 in number, for signal purposes. The facilities at the disposal of the State for concentration or distributing its forces in case of sudden emergencies are those that may be furnished by the railway, and are ample. The State owns no means of transportation, and there are no laws regulating the transportation of its forces over railroad lines within the State. Having complete control of the transportation facilities of the railroads throughout the State of Arkansas, this control would undoubtedly be authorized at stragetic points within her borders in from twelve to twenty-four hours. The concentration at the capital would only require twelve hours, while at a point on the Mississippi opposite Memphis, fourteen hours; at Fort Smith, on the west, or Texarkana, in the south, in twenty hours. To enable this force to take the field for sixty days, completely equipped, would require wagon transportation, ammunition, forage, and rations for 600 officers and men, this number being the percentage of the entire force that could be relied upon to take the field for service outside of the State for that period. The troops composing the National Guard of this State are located at the following points: 2 companies and battery at Little Rock; 1 each at the following railroad stations: Pine Bluff (M. P. R. R.), Hope (I. M. and S.), Fort Smith (L. R. and Ft. S.), Clarksville (L. R. and Ft. S. R. R.), Morrilltown (L. R. and Ft. S.), Rector (I. M. and S.), Helena (A. M., W. and B., and L. and M.); 2 companies at Fayetteville (St. L. and S. F.), and Bentonville (B. and R. branch of St. L. and S. F.). Each company at these places can be placed upon the cars in from one to three hours, the companies at the capital only requiring two hours to assemble and place themselves in complete readiness for active service.

I believe that I can safely assert that next year's encampment will see a wonderful improvement in numbers, discipline, uniforms, and equipments in the Arkansas State Guard. Officers and men are full of zeal and enthusiasm, an earnest body of men that with more time would become thoroughly proficient in all that pertains to military duty. What they have done in the past is very praiseworthy when the difficulties under which they labor are known.

A decided improvement will be made and good and faithful work done if the State does her part, and makes anything like a liberal support for the splendid material within her borders. It is confidently expected that the State legislature the coming winter will lend a helping hand towards the young men of the State Guard. That it will generously aid the different organizations seems to be the universal and pronounced sentiment. The leading public men of the State realize that assistance by the State to its citizen soldiery is necessary to its existence as an independent commonwealth. If no aid is given this State may find herself in a degrading and dangerous position. Arkansas has been comparatively free from local disturbances, labor, insurrections, and strikes; how long this State will so remain, let others prophesy; it is not my mission. With proper handling and the necessary care the Arkansas Guard will be a body of troops equal to the best in the country. I suggest and recommend that to promote the efficiency of the troops, to pay for the transportation and subsistence of same to and from the next annual encampment, the State appropriate not less than $10,000 annually for the expenses of the camp; that the troops remain in camp at least ten days; that the arsenal grounds be secured if possible for the next encampment. If impracticable to obtain this place for the purposes as set forth above, then the State should acquire possession of or lease a camp ground close to a line of railway and a good stream of water, a plat of ground sufficiently large whereupon to erect a rifle range for the use of the troops attending the encampment; the encampment to be held the last days in August.

Lieut. Dowdy, Seventeenth Infantry, and Lieut. Nance, Second Cavalry, were present during encampment; were very competent instructors, and when requested, proffered wholesome advice and valuable information to the young officers. Many

thanks are due them for their interest in the welfare of the State Guard and their untiring efforts to make the encampment a success.

I am indebted to both for much valuable assistance, and extend my sincere thanks to these accomplished officers.

I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the many acts of kindness and courteous treatment at the hands of Gov. Hamby, Mr. Oldham, adjutant-general's office (State), and especially to Capts. Wing, Mitchell, Sayle, and Pearson, of the First Regiment Arkansas State Guards.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. THOMAS,
*Captain Fifth Cavalry.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF FLORIDA.

CAMP AT RIFLE RANGE, NEAR FORT THOMAS, KY.,
*September 17, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the Florida militia at its encampment at St. Augustine, Fla., from August 25 to 31, 1892.

In compliance with Special Orders No. 194, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated August 18, 1892, and letter of instructions of the same date from the Adjutant-General, I reported by letter at once to the Governor of Florida and to yourself; not receiving an answer from either, previous to the first day of camp, I paid my respects in person on August 24 to Maj. Gen. D. Lang, adjutant-general of the State, who was in the city, and who had come to superintend the formation of the camp, and offered my services pending instructions from the governor. The letter of August 24 from your office was received by me late on the evening of the 27th.

The erection of tents and arrangements of the camp were nearly completed by Gen. Lang on the 24th, and at 8 o'clock on the 25th the first organization moved in, viz: the two local companies, B and D, First Battalion, and were followed during the day by all the other companies that were required to be present. A few men who had been detained by business joined on the 26th. The field and staff and companies A and B, and Battery F, Third Battalion, were not ordered into camp.

The transportation of the troops and equipage to and from camp was without cost to the State and was a very substantial gift on the part of the railroad companies, as without this and without $1,000 given by the citizens of St. Augustine the State appropriation of $5,000 would have been insufficient for the purpose. * * * Nearly 600 men were assembled and carried back to their homes; some of them traveled altogether about 1,000 miles, and all this without an accident. The general manager of one of the roads told me, in answer to my question, that the conduct of the men on the cars was excellent and the discipline about the same as that of regular troops.

Upon notification from Gen. Lang that a tent was ready for me near the Governor's, I moved into camp early on the afternoon of the 25th and reported my presence to the camp commander, Maj. T. D. Lancaster, who accepted my proffered services to assist in getting the command into running shape.

In an order promulgated to the troops on the 25th, Major Lancaster assumed command of the camp, and announced the name "Camp Mitchell," and referred in kindest terms to Lieut. Chas. L. Phillips, Fourth Artillery, who inspected the camp in 1891; he also published the hours for duties and service calls.

On the morning of the 26th, His Excellency Gov. Frank P. Fleming, of Florida, and his staff arrived in camp and was received with the salute due to his rank. I immediately reported to him for duty, and was announced in orders as inspector and instructor. The Governor remained to the end of the encampment, sleeping on a minimum of bedding, on hay, on the ground, and setting an example of soldierly conduct and genuine simplicity and honesty of character to every man in the camp

### ORGANIZATION.

Section 1 of the law approved June 11, 1891, says: "There shall be organized in this State a body of militia composed of volunteers between the ages of 18 and 45, known as Florida State troops, which in case of war, rebellion, invasion or the suppression of riots, shall be first ordered into service.

"Section 2. The Florida State troops shall consist of not exceeding 20 companies of infantry," with organization like that of a company of infantry in the U. S.

Army, except it shall not be less than 20 no more than 52 privates, "and two 2-gun batteries, each of which shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, and not less than 14 nor more than 32 privates."

The force thus created is organized into 5 battalions of 4 companies each, to two of which, the first and third, are attached the two batteries. Each battalion has 1 major and 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, each with the rank of first lieutenant, and a sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant. Battalion commanders are authorized to enlist a band to consist of not exceeding 16 musicians, to be borne on the muster rolls of the "field, staff, and band," and to constitute a part of the Florida State troops. There are 2 bands, one attached to the first battalion and one to the second. The first is composed of colored men of Jacksonville, under the leadership of Prof. Morse, all of whom can read and write and read music, and who play excellent music. The second band was from Sanford, and by the assistance of the citizens of that city came to the encampment free of expense to the State for the purpose of being enrolled.

The governor is by law commander in chief, and has the usual staff, all with the rank of colonel except two; the adjutant-general of the State, with the rank of major-general, and one aid-de-camp with the rank of captain.

The following explicit oath is required of all men enrolled: "I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Florida, and that I will observe and obey the lawful orders of the President of the United States, the Governor of this State, and the officers appointed over me, according to the articles and regulations provided for the government of the armies of the United States, and of the Florida State troops, for the period of three years, unless sooner lawfully discharged."

### PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

When in attendance "at annual encampments, and when called out to aid the civil authorities, each commissioned officer and each man of the battalion bands shall receive $1 per day and the ration allowed at the time to the U. S. Army; all other men shall receive the same pay and rations as at the time are allowed the U. S. Army." When ordered from home transportation shall be furnished, and when it is inconvenient or impracticable to furnish rations in kind they may be commuted at not exceeding 40 cents per day. The adjutant-general is allowed his actual traveling expenses when making his annual inspections. The brigadier general (?) is allowed $50 per annum to defray the necessary expenses of his office, and to the quartermaster of each battalion the sum of $25 annually is allowed to defray the expenses of battalion headquarters. This sum is to be accounted for quarterly to the battalion commander, and annually to the adjutant-general of the State.

### CLOTHING.

The law provides that the State shall furnish each enlisted man of the State troops with one United States regulation uniform for each three years' service. This uniform remains public property, and it is to be accounted for annually; but such uniform shall only be furnished from the funds appropriated by Congress for arming and equipping the militia. Most if not all of the companies own their uniforms as private property, and there was considerable variety, particularly in the full dress; this will of course be corrected in time.

### EQUIPMENTS.

Canteens, haversacks, blanket bags, and field belts were United States regulation pattern, new or nearly so and in good condition; the black waist belts and cartridge boxes (McKeever) were old, generally poor, and not very well taken care of, except the saber belts of Company F, First Battalion (Wilson Battery), which were in excellent condition. The leggins used in a few of the companies were bought at their own expense. Company A, Fifth Battalion, owned its knapsacks, which were old pattern.

### CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

The tentage was nearly all new and bore the marks of the United States inspector for 1891-'92. The amount and kinds were as follows: Hospital tents, 11; hospital tents, flies, 9; wall tents, 55; wall tents, flies, 49; common tents, with walls, 321; polls and pegs complete. This tentage was allotted to the companies and to battalion headquarters while in the camp, to be taken by them on departure and to be properly accounted for. Each kind was marked with serial numbers and the transfers made under the personal supervision of Col. J. E. Lambeth, chief ordnance officer, a most capable and hardworking officer. Other articles of camp equipage belonged to the companies as private property.

MESSING.

While in camp the messing was done by companies, or by companies in the same battalion united; the officers in either case messed with the men. The cooking was done by servants hired for the purpose, or brought with the companies. In addition to the commuted rations a fund was created, and which was subscribed to by all participating in the mess. The price of messing varied from 40 cents to $1 per day per man. The average was expected to be about 60 cents per day. The highest rate of $1 was where the company boarded at one of the hotels in the city. The food was good, well cooked, and sufficient. The governor and his staff messed in camp in the simplest manner, using tin plates and cups; his cook was expert, and two dinner parties were served in excellent style, one given to the battalion commanders and one to a distinguished party of visitors.

POLICING.

The policing of camp was not systematic, and what little there was, was not carefully done. It was principally done by the hired servants. This lack of effective policing would have been serious in a camp of long duration, but would probably have been speedily corrected. Refuse from kitchens and messes was removed by private arrangements, or by the city authorities. Waste and rain water were quickly absorbed by the sandy soil, but the drainage should be more carefully considered in such a hot climate.

MILITARY DUTY.

Military duty was generally well done, but there was too much delay after the assembly in getting companies out of their streets, either in forming for drills, parades, or guard mounting; this was partly due to lack of experience, and to an inclination on the part of company commanders to wait and see what some one else would do. The battalion commanders were in great measure responsible, and should have sent word immediately to their subordinate commanders.

Guard duty was as well performed as the knowledge and experience of officers and men extended; lack of any instruction in the manual of guard duty and giving verbal orders to be transmitted necessarily caused confusion and resulted in some neglect. The personnel of the guard was changed daily; the camp commander selected the officers whom he considered most competent; of course, having only one tour of guard duty, neither officers nor men would have much impressed on their minds. As far as practicable I gave some personal instruction to the officers of the guard from Kennon's Manual (a copy of which I loaned, with orders to have it turned over to the succeeding officers). Even with this somewhat unsatisfactory method there was considerable improvement, and could the personnel have served two or three tours the improvement would have been greater. It must be said in all justice that sentinels made a determined effort to carry out their orders, with results that were as surprising as creditable.

DRILLS.

Company F, First Battalion (Wilson battery) had two daily drills at the manual of the piece; at the inspection and drill for myself the battery drilled the manual of the Gatling gun. The morning and evening guns and salutes fired by the battery I was told, were at the personal expense of the members, no allowance for the purpose being made. I have only words of praise for this fine organization. The bearing of the men, discipline, and execution of all duties were nearly perfect, and I can not do otherwise than make personal mention here of Capt. M. P. Turner, commanding; First Lieut. George Emery, and First Sergeant J. Gumminger for their soldierly qualities, knowledge, and efficiency.

The infantry drill was confined to the school of the battalion in close order, except a few companies drilled independently out of the regular hours. The Fourth and Fifth Battalions had never had drills before, and after a little instruction and encouragement made satisfactory progress. The First and Second battalions drilled fairly well, but in all there was great timidity on the part of officers. Commands were scarcely repeated, and when given at all were not loud enough. Officers' schools would have remedied these defects to a great extent, and more assurance on the part of the majors would have corrected them. As a rule the majors tried to cover too much ground, and got forward to the more complicated formations before the simpler and absolutely necessary ones had been used.

In such a short time as is allowed for the encampment great exactness can not be attained without much previous study; and a nearer approach can be made if a definite plan is adopted by the major of each battalion, setting forth the actual movements that will be used at any one drill. No battalion had more than seven drills, yet if

properly outlined the entire school of the battalion could have been well drilled and some instruction in the extended order included. Each of the battalion commanders asked me if I would drill his battalion, but I declined, with the assurance that it was preferable that officers and men should mutually gain knowledge of and confidence in one another. Considering that officers and men were using the new drill regulations for the first time, and regard them so entirely different from Upton's, and difficult to learn, very satisfactory progress was made, and all deserve praise for what they did accomplish.

### TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice could not very well be held during the encampment without interfering with some other duty or having it in the heat of the day. Most of the older companies had had some during the year, but the allowance of ammunition (about 25 rounds per man per annum) does not admit of a very extended course of instruction. Capt. Marters, Company B, First Battalion, told me that he had target practice on a tract of land about 1 mile north of St. Augustine, and that an excellent range could be made up to 1,000 yards at small cost.

### CEREMONIES.

As the ceremonies depend for their nicety on the previous instruction in companies and battalions, it can be easily understood that they were not very accurately performed. But the improvement was very marked from the first guard mounting on the evening of August 25 to that held on the morning of the 31st, and so also was it with dress parades, which, however, were better than guard mountings. In all the ceremonies it was necessary to instruct the drum major where to march his band, but he was as anxious to learn as any of the commanders of other organizations. Many officers carried their swords and saluted improperly, but this is not very strange, when even in the regular service so little attention is paid to the manual of the sword.

I had battalion inspection in heavy marching order of all except the Fifth Battalion, which, by a mistake, went to other ground than where I expected it to be; but this was not very material, as only one company was partly supplied with field equipments. I also inspected each company in its company street, and this was, perforce, on Sunday morning, the 28th, and lasted from 5 o'clock a. m. until 12:30 p. m., excepting about an hour and a half for breakfast and guard mounting.

On Monday, the 29th, the Governor reviewed the entire force, which was formed by battalions in line, as provided in the evolution of the regiment, except there were four battalions. The troops looked very well, and most of the companies marched past in good style. This review was followed by a street parade, which was an excellent display; and everywhere the Governor was met by applause and cheers from throngs of visitors, and battalions and companies were likewise honored along the entire route by their respective friends and admirers. This review and street parade and dress parade on the 30th were the best formations of the encampment, and showed how great the improvement and progress were during the short week of instruction.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

All the officers, from the Governor's staff to the latest appointee, manifested the greatest interest in their military duties, and never wearied of instruction or of seeking information. They were particularly desirous of knowing more about military law and customs, regulations, guard duty, military history, and the art of war, and were famishing for all kinds of service literature. I spoke to many of them about the Military Service Institution, and they expressed a desire to join, so as to get the journal, copies of which I had at my tent.

Taking the early hours and the heat into account, the amount of work that was performed with cheerfulness and willingness amounting to enthusiasm was astonishing. Officers and men would pass from one duty to another without a murmur, only bent on accomplishing something, and this when it could be plainly seen that they were unaccustomed to the work and fatigue and to the discomforts of a limited amount of clothing in a very limited space.

In a body of troops such as was assembled it is hardly fair to particularize. Some companies were better drilled than others, and these, if not specially mentioned by me, will know that they were an important factor of a harmonious unit. The ends of the service were accomplished, in the fact that the progress made was excellent and so satisfactory as to insure greater advancement.

One thing struck me as being particularly effective and worthy of imitation in the egular service, and that was the speedy way in which each company, before leaving the

camp, had its pay and allowances settled up and received its pay immediately. The captains submitted the "pay roll," a blank form furnished by the State, with the man's name, rank, number of days, rate of pay, rate of rations, total amount, and finally signature. On this roll, certified and signed by the captain, a check was drawn in full of the entire amount and passed to the captain, who receipted for it; he had to make the proper returns, covered by vouchers, afterwards. The method was simple. The captain had the men sign the roll; came in person and certified to it in the presence of the adjutant-general; the several items were checked up by one of the staff, certified by this officer, and handed back to the adjutant-general, who gave payment to the captain in bulk. The whole matter, as far as getting the money was concerned, was a matter of twenty minutes or half an hour.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

A.—*For action on the part of the United States.*

1. Increase in the allotment of money should be made to correspond with the increased organization in the State.
2. Arms and equipments should not be charged against the allotment, except in case of loss or damage. Such arms and equipments should remain the property of the United States, and should be accounted for on proper returns; old arms should not be issued and charged against the State at prices charged for new under any circumstances.
3. The allotments should be used to supply expendable articles, such as blank forms, books, copies of the drill and army regulations, manual of guard duty, certain articles of camp and garrison equipage, and of uniform and of clothing adopted by the State, and a full allowance of ammunition for artillery and small arms.
4. The two batteries in the State should each have two new 3.2-inch B. L. guns and two Gatling guns; and the latter should be supplied with "the shields" for the protection of the cannoneers. The cannoneers should be armed with revolvers in addition to the saber.
5. An officer of the Army, preferably one appointed from the State of Florida, should be on duty with the State troops for a period of not less than two years; during such detail he should be allowed a local rank on the Governor's staff, so that he could give orders to the commands he instructs or inspects.
6. There should be compiled and issued to the militia of all the States and to the Army an abridged form of the Manual of Guard Duty, drill regulations of the three arms and the decisions on the same, the firing regulations, the Army regulations, the practice of courts-martial, and articles of war, and a manual of field engineering. These little volumes should be the same size, except as to thickness, as the unabridged editions, and something of the style of a compendium of the firing regulations written by Lieut. C. L. Collins, Eleventh Infantry, inspector small arms practice, Department of Arizona. These should all be issued by authority of the War Department.

B.—*For action by the legislature or State authorities of Florida.*

1. The State troops should be organized into a brigade of two regiments and the proper brigade and regimental commanders and their staffs appointed.
2. The appropriations for the support and instruction of the State troops should be increased.
3. An act should be passed requiring railroads and steamboat lines to transport the State troops free of cost to the State, whenever the troops are called into service, including encampments; provided the railroads and steamboats are released from a certain amount of State taxes.
4. Whenever called into service, including encampments, the rates of pay and allowances should be the same for officers and men as are now provided for like grades in the U. S. Army.
5. Appropriation should be made for paying the actual traveling expenses of such officers as are ordered by the Governor on duty to inspect the troops, provided that such inspection shall be once annually in addition to the inspection required to be made by the adjutant-general, and not at the same time.
6. The county commissioners should be required to comply with the law and provide proper armories where there are none.
7. The State should secure by purchase, or obtain otherwise, proper sites for holding the annual encampments and for target practice.
8. The law should state distinctly what the articles of uniform are, as follows: 1 blouse, 1 hat or cap, 1 pair trousers, 1 dark blue flannel shirt, 1 pair shoes, 1 blanket, and 1 pair of leggins, all of the pattern and style now prescribed for the U. S. Army.
9. If possible the time for holding the encampment should be during a cooler part of the year.

10. Better results would be obtained by having not more than two battalions in camp at the same time for two years of service, and the third year uniting the entire force, as was done this year.

11. The time allotted should be not less than ten days, not counting the days en route to and from camp.

Before closing this report I must make mention of Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. Army, retired, who was largely instrumental in getting the railroad companies to to grant free transportation to the State troops and their equipage. He also assisted in raising the subscription of $1,000, given by the citizens of St. Augustine for the encampment. Without these two very material aids the encampment would have been impossible. * * *

I wish to express my thanks to every officer and man whom I met for the kindness and courtesies extended to me, but my obligations are particularly due to the camp commander, Maj. T. D. Lancaster, and staff, and the other battalion commanders and their staffs; to Governor Fleming; Gen. Lang, the adjutant-general; Col. Choats, the judge-advocate-general; Col. Lamberth, chief ordnance officer; and the other members of the Governor's military family. They made my duties a true pleasure, and I shall always regard it a great honor that I served with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. WOODRUFF,
*Capt. Fifth Infantry, Inspector-General.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF GEORGIA.

FORT MONROE, VA., *July 10, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: In obedience to instructions contained in Special Orders 122 and Special Orders 124, from headquarters of the Army, dated May 24 and 26, respectively, I have the honor to report that I left Washington Barracks, D. C., on the 27th of May, and proceeded to Camp Northern, camp of the Georgia State militia, in the vicinity of Griffin, Ga., where I arrived May 28, 1892, and reported in person to the Governor of the State. He directed that I perform the duties assigned me in Special Orders 122, above quoted.

Camp Northern is located near, and to the southwest of, Griffin, Spalding County, Ga., about 1 mile from railroad depot and three-quarters of a mile from the post-office in that city. It had been selected by the advisory board of the State under an act of the general assembly approved October 17, 1891, as a permanent camp site for the State militia. The property was conveyed to the State forever in fee simple, subject to revert to the Southside Park Company, or their assigns, only on the happening of the contingency "that the State of Georgia by act of the general assembly shall at any time refuse to use said land for encampment purposes." It contains 103 acres, and is situated in a grove of pines, interspersed with a growth of small oak trees, with a sufficient supply of excellent water from a spring at the foot of a slope occupied by the camp tentage, etc., which supplies the waterworks of the city of Griffin. The young growth has been cut down and the ground cleared so as to make avenues for the company streets and a large parade and drill ground sufficient for all immediate requirements.

The camp is laid out according to existing regulations, having twenty company streets with tents pitched to accommodate the regulation allowance of officers and forty-two enlisted men per company. The field and staff officers' tents are at the head of the streets of each battalion and regiment. Directly in rear of each company street is a mess house raised above the ground, and partly boarded up on the sides and ends; in rear of the mess houses are cook houses or kitchens, also boarded in, and provided with cook stoves furnished by the State. In rear of the cook houses are bath houses provided with four sprinklers each, so that four men could have a shower bath at the same time; and in rear of the bath houses are the sinks, also wooden, one for every two companies.

The target range is in rear of the sinks and running the entire length of the ground occupied as a camp. The trees have all been felled and the undergrowth removed, and is prepared for practice at all ranges, to include 600 yards.

There is also a hospital building, a mess house, kitchen, etc., for officers' mess, a commissary and a quartermaster storehouse; also a stable for field and staff officers' horses. The whole is admirably arranged, and will, after some further improvements to the various buildings, afford every convenience and facility for the comfort and care of all parties in camp. In the immediate vicinity of the kitchens are water pipes, the supply from which was ample and convenient to all. The water appeared to be of an excellent quality.

Upon my arrival in camp I reported immediately to its commanding officer, Col. George A. Mercer, First Georgia Volunteers, who informed me that the troops of the State arrived there by detachments for a week's duty each in the following order:

FIRST WEEK (MAY 24-31, 1892), COL. GEORGE A. MERCER, FIRST GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, COMMANDING.

| Organizations. | Enrolled strength. | | Strength present. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| **First Regiment Georgia Volunteers, Lieut. Col. P. Reilly, commanding:** | | | | |
| Field and staff | 8 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Company A, Republican Blues, Capt. W. T. Dixon | 3 | 37 | 3 | 29 |
| Company B, Irish Jasper Greens, Capt. John Flannery | 3 | 44 | 3 | 31 |
| Company C, German Volunteers, Capt. Henry Kalshorn | 3 | 42 | 3 | 26 |
| Company D, Oglethorpe Light Infantry, Capt. William D. Rockwell | 3 | 39 | 3 | 30 |
| Company E, Savannah Cadets, Capt. J. F. Brooks | 3 | 48 | 3 | 38 |
| Total | 23 | 212 | 20 | 156 |
| **Fourth Regiment Georgia Volunteers, Col. Ed. L. Wight, commanding:** | | | | |
| Field and staff | 9 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| Company A, Southern Rifles, Capt. Jessa J. Bull | 3 | 41 | 2 | 12 |
| Company B, Valdosta Videttes, Capt. Richard A. Peeples | 3 | 30 | 3 | 22 |
| Company D, Fort Gaines Guards, Capt. J. F. Morris | 3 | 29 | 3 | 18 |
| Company E, Albany Guards, Capt. W. E. Wooten | 4 | 48 | 4 | 29 |
| Company F, Waycross Rifles, Capt. J. McP. Ford | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Company G, Quitman Grays, Capt. Groober | 4 | 31 | 3 | 28 |
| Company H, Dawson Guards, Capt. J. A. Laing | 4 | 40 | 3 | 25 |
| Company I, Brunswick Rifles, Capt. A. C. Wilcoxon | 3 | 34 | 1 | 26 |
| Company K, Thomasville Guards, Capt. Chas. P. Hansell | 3 | 47 | 2 | 28 |
| Total | 36 | 302 | 28 | 190 |

* Unknown.

NOTE.—Company C left camp and returned home before my arrival. Company F left camp the day of and prior to inspection by me. Sixteen enlisted men of Company A were permitted to leave camp and return home prior to inspection.

SECOND WEEK (JUNE 7-14, 1892) COL. CHAS. M. WILEY, SECOND GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, COMMANDING.

| Organizations. | Enrolled strength. | | Strength present. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| **Second Regiment Georgia Volunteers; Lieut. Col. E. D. Huguenin, commanding:** | | | | |
| Field and staff | 9 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| Company A, Macon Light Infantry, Capt. E. Y. Mallory | 4 | 42 | 3 | 26 |
| Company B, Macon Volunteers, Capt. J. E. Webb | 4 | 62 | 3 | 26 |
| Company C, Floyd Rifles, Capt. J. L. Hardeman | 4 | 64 | 4 | 27 |
| Company D, Spaulding Greys, Capt. D. J. Bailey | 4 | 49 | 4 | 30 |
| Company E, Putnam Rifles, Capt. J. H. Adams | 3 | 37 | 3 | 26 |
| Company F, Southern Cadets (vacancy), Lieut. M. G. White, commanding | 1 | 34 | 1 | 24 |
| Company G, Columbus Guards, Capt. S. P. Gilbert | 3 | 70 | 3 | 29 |
| Company H, Baldwin Blues, Capt. D. S. Sanford | 3 | 30 | 3 | 35 |
| Company I, Perry Rifles, Capt. W. C. Davis | 4 | 40 | 4 | 33 |
| Company K, Quitman Guards, Capt. T. B. Cabannis | 3 | 30 | 3 | 28 |
| Company L, Americus Light Infantry, Capt. W. F. Clarke | 4 | 40 | 4 | 30 |
| Company M, Eastman Volunteers, Capt. H. M. Stanley | 3 | 32 | 3 | 25 |
| Total | 49 | 550 | 45 | 341 |

THIRD WEEK (JUNE 14-21, 1892) LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM GARRARD, THIRD BATTALION GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, COMMANDING.

| Organizations. | Enrolled strength. | | Strength present. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| First Battalion Georgia Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. I. Levy, commanding: | | | | |
| Field and staff | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Company A, Irvin Guards, Capt. C. E. Irvin | 4 | 35 | 3 | 30 |
| Company B, Clarke Light Infantry, Capt. A. F. Austin | 4 | 37 | 2 | 26 |
| Company C, Clinch Rifles, Capt. W. W. Fry | 3 | 36 | 2 | 25 |
| Company D, Oglethorpe Infantry, Capt. J. H Jackson | 4 | 35 | 3 | 26 |
| Company E, Burke Light Infantry, Capt. H. B. McMasters | 4 | 44 | 4 | 28 |
| Total | 26 | 189 | 18 | 137 |
| Third Battalion Georgia Volunteers, Capt. John Reilly, commanding: | | | | |
| Field and staff | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Company A, Savannah Volunteers, Capt. W. W. Williamson | 3 | 40 | 3 | 31 |
| Company B, Savannah Volunteers, Capt. Thos. Screven | 3 | (*) | 3 | 31 |
| Company C, Savannah Volunteers, Capt. John Reilly | 3 | 48 | 3 | 29 |
| Total | 15 | (*) | 12 | 93 |
| Fourth Battalion Georgia Volunteers, Lieut. Col. W. L. Calhoun, commanding: | | | | |
| Field and staff | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Company A, Atlanta Zouaves (vacant), Lieut. W. C. Dean, commanding | 3 | 34 | 3 | 26 |
| Company B, Gate City Guard, Capt. W. J. Kendrick | 3 | 45 | 3 | 33 |
| Company C, Grady Cadets (vacant), Lieut. Hardin, commanding | 2 | 27 | 2 | 25 |
| Company D, Atlanta Rifles (vacant), Lieut. J. Van H. Nash, commanding | 2 | 42 | 2 | 28 |
| Total | 16 | 150 | 14 | 114 |
| Field Battery, Atlanta Artillery, Capt. A. M. Perkerson | 4 | 42 | 3 | 32 |

*Unknown.

FOURTH WEEK (JUNE 21-28, 1892), COL. W. F. JONES, THIRD GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS COMMANDING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Third Regiment Georgia Volunteers, Lt. Col. G. H. Yancey, commanding: | | | | |
| Field and staff | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| Company A, Lagrange Light Guard, Capt. P. J. Antrey | 3 | 47 | 3 | 28 |
| Company B, Hill City Cadets, Capt. Phil. G. Byrd | 4 | 60 | 3 | 26 |
| Company C, Green Rifles, Capt. Edward Young | 3 | 37 | 3 | 31 |
| Company E, Madison Home Guards, Capt. J. E. Godfrey | 3 | 28 | 3 | 27 |
| Company F, Elbert Light Infantry, Capt. W. B. Adams | 4 | 37 | 3 | 29 |
| Company G, Conyers Volunteers, Capt. E. H. Almand | 4 | 45 | 3 | 31 |
| Company H, Clarke Rifles, Capt. L. D. Sledge | 4 | 37 | 4 | 28 |
| Company I, Dalton Guards, Capt. S. McAuley | 4 | 29 | 4 | 28 |
| Company K, Noonan Guards, Capt. J. R. Herring | 4 | 36 | 3 | 29 |
| Total | 42 | 358 | 38 | 259 |
| First Battalion Georgia Cavalry (mounted), Lieut. Col. J. W. Clark, commanding: | | | | |
| Field and staff | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Troop A, Richmond Hussars, Capt. A. J. Twiggs | 3 | 47 | 3 | 31 |
| Troop B, Governor's Horse Guards, Capt. J. A. Miller | 4 | 42 | 4 | 29 |
| Troop C, Troup Hussars, Capt. J. M. Barnard | 4 | 64 | 4 | 33 |
| Troop D, Gordon Troop, Capt. J. S. Clark | 3 | 30 | 3 | 27 |
| Total | 19 | 185 | 17 | 122 |
| Field Battery, Chatham Artillery, Capt. J. F. Wheaton | 4 | 32 | 3 | 27 |

FIFTH WEEK (JULY 5–12, 1892), COL. W. W. GORDON, FIRST GEORGIA CAVALRY, COMMANDING.

| Organizations. | Enrolled strength. | | Strength present. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| First Regiment Georgia Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted): | | | | |
| Field and staff | 9 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Troop A, Georgia Hussars, Capt. B. Gordon | 4 | 48 | 3 | 27 |
| Troop B, Liberty Independent Troop, Capt. J. B. Frazer | 3 | 39 | 3 | 26 |
| Troop C, Effingham Hussars, Capt. A. M. Morgan | 4 | 35 | 3 | 28 |
| Troop D, Screven Troop, Capt. J. J. Brewer | 3 | 40 | 3 | 32 |
| Troop E, Liberty Guards, Capt. J. W. Hughes | 3 | 44 | 3 | 34 |
| Troop F, Brunswick Light Horse Guards, Capt. J. F. Thomas | 3 | 41 | 2 | 26 |
| Troop G, McIntosh Light Dragoons, Capt. C. F. Hopkins | 4 | 51 | 3 | 29 |
| Troop H, Burke Troop, Capt. W. E. Jones | 4 | 46 | 4 | 30 |
| Troop I, Wayne Light Troop, Capt. W. N. Clarke | 4 | 40 | 4 | 29 |
| Troop K, Macon Hussars, Capt. O. T. Kenan | 3 | 34 | 3 | 30 |
| Total | 44 | 421 | 38 | 293 |

In addition to the foregoing, Battery L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, was present during the encampment. It was commanded by Capt. Ed. Field, and consisted of 1 captain, 2 second lieutenants, and 60 enlisted men. The latter were selected from the several batteries of that regiment on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga. This battery was ordered to Camp Northern by authority of the War Department, as an object lesson, and it certainly well fulfilled its mission. It is a great pleasure to speak of the spirit of comradeship existing during the encampment between the men of the Regular Army and the State volunteers. Every officer of the Army, from the commanding officer of the battery to the junior officer, made every effort to assist by advice and encouragement, and to foster a sentiment of community of interest. This spirit was met with hearty acceptance and appreciation, and one of the most hopeful features of the encampment, so far as its influence may affect the future of the volunteer troops of Georgia, is the fact that its officers are now assured of the hearty coöperation and interest felt by the officers of the Regular Army in its organization. The same good feeling was exhibited by the men whenever off duty. The men of the State volunteers were eager to obtain information on every possible point pertaining to the duties of a soldier, which the regular troops were quite as eager to impart.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administrative officers of the State of Georgia consist of an adjutant and inspector general, a quartermaster general, a judge-advocate-general (each having the rank of colonel) and an advisory board.

The adjutant-general is chief of staff to the Governor. He has to keep and preserve the arms, accouterments, and other military stores of the State, and shall keep a roster of the officers of the volunteer forces, and keep on file in his office all reports made to him. It shall be his duty, unless the Governor shall designate some other person, to visit and inspect the commands of said volunteer forces; he shall make an annual report to the Governor of the condition of the volunteer forces, and shall give his whole time and attention to said office. The adjutant-general of this State is, besides that office, the keeper of public grounds and buildings, and as such receives a small salary. There is no clerk belonging to the department to attend to the clerical duties of the office. The adjutant-general is an old man, and can not be expected to do so; hence there can be no proper administration where there is no assistance to watch the conduct of affairs.

There is at present an officer of the Regular Army (Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, Third Artillery) assigned to duty with the troops of this State. He is untiring in his efforts to get the office established on a proper basis. He is endeavoring to have proper record books, as also the necessary blanks for reports, returns, etc., procured for use in the office of the adjutant-general and the several organizations throughout the State. At present none such exist. There are absolutely no methods observed in the office. As matters arise they are attended to as the occasion requires. No seeming policy is executed.

Arms are issued to captains of companies; their bond in double the value of the property is required. No officer is ever held on his bond. The matter of property accountability is not dealt with, no returns being rendered by officers responsible. Certain returns are supposed to be rendered, but if they are not turned in no one

seems to be the wiser; the parties delinquent are not questioned as to the cause of omission. Enlistments are supposed to be reported promptly as they are made, but the order does not seem to be very generally complied with, and seemingly no attention is paid to the matter.

The books kept in the office of the Adjutant-General are a letter book, an order book, and a large book in which is kept the names of organizations admitted and officers commissioned. Dates are not carefully recorded; and dates when organizations are admitted seem to be omitted.

The quartermaster-general shall perform such duties as pertain to his office, or as may be prescribed by the Governor. He is in charge of all the equipage pertaining to the State, and disburses the funds appropriated for maintenance of the annual encampment, *i. e.*, transportation by rail to and from camp, per diem while in camp, and such necessary expenses as may be incurred in policing the camp, etc.

The judge-advocate general is to supervise and care for the management of all things relating to the administration of justice among the volunteer forces. He shall diligently scrutinize and examine the proceedings of all courts-martial and report thereon to the Governor. He shall report in all disputed elections for an office which is filled by election. He may act as judge-advocate of a court-martial when the interests of the service demand it. I believe he is very rarely, if ever, called on to perform the latter duties, there being very few courts-martial held in the State.

*The Advisory Board.*—There is established in this State by an act of the legislature approved October 13, 1855, a military board called the "advisory board," consisting of four field officers and four captains of companies, designated every two years by the governor, together with the quartermaster-general. One of the governor's aides, to be designated by him, and the adjutant and inspector-general. The adjutant and inspector-general shall be president, and a secretary is selected by the board from its own members.

The act creating this board directs that after the governor shall have designated the commands then existing, the apportionment of the organizations thereafter to be raised and organized throughout the different counties, cities, and towns of the State if any shall be determined by such advisory board, which apportionment shall be so made, considering the wants and necessities of different portions of the State, that the commands of said volunteer forces shall be at convenient points of the State for service or for distribution when needed.

Commands may be disbanded whenever the said advisory board shall report in writing to the Governor that it would be to the interest of the public service to disband such organization and the governor shall approve such report. No such report shall, however, be made to the governor by the board until after ten days' notice of the time and place of the meeting of the board (called by the Governor at the time and place named by him) shall first have been given to the commanding officer of such organization, and that evidence then will be heard as to the propriety of disbanding such organization. After giving such notice the board shall hear such evidence as may be adduced, and shall, as speedily as practicable, determine whether it will be to the interest of the service to disband such organization, and if a majority of the board vote that it would be, it shall be so certified to the Governor under the hands and seals of the president and secretary of said board; and the Governor, if he approves such findings, shall issue appropriate orders for the disbanding of such organization and the safe-keeping of the public property which had been intrusted to it.

The Governor shall convene said advisory board to inquire into the propriety of disbanding any organization belonging to said volunteer forces whenever he may deem it advisable; or the adjutant and inspector-general shall report that such organization shall be disbanded, or charges are preferred by any commissioned officer against any such organization, of inefficiency, lack of discipline, or other cause, which if true would, in the opinion of the governor, justify the disbanding of such organization. The governor may advise and consult from time to time, in his discretion, with said advisory board upon all matters connected with the welfare of said volunteer forces, and for such purposes may convene the board as often as he may deem it necessary.

*In camp.*—The methods of administration were exceedingly simple. The commanding officer of each detachment upon arriving in camp issued an order assuming command of the same, designating the hours for all signals to be sounded for roll calls, drills, guard mounting, parades, fatigue, sick calls, mess calls, etc. The adjutant consolidated the company morning reports, made the necessary details for officers of the day and guard, the non-commissioned officers, and number of privates for guard. Many of them, however, I found decidedly deficient in their knowledge of these details. They very soon acquired a thorough understanding of them after a few lessons by the officer in charge of instruction in administration. Before leaving camp they were all certainly equal to the requirements of their officers in this particular.

Lieut. O'Beirne of the First Regiment, regimental quartermaster and acting adjutant on this occasion, certainly understood well the duties of adjutant, executed

them with ease, and in a soldier-like manner on the field and in the office. The same may be said of Lieut. Lawton, adjutant of the First Georgia Cavalry, a painstaking officer, and thoroughly conversant with his duties. Lieut. Ross, adjutant of the Second Regiment of Infantry, and Lieut. Freeman, adjutant of the Third Battalion, were equally well posted in their duties. These officers certainly deserve commendation for their industry and perseverance in their effort to keep the administration of their departments in proper condition.

The only officers of the quartermaster and commissary departments required to perform any of the legitimate duties of their offices were Lieut. Wright, regimental quartermaster of the First Georgia Cavalry, who was appointed acting commissary officer for his regiment, and required to make the necessary purchases of subsistence supplies, which he did, I learned, by contract, and issued to the individual companies daily, or as might be required. Lieut. Leaken, acting commissary officer for the Third Battalion, performed similar duties for his battalion.

The surgeons were exceedingly attentive to their duties and prompt in the discharge of them. No sick reports were sent with the sick, the surgeon attending them whenever and wherever called for. Dr. Gervinner, surgeon of the Second Regiment Infantry, deserves special mention in this connection. He was untiring in his efforts to promote the health of the command with which he served. He brought with him into camp, of his own personal property, for use in the hospital, thermometers, hypodermic syringes, medicine case, amputating and trephining case, pocket case of instruments, and Allan's surgical pump, with stomach pump, aspirator, and other attachments, none of which were supplied by the State. In fact, the only articles or instruments supplied by the State for use in hospital were: One pill tile, one 4-ounce graduate, two spatulas, and one broken prescription scales, with $20 for purchase of medicine for each command, if required. He had one man from each company of his regiment organized as a hospital corps, undergoing instruction as "litter bearers," etc. He instructed these men in their duties for about an hour each day, and delivered one lecture to the command on the treatment of "emergency cases." This department has no chief.

The other administrative staff officers were apparently not required to perform any of the duties legitimately pertaining to their departments. They were apparently figureheads.

The company commanders prepared their morning reports after a fashion. There was evidence that many of them were unfamiliar with the preparation of such a report; so also were their first sergeants. No guard rosters were kept by the first sergeants; indeed, they appeared decidedly innocent of the necessity for such. Of course there were exceptions, among which were the First Regiment, the Second Regiment, and the First and Third Battalions. This was remedied before each command left camp. No record books or blanks were supplied by the State, hence it appeared that company commanders were compelled to officially communicate with the commanding officer directly and orally, which was the custom.

## ORGANIZATION.

The volunteer troops of this State are organized into the Georgia Volunteers and the Georgia Volunteers, Colored. None of the latter were in camp. The Georgia Volunteers consist of 50 companies infantry, 14 cavalry, and 3 artillery. The Georgia Volunteers, Colored, 20 companies of infantry, 1 cavalry, and 1 artillery. But the number of companies of volunteer forces may be increased from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, by the advisory board. The law prescribes that companies shall be organized into battalions unless the companies are too distant.

The First Regiment of Infantry was organized as such by special act of the legislature. It will be seen by reference to the tabulated statement of organizations in camp, made a part of this report, that the companies are not organized into battalions or regiments with any view to uniformity. One battalion consists of 3 companies, one of 4, and one of 5. One regiment consists of 5 companies, one of 9, one of 10, and one of 12. The cavalry battalion has 4 troops and the regiment 10 troops. Each organization, however, has about the same number of staff officers. Some of these are, I judge, honorary, the duties being simply nominal. The effect can not be very encouraging to the others.

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

*First Regiment of Infantry.*—Armed with Springfield rifles, 0.45 caliber, with two patterns of rear sights. The equipment is the McKeever cartridge-box and waist-belt. The field outfit consists of a blanket-bag only, all of which were in excellent condition. In addition to the foregoing, the several companies of this regiment have provided themselves, at their own expense, with leggings, haversacks, and canteens. Company E of this regiment presented a very fine military appearance,

the arms and accouterments in perfect condition; certainly the very best company in the State. I feel confident it will compare favorably with any company of any State organization in the Union.

*Fourth Regiment of Infantry.*—Nine companies of this regiment are armed with 0.45 caliber Springfield rifles, and one company (F) with the 0.50 caliber. Equipped with the McKeever cartridge-box and waist-belt. No field outfit. Arms in the hands of many of the companies in very poor condition; others in fair condition. Equipments poor; brasses not kept clean; verdigris on some.

*Second Regiment of Infantry.*—Eleven companies of this regiment are armed with the 0.45 caliber Springfield rifles, with two patterns of rear sights. The great majority of these companies have both patterns. One company (L) is armed with the 0.50 caliber, which is old and worthless. Equipped with the McKeever cartridge-box and waist-belt. Many of the companies have provided themselves with cartridge belts by purchase; one company (G) had them issued by the State; Companies K and M had none. Field equipage consisted of a blanket-bag only. The arms and accouterments of this regiment were in general good condition. Companies D, H, and M, did not present a very soldiery appearance; their arms were in very poor order; their equipments were in miserable condition—the brasses looked as if they had never been cleaned, and many of them covered with verdigris. This was particularly so in the case of Company D. I was informed that this company had been reorganized but a few days before, which may in part account for its very wretched appearance at inspection. Companies A, B, C, and I, deserve special mention for their fine military appearance and excellent condition of their arms and accoutrements.

*Atlanta Artillery, unattached.*—This battery came to camp dismounted, equipped with two 3-inch rifles and two 6-pounder guns. Implements for the 3-inch rifles complete; those for the 6-pounder guns incomplete. There is on hand with this battery harness for one platoon. The noncommissioned officers are armed with sabers. Guns and carriages in good condition; sabers very good; military appearance very good.

*Third Battalion of Infantry.*—Armed with .45 caliber Springfield rifles, with two patterns of rear sights. All the companies have both patterns; equipped with the McKeever cartridge box and waist belt. The battalion has provided itself with the cartridge belt at its own expense. Field outfit, blanket-bag only. This battalion presented a very fine military appearance. The arms and accouterments were all in fine condition; in fact, everything pertaining to its outfit was in splendid order.

*First Battalion of Infantry.*—Four companies armed with .45 caliber Springfield rifle, with two patterns of rear sights. One company (E) armed with .50 caliber rifle, very old, and absolutely worthless. Equipped with the McKeever cartridge box and waist belt. Company E has old boxes, apparently the first ever manufactured. They are now entirely worthless. Field outfit, blanket-bag only. Arms generally in fair condition; equipments in good condition. The battalion presented a very good military appearance. Company E deserves to be better armed and equipped, and it should be done as early as possible.

*Fourth Battalion of Infantry.*—Three companies armed with .45 caliber Springfield rifles, with two patterns of rear sights; one company (A) with cadet rifles, barrels nickel-plated, and rear sights removed. Equipped with cartridge belts. Blanket bags only. Arms of Company B in excellent condition; equipments the same. The arms of Companies C and D in very poor order; evidence of very little care being bestowed upon their condition or preservation. The arms of Company A were unfit to be presented for inspection. The condition of the equipments of these companies may be classed in the same category as their arms. The general military appearance of this battalion was not at all satisfactory. In fact, it was very poor. The commander of Company B certainly deserves much credit for the neat and soldierlike appearance of his company, the evident care bestowed upon all its appointments, and for the marked contrast between it and the other companies of the battalion.

*Chatham Artillery.*—This battery came to camp dismounted, bringing with it one Gatling gun, .45 caliber, besides which it is equipped with two 3-inch rifles, with twelve sets of wheel and twelve sets of lead harness, carriages, and caissons complete; no sabers. The guns and carriages of the Atlanta Artillery were left in camp upon its departure for use by this battery. The Gatling gun was in excellent condition, and the battery presented a very creditable appearance.

*Cavalry Battalion (mounted).*—Troop A of this battalion was armed with carbine and saber; Troops B and C with pistols and sabers, and Troop D with carbine only. Horse equipments: Troops A, C, and D, saddles and bridles complete; Troop B, bridles only—furnished by the State; balance of horse equipments belong to the troops. No field outfit. Arms in fair condition; some carbines rusty in chamber; pistols in serviceable condition; sabers and scabbards clean; boxes not in good condition; saddles and bridles generally in good condition, some bits rusty, straps stiff and hard. The majority of the men own their mount.

*Third Regiment of Infantry.*—Armed with .45 caliber Springfield rifles, with two patterns of rear sights. The majority of the companies have both patterns. Six companies are equipped with the McKeever cartridge box and waist belt, and three companies with the cartridge belt. Military appearance, fair; arms, generally in poor condition; equipments, very poor, brasses dirty, do not appear to have any care bestowed on their cleanliness; some have verdigris on. Blanket bags only. The companies of this regiment are scattered over considerable territory, and are never brought together except during the annual encampment.

*First Regiment Georgia Cavalry.*—Economy in the expenditure of the appropriation necessitated this regiment being brought to camp dismounted. Four of the troops were armed with carbines, pistols, sabers, and belts; two with carbines, sabres, and belts; one with carbines and sabers, no belts, and three with pistols, sabers, and belts. The belts of Troop C were old and worthless. No horse equipments were brought to camp. I learned from the captains that the State had furnished saddles and bridles only; the balance of the equipments were supplied by the men. No field outfit. The men own their mounts. The arms and equipments were generally in good order. Two troops of this regiment deserve special mention—A and K. The military appearance of these troops were excellent. The arms and equipments of Troop A were in very good order; those of K in excellent order; indeed, everything pertaining to the equipments of this latter troop was in admirable order, evincing great care and application on the part of its commander. A model troop. The troops of this regiment are widely separated; the personnel of some of the troops are scattered over an area of from 25 to 30 miles; consequently they rarely come together.

INSTRUCTION

Consisted of theoretical and practical. Capt. Ed. Field, Fourth Artillery, had charge of the "School of the battalion;" Lieut. Palmer, Fourth Artillery, had charge of the "School of the soldier and company;" Lieut. Kenly, Fourth Artillery, had charge of instructing in guard-mounting, duties of guards, and sentinels; Lieut. Haynes, Fourth Artillery, had charge of instruction in "Small-arms practice," etc.; Lieut. Satterlee, Third Artillery, had charge of instructions in administration.

The officers in charge of instruction in drills devoted about one hour each day explaining the movements to be executed the next. They were constantly present during each drill pointing out and correcting errors. They certainly worked diligently to promote the efficiency of the various organizations.

Lieut. Satterlee, Third Artillery, devoted much of his time to instructing adjutants, captains, sergeants-major, and first sergeants in the proper method of keeping their official records, preparing and rendering returns, reports, etc.

There were two drills each day. In the forenoon by battalion; in the afternoon by company.

*First Regiment of Infantry.*—Battalion drills generally excellent. Lieut. Col. Reilly, who commanded, is certainly a good tactician and thorough soldier, holds his battalion well in hand at all times. He was ably seconded by his acting adjutant, Lieut. O'Beirne, who was exceedingly prompt in establishing guides, having them cover promptly and correctly. The guides were well instructed. The company drills were generally good; the manual very good. Company E was more advanced in the new drill regulations than the other companies. I witnessed one drill in "extended order" by this company. It was certainly as good as could be asked for, although the number of men present did not admit of many squads for firing line, supports, etc.; yet I could see that the drill was thoroughly understood by officers and enlisted men; the object, range, and number of rounds were invariably given and repeated by chiefs before firing was commenced. The captain had perfect control of the fire. I certainly did not look for so much proficiency in view of the short time the drill regulations were in the hands of the company.

*Fourth Regiment of Infantry.*—The company drills of this organization were very fair. I did not witness any of the battalion drills, having arrived in camp late in the week, and my inspections during the remaining short time being mostly confined to the First Regiment.

*Second Regiment of Infantry.*—This regiment was divided into three battalions for instruction. The battalions were commanded by Maj. Holtzclaw, Capt. Hardeman, and Capt. Davis; Lieut. Col. Huguenin commanding the regiment. The battalion commanders were equal to the occasion. The battalion drills, for the first few days, were not well executed, but after a few days' instruction there was a decided improvement, and before leaving camp they were certainly very good. The company drills by some of the companies were generally excellent; three companies were very deficient, *i. e.*, Companies D, H, and M; indeed, I do not believe they were acquainted with the rudiments. They should receive special instruction. I did not see any of the companies of this regiment drill at "extended order."

*First Battalion of Infantry.*—This battalion showed evidence of a good deal of painstaking in their instruction. The battalion drills were progressive and the company drills very good.

*Third Battalion of Infantry.*—Battalion drills excellent. Lieut. Col. Gerrard, commanding, handled his little battalion in splendid style, held it well in hand from start to finish. The adjutant was well posted in his duties; guides also; company commanders on the alert, and prompt in the execution of every command. Company drills were also uniformly good; manual very good; cadence and length of step correct. Company A of this regiment drilled at "extended order," sent squads to the front, and deployed very handsomely.

*Fourth Battalion of Infantry.*—Battalion drills fair. Battalion commander and adjutant well up in their drill; some of the company commanders and men were too inattentive; guides did not know their duties, consequently too much distance between companies in column and too much interval between companies when formed in line from column. Company drills: Company B was very well instructed in all marching maneuvers; manual, very good. The other companies of this battalion were not well instructed in the new drill regulations; might have been in the "Upton Tactics."

*Atlanta Artillery.*—This battery was well instructed in the manual of the piece, mechanical maneuvers, and nomenclature of the pieces and carriages; gunners not instructed in elevation for various ranges, weights of projectiles, etc.; indeed, the officers appeared deficient in this respect.

*Third Regiment of Infantry.*—The companies of this regiment being widely scattered, many of them isolated, was considered in determining its relative proficiency. This regiment was divided into battalions for instruction; one under command of Lieut. Col. Yancy, and one under command of Maj. Guinn. Upon arrival in camp the regiment appeared to know very little about battalion drill; before leaving, however, Col. Yancey had his battalion pretty well instructed. Maj. Guinn requires considerable practical instruction; he appeared as deficient as any of the officers present. All were very ignorant of the fundamentals of the drill, but it must be considered that this was the first time the regiment had been together since the drill regulations were issued. I am satisfied the instruction it received will bear good fruit, and that at the next encampment it will make a much better showing. Company drills: Some companies were well drilled, some fair, but several very poor.

*Cavalry Battalion.*—Drills were mounted by battalion (or squadron). The several movements were very well executed, such as forming on right or left into line from column of fours, front into line, column of troops from line, also without halting, forming line to right or left from column of troops, also front into line, closing and extending intervals, each at a walk and trot. The troops preserved their alignment, distance, and intervals very fairly. Horsemanship fair. I saw but one man unhorsed during the drills. The lieutenant-colonel commanding appeared very enthusiastic and handled his squadron admirably.

*Chatham Artillery.*—Drills at the manual of the piece (3-inch gun) very good; with the Gatling gun very good; mechanical maneuvers fair; nomenclature of the piece and carriage very good. Gunners well instructed in elevation for various ranges, and in the weights of charges and projectiles. The marching of this battery was certainly excellent.

*First Regiment Georgia Cavalry.*—As stated before, this regiment is scattered over a very large territory, some of the troops even seldom getting together unless on occasions of this kind; hence the want of knowledge of dismounted drill by many of the troops. I learn that the vocation of most of the men is such as to necessitate their being in the saddle a greater portion of each day. All the drills have been mounted. Many of the officers and men have seen service as cavalrymen during the late war, and the idea that they should march on horseback and fight on foot is to them unadulterated heresy. Upon arriving in camp their efforts at battalion and company drills were very poor, but owing to their indomitable energy and desire to learn all they could while there they very soon became quite proficient. I saw some troops of this regiment drilling on the parade ground at 9 o'clock moonlight nights. Troops A and K were agreeable exceptions to the foregoing. The volunteer forces of Georgia are all, in my opinion, fairly well advanced in the new drill regulations, considering the very limited opportunities they have had to become so.

### DISCIPLINE.

The discipline maintained in camp throughout the various organizations was as follows:

*First Regiment Infantry.*—The best in the State; men are prompt in their observance of the respect due to all officers; they rise, stand at attention, and salute, as officers approach. Orders are observed and obeyed zealously; the distinction between officers and men rigidly observed. No loud or boisterous conduct allowed or

attempted, and quiet in the camp of this regiment was perfect between tattoo and reveille.

*Fourth Regiment of Infantry.*—Discipline is very weak in this organization; little distinction between officers and men observed; officers not always saluted, men seldom rising or standing at attention as officers approach. There did not appear to be any intentional neglect, but rather ignorance of the requirements in such cases. The association of officers and men too frequent.

*Second Regiment Infantry.*—The camp during this regiment's occupancy was quite orderly. The companies appeared to be under very good discipline. There appeared a decided desire on the part of the men to attend to their duty in saluting officers and in observing every courtesy due them. There was some association between officers and men which appeared to be difficult to discontinue; also, grouping of men around officers' tents.

*Third Battalion Infantry.*—The men belonging to this battalion are principally club men. I believe it is both a social and military organization. The discipline of the command was fair. The relation between officers and men is such as naturally results from being soldiers to-day and business associates and neighbors to-morrow. In some particulars discipline is very good; it is true the social intercourse between officers and men is too great, but they obey implicitly the commands of their officers and pay the required respect and courtesy to them and all others. Trifling infractions, so called, are not noticed.

*Fourth Battalion Infantry.*—Discipline very poor, and in many cases willfully so. There were instances of direct insubordination which came under my immediate observation, viz: when inspecting this battalion I entered the street of Company A to inspect it; it was not ready, not formed. I waited a few minutes, then asked the company commander if he would please prepare his company for inspection. At that moment I saw the first sergeant enter the company street on the run; the lieutenant in command called out to him to hurry up and form the company. The first sergeant coolly replied, "You just wait, now, until I get there." No notice was taken of this by the company commander, so far as I could learn. A night or two before breaking camp a combined effort was made by several men of this command to force the line of sentinels. The commanding officer of the camp learned of their intention, sent out paroles, and frustrated their design; not, however, before they had made one or two attempts. He succeeded in arresting most of them; kept them in the guard tents all night, and in the morning sent their names to the battalion commander. What action was taken by the battalion commander I do not know, as the troops returned to their homes a day or two after. These men should have been severely dealt with, in order that all should learn that respect for a sentinel on post is the most important for a soldier to observe. Company B of this battalion was under excellent discipline during this encampment.

*Atlanta Artillery.*—The discipline of this organization was fair; all respectful to their superior officers and non-commissioned officers; saluting promptly and properly all officers; obeying all orders with alacrity.

*Third Regiment Infantry.*—Discipline was generally poor; not, I am satisfied, willfully, but rather for the want of proper instruction. Salutes were not generally observed by the non-commissioned officers and men. Some of the most laughable attempts were made by men while sitting down, never attempting to rise or stand at attention. There was nothing vicious or willful about it. They always appeared ready and willing to execute any order or undergo any amount of work.

*Cavalry Battalion.*—Discipline good; the men prompt to observe and execute all orders; were orderly in camp, but not well instructed in saluting.

*Chatham Artillery.*—Discipline fair. This organization is, I understand, both social and military—all members of the same club. What has been said of the Third Battalion Infantry will apply with equal force to this battery.

*First Regiment Cavalry.*—Discipline in this command in many respects very good. Non-commissioned officers and men observant of every order, and obeyed them unhesitatingly. They were sober and exceedingly orderly in camp, never loud or boisterous in their conduct. Saluting officers appeared to be ignored. There did not appear any intentional neglect of duty in this matter, but rather ignorance and failure to appreciate the value of what appeared to them trivial things. Troop K of this regiment was one of the very best disciplined organizations in camp, equal to the best that can be found anywhere.

Notwithstanding the fact that the city of Griffin, Ga., is but about three-quarters of a mile distant from the camp, with drinking saloons on every block, I never learned of any disturbance in the city caused by the troops, nor did I see a drunken man in camp.

GUARD MOUNTS—GUARDS AND SENTINELS.

Guard mounts after the first few days in camp were properly performed. The adjutants and sergeants-major, after a little instruction, did their duty very satisfactorily. To the officers, noncommissioned officers, and men the ceremony ap-

peared new. None of them knew their proper places or duties at first. The first sergeants appeared ignorant of what was required of them. The ceremony at the time the different commands left camp was a decided improvement. Guard duty was generally very imperfectly performed, neither officers, noncommissioned officers, or men were well instructed in this very important duty. They appeared to lack appreciation of its importance. The officers of the day and guard, although detailed sometime before mounting guard, affording sufficient time to prepare themselves for the duty, were generally found deficient. The sentinels walked their posts in a slovenly and decidedly unsoldier-like manner, carrying their rifles in any manner as to them seemed easiest, frequently crossed back of the neck, holding it with one hand at the stock and with the other at the muzzle, rarely paying any attention to officers, often leaning their rifle against a tree and going to their tent or mess room on some trivial pretext.

Lieut. Kenly, Fourth Artillery, had charge of the instruction of officers and men in this duty, as well as guard mounting. He certainly labored hard, giving it his undivided care and attention; was incessantly on the alert to correct every mistake, accompanied the first relief of each guard, saw them properly posted and their orders understandingly turned over, and visited the sentinels repeatedly during the day and night. To him is due the credit for the improvement in this duty which was apparent at the end of each command's encampment. Guard duty by the First Regiment and Third Battalion of Infantry was done zealously. Sentinels were always on the alert and attentive to their duty, walked their post in a soldierly manner, facing and saluting in a proper manner, and rigidly enforcing all their orders.

### TARGET PRACTICE.

With the exception of a few companies the troops of this State have never had any systematic target practice or instruction in pointing and aiming drills, gallery practice, or the use of the rifle sight. There was no practice during the first week of the encampment, owing to the insufficiency of the stop-butt to prevent bullets from going into private property in rear of the butt. This was remedied in a few days by the officer in charge of "small arms practice." The practice was commenced during the second week, and continued until the close of the encampment with considerable success. The degree of proficiency attained was principally due to the energy of Lieut. Haynes, Fourth Artillery, who had charge of the instruction. He was certainly untiring in his efforts to have every organization in camp thoroughly instructed in this very important duty. He was continually on the range, even in the very hottest weather, from 6 a. m. until 6 p. m. each day, except during the breakfast and dinner hours.

### DRESS PARADES

were generally good; the men at first were quite unsteady, but gradually attained considerable confidence, and executed all the movements quite creditably. Many of the officers were not well instructed, frequently not knowing their proper places, nor presenting swords properly, failing to drop the point at the command "arms." Few of them knew how to take a proper position at the command "parade rest." There was a review by the Governor on Friday of each week. On each of these occasions the men were perfectly steady during inspection, and their marching when passing in review was very good, preserving their distance and alignment very well. Many of the officers would retain their swords at the pose while marching past the reviewing officer.

### CLOTHING.

The uniform prescribed by the State, with the exception of the buttons, is essentially that of the regular Army undress. Each organization has to provide its own uniform. Many of them have not as yet changed the dress worn prior to the adoption by the State of a regulation uniform. In the First Regiment of Infantry there are three patterns, but two companies wear the prescribed uniform. The Third Battalion, the Atlanta Artillery, and the Chatham Artillery have distinct uniforms, different from the regulation dress; all, however, were very neat and serviceable. The remaining organizations wore the prescribed uniform, but with certain additions in the way of ornamental braiding, etc. All of the troops were provided with a fatigue dress, consisting of a blue flannel shirt, dark green trousers and canvas leggings, which was exceedingly serviceable and well adapted to the climate. The First Regiment and Third Battalion of Infantry and Troop K, First Georgia Cavalry, were the only troops in camp provided with overcoats.

### SUBSISTENCE.

There is no separate commissary department in the State. Rations are purchased for individual companies by some member of the company detailed for the purpose, generally called the company commissary sergeant. The Third Battalion of Infantry and First Georgia Cavalry were the only exceptions. The staff officers of these two organizations purchased for their whole commands. Messing was by company, the officers usually having a separate table. On the third, fourth, and fifth weeks of the encampment there was an officers' mess established for the commanding officer and his staff. Each company brought to camp two colored cooks, generally very good and efficient. Cooking was done on the stoves furnished by the State. The cooking was good and the food varied and abundant. The ration in most cases comprised fresh beef, ham, bacon, chicken, butter, eggs, fresh vegetables, white and corn bread, coffee, and milk. The State allows each officer and man 50 cents per day for subsistence. The majority of the companies say that it is not sufficient, and that they have to make good the deficiency from their own funds. The commissary officer of the First Cavalry informed me that the cost of the ration per day for his regiment would be about 45.44 cents per man. This was due, no doubt, to his purchasing in large quantities, and by contract.

### TENT EQUIPAGE

was abundant for all. The tents are kept in store at the capitol under charge of the quartermaster-general. When needed for service they are transported to the place of encampment and pitched by civilian employés. They remained standing until the close of the encampment. Each tent was floored and straw mattresses provided for the men. Most of the organizations provided themselves with cots. The company streets had each the same number of tents, hence companies not coming up to the maximum had several tents unoccupied.

### POLICE AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENT.

The policing of the company streets was, from beginning to end, very good. A great deal of rubbish, paper, lemon peels, etc., was scattered around in the vicinity of the messrooms and kitchens. Some slop tubs were not regularly emptied. The sinks were disinfected daily, lime thrown in the vaults and covered with earth. The command preceding the last in camp left their sinks in very poor condition—the seats befouled and the vaults filled to overflowing. The succeeding commanding officer took immediate measures to have this remedied. The companies were not provided with sufficient utensils for policing their grounds properly; nothing provided to regularly remove rubbish, consequently it remained in heaps in the vicinity of the sinks. I have seen some companies remove it by hand from the vicinity of their streets. The water running from the faucets and bath houses kept the rear of the company mess houses and sinks continually wet. There was very little sickness at any time during the encampment. A few men were off duty for a day or two at a time with temporary ailments. Prevailing disease, diarrhea, due to eating unripe fruit, and prostration from heat. The camp was thoroughly inspected each day by the surgeon, who reported its condition to the commanding officer.

### MOBILIZATION, ETC.

There is no transport system owned by the State. It has to rely on the railroads, which, with any degree of promptitude on the part of the officials, is sufficient to concentrate all the troops at any point in the State in forty-eight hours. To enable the troops to take the field for sixty days they will require overcoats, haversacks, canteens, tent equipage, camp kettles, mess pans, axes and handles, hatchets and handles, and spades. The percentage of each command that can be relied on for service outside of the State for that period is very problematical. The commanding officer of the Second Regiment of Infantry says 25 per cent of his; the commanding officer of the Third Regiment of Infantry says 90 per cent of his; the commanding officer of the First Battalion of Infantry says two-thirds of his; the commanding officer Third Battalion of Infantry says 75 per cent of his; the commanding officer of the Fourth Battalion of Infantry says 75 per cent of his; and the commanding officer of the Cavalry Battalion says 90 per cent of his. The others say it would depend entirely upon the public sentiment about the call.

CONCLUSION.

Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, Third Artillery, acting assistant adjutant and inspector-general of the State, represented the adjutant-general's department in camp, and to his indomitable energy is due in a great measure the success of the encampment.

The quartermaster sergeant of the Fourth Battalion of Infantry, I believe, represented the quartermaster's department in camp—rather an anomalous position for him to occupy. Nevertheless, he had charge of all the property in camp and the direction of everything pertaining to that department. The commanding officers of the camp had to request him to have done whatever they found to be necessary to the proper policing of the camp. This I considered subversive of discipline; yet it continued until the last week of the encampment, when Col. Gordon directed his regimental quartermaster to perform the duties of post quartermaster. This was as it should be from the beginning; even if he had to receipt to the quartermaster-general for all the supplies in camp, it would be only in the discharge of his legitimate duties, and very materially promote his instruction. No doubt it is difficult to look for the discipline exacted in the regular Army of the volunteer troops. The social relationship which exists between officers and men when at home would hardly stand the strain.

The company officers are in many cases unnecessarily lenient toward their men. They did not correct them at all times when they should have done so. I think company officers care too much about being popular with their men; they should be more strict, and not endeavor to throw the responsibility for correction or punishment of every offense committed by their men upon the commanding officer.

For purposes of discipline and instruction the company is too frequently regarded as the administrative unit. The practice is harmful in its tendencies and possible results; for, should occasion bring the regiment or battalion together, the same spirit of independence will assert itself.

The term of enlistment (one year) is entirely too short. A man has not time to become acquainted with even the rudiments of his profession before his term of service expires.

The time allowed each company in camp is too limited. It does not afford sufficient opportunity to instruct men in their various duties, the men rarely doing more than one tour of guard duty. The same may be said of the officers and non-commissioned officers. About the time they begin to understand the nature of the duties required of them, they have to break camp. There are entirely too many young lads in the ranks, especially in the Second Regiment, some of them hardly equal to holding the rifle at the shoulder while aiming, much less to undergo the fatigue of a very trilling campaign. I fear many of them enlisted for the purpose of getting to camp.

There appeared a want of instruction in "setting-up exercises." I fear this instruction, essential to the make-up of a soldier, is entirely omitted or overlooked throughout the several organizations.

There seemed to be a feeling of discontent among the officers and men because of the paucity of interest entertained by the State legislature for its volunteers. The officers and men have to bear all the expense attending the maintenance of the several organizations. Some officers have expended from their own resources hundreds of dollars for putting their organization in a presentable shape for certain work. Attending the annual encampment is, outside of the time given to it, a source of expense to every organization in the State. The State appropriates for the cost of transportation to and from camp and 50 cents per diem while there. The interest displayed by officers and men throughout the several commands was very commendable. The troops were not only willing but really anxious to receive such instruction as might be afforded them. The proficiency attained was most gratifying and the State fully compensated thereby for the money expended on this encampment. I have to say that while I saw much to criticise in administration, discipline, and tactics during the time I spent in camp with the State volunteers of Georgia, when it is considered that these troops devote but one week in a year exclusively to military training and instruction, there is very much to commend in what they have accomplished. They serve their State at a loss to themselves of time and money, and get very little encouragement from their State government. For their disinterested labor they are entitled to great praise and all the assistance that can be afforded them by the State.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The entire laws of the State relating to the volunteer forces should be codified, published, and distributed to the several organizations.

The staff departments should be thoroughly reorganized upon a basis worthy of the State.

The adjutant-general should receive an adequate salary to enable him to devote his whole time to the duties of his office. A clerk in this office is indispensable.

The quartermaster-general should have an assistant, a commissioned officer, to assist him in his duties and represent him in camp; also a clerk in his office.

The medical department needs also reorganization. A surgeon-general and a hospital corps are necessary to the efficient working of this important branch.

The companies should be organized into regiments or battalions of uniform strength, each regiment or battalion having an equal number of field, staff, and non-commissioned staff officers, and each company having an equal number of commissioned officers and men.

A law should be enacted providing for the proper convocation of courts-martial, punishment of offenders, enforcing sentences, and collecting fines.

As a first essential, a careful course of instruction by company commanders of their subalterns and non-commissioned officers in the school of the soldier and company. This should include recitations in drill regulations as well as exercises in the drill room. The importance of setting-up drill should not be overlooked. Thorough soldierly bearing is impossible in troops lacking this instruction. I would recommend that every drill be preceded by a few minutes' brisk work in setting-up exercises.

All should be constantly instructed in paragraphs 29 and 485, Infantry Drill Regulations, until thoroughly understood and practiced with ease.

All companies should be required, before the next encampment is held, to be fairly proficient in the extended order drill. So far as I could judge, this has hitherto been neglected, except in a very few instances. Its importance is vital.

The importance of guard duty in any course of instruction seems also to have been largely lost sight of. I would suggest a careful instruction in Kennon's Manual, and in simulated guard duty in company drill rooms.

A systematic course of instruction in target practice should be begun without delay. The preliminary "aiming, pointing, and position" drills, also gallery practice, are practicable in any company drill rooms.

These various courses of instruction would prove interesting and vary the monotony of constant practice in the manual and movements practicable in a company armory. The standard of efficiency should be raised. An average attendance at drills of 50 per cent is too low.

Each regiment, battalion, and company should be supplied with proper record books, blank forms for reports, returns, etc., and necessary stationery, or funds for purchase of the same. A guard report book should be furnished each regiment and battalion, and a copy of Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty to each company. First sergeants should be instructed how to make correct reports and keep daily rosters.

The company commanders should make reports to their regimental or battalion commanders at least once a month of the condition of their companies, the number of drills had, the kind of drills, the average attendance at drills, the number of men enrolled and discharged during the month; in fact, everything pertaining to their companies. This is the only means by which the commanders can feel in touch with each company of their organization.

The company streets at the southern end of the camp should be moved to the northern end, where there is good high ground, to avoid the flooding of the tent floors during heavy rain storms, which repeatedly happened during the encampment.

The hospital roof should be tinned to prevent it leaking. During the encampment there were times when it was impossible to find a dry spot inside the building during the heavy rain storms. The same may be said of all the other buildings. The hospital should be provided with at least eight spring beds, with pillows, blankets, etc. The proper and necessary instruments should be supplied.

A trench or dry ditch should be dug in rear of the bath houses to carry off the waste water running from them and the faucets. The bath houses should have latticed floors.

I can not close this report without expressing my most sincere thanks to the various camp commanders and their officers for their kind courtesy and generous hospitality during the encampment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS SMITH,
*Captain, Third Artillery.*

## NATIONAL GUARD OF INDIANA.

FRANKFORT, IND., *July 30, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following narrative report of my visit to the State militia of Indiana, under Special Orders, No. 159, of July 8, 1892, from the Adjutant-General's Office.

I was ordered to report by letter to the Governor of the State for instructions as to what duties he wished me to perform. In reply to my letter I was advised by the adjutant-general of the State that the Governor wished me to particularly give my attention to preparing the range for the target practice and to supervise the practice, and in accordance with his wishes I reported to his representative at Frankfort on the 22d instant to assist in the location and preparation of the range. Under my instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office I also reported to your office for instructions and was also given instructions from the Division of Military Information. So, in addition to complying with the request of the Governor as directed by my original order, I was to make the separate reports to these two departments. My duties on the target range (a mile away) obliged me to be absent from camp most of my time, thus curtailing my opportunities for observation of matters at the camp proper.

At the encampment of the Indiana State militia in 1891 I was in charge of target practice and the preparation of the range, under a personal arrangement with the adjutant-general of the State, I being at that time on duty at a college within the State. I therefore was cognizant of the scope and needs of the troops in the preparation of range.

The range was laid off in a wheat field, as being the only available ground near enough to the camp. It was only possible to get a 500-yard range and that in a direction (in reference to the sun) very undesirable—toward the southwest. Eight targets (Laidly revolving, horizontal axis 4 by 6 frames) were put up. Separate pits being dug for each, it necessitated much hard work and considerable expense, and because of the limited time they were not finished very satisfactorily.

The battalions were sent separately to the range, each under charge of its major, and completed the course as laid down in circular of instruction. Because of very warm weather and frequent rains interfering there was no firing beyond 300 yards range. The firing was only fairly satisfactory, the troop showing a lack of methodical gallery practice and training in the elements of sighting and aiming drills. I was informed that gallery practice had been had by all the organizations participating, but, judging from what I saw on the range, I believe that in most cases it had not been held as a military exercise, but merely as a pastime and an amusement.

With reference to this branch of the subject I would make the following suggestions and recommendations:

1. That in case a permanent site for the annual encampment can not be secured (where a permanent range would be fitted up), that a movable butt be contrived, made of iron or iron and timbers, which could be brought to the range and put up in a half day. This, I believe, could be readily made and used with the Laidly target revolving on vertical axis. The outlay for the first year might be somewhat greater than in the present system (but I am not sure that it would), but the saving in subsequent years would make it much cheaper. It would be very much more satisfactory for those in charge of the work and for the markers.

2. That the gallery practice and the sighting and aiming drills be made a military exercise in every way.

3. That all members of the different companies be instructed in the manner of marking the shots on the target and recording the same, reading the value of the disks and signals displayed. This would insure much better work on the range and save almost one-half the time.

4. Two or three days prior to commencement of the camp a permanent range party of one or two commissioned officers and two noncommissioned officers and eight or ten privates should be sent to report to the range officer, and remain under his command during camp.

The camp (Camp Chase) was fairly established by Monday (25th) at 9 o'clock, the last of the organizations arriving about 1 p. m. The facilities of the railroads at this place for handling the troops were very good, landing most of the troops within 200 yards of camp. A telegraph station connecting with the railroad system as well as with the Western Union system, made by cutting into the wires very near camp, under the direction of Maj. McIntyre of the Signal Corps, an expert telegrapher, was of great use and convenience.

The camps of the various organizations were very quickly gotten in shape by the

respective commanders. The camp was staked out in a general way by Gen. N. R. Ruckle, the adjutant-general of the State, who commanded the camp, several days previous. I have been with the State troops now for four consecutive years, twice in an official capacity, once in a semiofficial capacity, and I have learned that at each successive encampment Gen. Ruckle has left more and more of the details to the independent commanders, and with excellent results. They get in working shape in a remarkably short time, being ready to take up the regular order of drills, etc., in a very short time.

The weather during the first three days of camp was exceedingly warm. There was no temperature record kept, so far as I know, but it was so severely hot that many cases of heat exhaustion (sun-stroke) occurred, and in one or two cases they came near being fatal. There was rain on three days, but it interfered but little with the regular exercises. Gen. Ruckle allowed nothing to interfere that could possibly be avoided. The camp was organized for work, and everyone seemed imbued with that idea. The camp commander directed everything from his headquarters in a masterly way, and was tireless in his efforts to keep things moving. He personally observed some of all the exercises, including the reveille roll calls. Being a thorough business man, with a good general military experience during the late war, everything was thoroughly systematized. He was ably assisted by his acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. Col. Benj. C. Wright, of the Second Infantry, who brought to the position a good military training from private up to his present grade. Much of his knowledge of the system and papers was derived from his position of adjutant-general of the Indiana Brigade of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias, a semimilitary organization which is doing much to foster and disseminate military knowledge throughout the United States.

I wish to also notice another officer attached to brigade headquarters, who displayed much energy in the performance of his duties—Mason J. Niblack, first lieutenant Company A, First Infantry, from Vincennes. He was detailed as aide and acting inspector-general during camp, and did good work, much of it with the guards at night. He was speaker of the house of representatives of the State in the last two legislatures, and is a very efficient and intelligent officer.

### GENERAL APPEARANCE OF TROOPS.

The general appearance of the troops was very good. They showed a lack of setting up, but as a general thing their clothes were well fitted to them. The cloth for clothes is supplied by the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, and charged against the annual allowance of money to the State by the General Government, and made up by contract from individual measures. The troops have no dress uniform, and the fatigue uniform is of the U. S. pattern.

### ARMS.

The troops (infantry) are armed with the Springfield rifles exclusively, which comprise all patterns from 1873. The newer issued are in good condition as yet, but show lack of care. The older patterns are in a very poor condition and are hardly serviceable. Belts and boxes are used instead of cartridge belts, condition good. Blanket bags and haversacks practically new. Only about 100 overcoats are kept by the State, and they are kept for use of guards in camp.

### CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE

The tents used are hospital tents for quartermaster stores and brigade headquarters, wall tents for officers, and common tents for enlisted men. The necessary tools for use about camp are kept by the quartermaster's department and issued as needed. Camp kettles and mess pans are issued to company messes; stoves, to officers' messes. Tin plates, cups, iron knives and forks, etc., are used by all. All these supplies are in good condition.

### MILITARY MANEUVERS.

This was of course the first encampment of these troops since the issue of the new drill regulations. All drills and ceremonies were conducted under this system. They displayed commendable familiarity with the new drill, considering the limited time and opportunity they have had. The turnings were universally (with one or two exceptions) very poorly done. This is a matter where there is the least excuse, as it is a company movement and can be practiced in the armory or at home.

The ceremony of review by the brigade was very fine. A practice review the day before the Governor was to arrive, at which I, at the request of the camp commander,

took the part of reviewing officer, was done very creditably. The formation was in line of masses, and, with the exception of a little confusion in the formation, it was well done. On the next day before the Governor the review was as well done as anything of the kind I ever saw.

### GUARD DUTY.

The guard duty was, as a general thing, very creditably performed. In the minor points it was somewhat slack, but as no one got more than a single tour, it was not to be wondered at. However, as to understanding what they were there for, they generally knew their business. They probably could not give intelligently all the forms for advancing at night and the variations for sentinels at the guardhouse, but they had certain specified duties in regard to parties entering or leaving camp, and those they knew. Some of the officers were observed to be painfully ignorant at guard-mounting.

### ARTILLERY.

The artillery is armed with old-pattern, 3-inch field pieces, and the carriages and guns are much worn. However, in the matter of drill they can hardly be excelled. Battery A, of Indianapolis, under command of Capt. J. B. Curtis (now colonel First Artillery), has won many prizes throughout the United States, the last one in Omaha in June last, where I was one of the judges. It put up the finest drill I ever saw. The other two batteries in camp are very efficient with the pieces they have. None of the batteries are provided with horses, but green horses—enough for one battery—were hired for camp and the batteries took turns at mounted drill.

### SIGNAL CORPS.

The Signal Corps as now organized consists only of its officers, 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, and 2 lieutenants. On arriving in camp details from the different organizations are made for signal instruction. I do not believe this system gives the best results. This corps should be made a very important branch of the service and can be made very attractive. As it is now there are not enough instructors for the details made and the instruction must be limited. I would suggest that two detachments be enlisted in different parts of the State, say one in the north and one in the southern part. The two could be commanded by the captain and each detachment by a lieutenant. In each detachment, say ten strong, let the proper complement of non-commissioned officers be appointed. Now if the members of these detachments were practical telegraphers they could soon learn the practical part and be ready for work. Let each detachment be assembled two or three times during the year before camp, each under its chief, and have him explain everything as directed by the captain. Then when they arrive in camp they could do practical work at once and furnish instructors for regimental details. A full outfit of flags, torches, glasses, and one heliograph should be provided for the corps.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

I believe the medical corps of the State troops is a thoroughly competent one and did excellent work. The organization of the corps is regimental, with Dr. W. N. Wishard, colonel, as surgeon-general. The latter is a most thoroughly competent man and admirably adapted to his position. In his final report he makes recommendations to the camp commander which I hope to see adopted, especially as to the organization of the ambulance corps.

The sanitary condition of camp I have reported fully in answer to categorical questions.

I wish to bear testimony to the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me by all members of the legion, and especially to Gen. N. R. Ruckle, commanding officer of camp, Col. Wright, A. A. A. G., Maj. W. W. Robbins, and others at brigade headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABNER PICKERING,
*First Lieutenant Second Infantry,*
*Inspecting Officer.*

## NATIONAL GUARD OF ILLINOIS.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *August 22, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with special instructions from the War Department I reported to the Governor of Illinois for duty in connection with the encampment of the Illinois National Guard, held at Camp Lincoln, Springfield, Ill., from July 9 to August 21, 1892.

It is a pleasure to inform you at the outset that the military authorities of the State did everything possible to facilitate the object for which I was detailed, and that they undoubtedly reciprocate the desire of the War Department to bring the "different branches of our military forces into closer contact and better knowledge of each other."

Camp Lincoln, the place of assembly for field instruction, has been accurately described in former reports to your office. That portion of the field occupied by the camp proper is admirably adapted for the purpose, being high, level, and well drained, and the selection of the entire tract was equally fortunate, as the reservation as a whole presents an excellent example of varied ground, consisting of hills, valleys, woods, open plains, and running streams, remarkably well suited for exercises in modern fighting formations. The target range affords every facility for that very important practice, and is so situated that the results of the firing can be observed from the hill occupied by the headquarter tents. * * * In several of the regiments I found on the part of some of the officers and enlisted men an intelligent appreciation of the value of military sketching and reconnoissance of country, which I did all in my power to encourage.

### THE CHARACTER OF THE ENCAMPMENT.

Before the date fixed for the assembly of the troops for regimental instruction, Camp Lincoln was prepared for their reception by a force of workmen under the direction of the resident quartermaster, Lieut. Col. J. C. Bell, a very competent and experienced officer. A garrison flag, post order books, and guard report books were provided, so that the regiments on arrival marched into a permanent post, each colonel in turn assuming the office and title of post commander.

The period of instruction allowed for each organization was seven days and the regiments succeeded each other promptly, no time being lost. The order of arrival, dates of assembly and departure, and strength of each command will be found in the tabulated statement herewith.

### ORGANIZATION.

The military code of Illinois, as amended by the general assembly in 1891, provides that the "active militia" shall be designated as the Illinois National Guard and "shall consist of not more than 84 companies of infantry, 2 batteries of artillery, and 2 troops of cavalry, to be organized into brigades, regiments, etc. * * * Enlistments shall be for three years * * * and will be made by signing enlistment papers and taking the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear that you will bear true allegiance to the United States and to the State of Illinois, and that you will support the constitution thereof; that you will serve the State of Illinois faithfully in its military service for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged or you cease to be a citizen thereof; that you will obey the orders of the commander-in chief and such officers as may be placed over you, and the laws governing the military forces of the State of Illinois, so help you God."

The law further provides that a company of infantry shall consist of a captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, and not less than 50 and not more than 100 privates and non-commissioned officers. By a provision of the code, companies below 50 active members may be disbanded. The cavalry and artillery organizations each have the non-commissioned officers and total enlisted strength of infantry companies, and, in addition, a commissary sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, farrier, blacksmith, saddler, and bugler are authorized; also, an additional second lieutenant for batteries of more than two guns.

At present the force organized for active duty, exclusive of general and general staff officers, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 72 companies of infantry | 4,241 |
| 2 batteries of artillery | 130 |
| 2 troops of cavalry | 100 |
| **Total available for active service** | **4,471** |

Of this force I had the opportunity to observe in camp undergoing instruction 3,492 officers and enlisted men.

The seventy-two companies of infantry above specified are organized into six three-battalion regiments, numbered from 1 to 6, of twelve companies each. In addition to the colonel and lieutenant-colonel, three majors are authorized for each regiment. The majors are permanently assigned to their battalions, each major exercising a general supervision as well as tactical command over the four companies of his battalion.

The regimental staff consists of an adjutant with rank of captain; surgeon with rank of major; assistant surgeon, rank of captain; inspector of regimental target practice, rank of captain; a chaplain with the same rank, and quartermaster, ranking as first lieutenant.

Field officers are elected by the line officers, line officers by the enlisted men. Field officers are commissioned for five years; line officers for three.

The troops are further organized into two brigades of three regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and one troop of cavalry each. The brigades are commanded by brigadier-generals appointed by the Governor, the number of general officers being limited only by the number of brigades into which the troops are formed. * * *

### ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The infantry of Illinois is armed with the Springfield rifle of latest model, and is equipped with McKeever boxes and steel bayonet scabbards, with Hoffman attachments. The general condition of the arms in the hands of the troops was such as to satisfy me that they are fairly well cared for during the year and would be found serviceable for field duty.

The batteries of artillery are each supplied by the State with four machine guns of latest (Gatling) model, and in addition they have supplied themselves, I am informed, with 3-inch M. L. steel rifles and 12-pounder Napoleon guns. They appeared in the camp of instruction with the machine guns only and without team horses. The period of instruction was employed by them in practice with the Gatlings on the rifle target range.

I was informed that the two troops of cavalry are fully armed and equipped, with the exception of the pistol, which is not furnished. The cavalry did not appear at Camp Lincoln and it was considered impracticable for me to visit their encampments.

### TARGET PRACTICE.

The State has very wisely created a special department of musketry instruction, and the office of general inspector of rifle practice is held at present by Col. James M. Rice. This officer is well and favorably known for his experiments with moving targets, and as the author of an excellent range manual, prepared for the use of the troops of Illinois, and which has been adopted by several other States. Col. Rice is ably supported by the brigade and regimental inspectors of rifle practice in his efforts to stimulate interest in rifle-shooting. The young officers selected for regimental inspectors are expert shots, enthusiastic in their devotion to the subject, and I cheerfully bear testimony to the zeal and industry with which they, and many company officers also, labored to raise the standard of their respective regiments in this very important particular. The method adopted this year was substantially the same in each regiment, and was as follows:

Beginning with the first day of the encampment of each regiment, and usually at a very early hour in the morning, a battalion of four companies marched to the target grounds and began practice at once at the short ranges, using fifteen targets. Very wisely indeed, the attempt was made to give the preference in firing to the first-year men, so that the very large proportion of new men always to be found at the annual encampments should receive the benefit of preliminary firing under the most favorable conditions. To this end the battalions succeeded each other on the range daily. With each of these battalions in turn, the regimental inspectors, and in some cases company officers, worked hard and faithfully, coaching the awkward squads with great care and patience, and stimulating a general interest in this valuable training. The work of inspectors is supplemented by classification adapted to the limited practice attainable, and by rewards in the shape of badges, medals, and honorable mention.

As a result of these efforts the general inspector of rifle practice was able to report for 1892 "a very gratifying improvement over the former year's practice." Eighty per cent of the members of the Illinois National Guard had the benefit of more or less target practice on the Springfield or other State ranges, or at their home stations, and the report shows an increase over last year in the average number of points obtained of 8.31 per cent.

The State has recently purchased an extensive tract of land about 40 miles north of Chicago, and is converting it into a target range, in order to provide every facility for practice for the troops in the northern portion of the State.

APPEARANCE, DISCIPLINE, AND INSTRUCTION.

With a view to conform to the spirit of the instructions received from your office, and with an earnest desire to stimulate interest in more advanced military training, I decided not to use up any portion of the short time allowed each regiment by making a purely formal inspection of arms, cartridge boxes, and individual soldiers. Instead of the formal inspections, I endeavored by free intercourse with officers and enlisted men, and by careful observation of camp discipline, and of the character and scope of the instruction pursued in each regiment, to arrive at a just estimate of the efficiency of the troops for active service. I report the result of my observations as follows:

UNIFORM AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.

Viewed in regimental line at parade, or when marching in column to the music of their excellent bands, the infantry of the Illinois National Guard present a highly creditable appearance. This is true of every regiment in a greater or less degree, and is due in a large measure to the fact that in camp all fancy and full-dress uniforms are prohibited, and that the regiments, with one exception, conform in every detail to the undress of the U. S. Infantry.

The fine, soldierly appearance of the regiments when under arms marching is also due to the excellent material, physically considered, of which the companies are composed. Tall, broad-shouldered young men, with bright, intelligent faces, are the rule, and the most careless observer could not fail to see that with proper training they would make very excellent soldiers for war service, and that the high reputation of the State for fighting volunteers would be safe in their hands. The only thing that detracts from the military appearance of these soldiers is the general tendency not to hold up the head and chin. Constant practice in setting-up drills would add greatly to their military bearing.

DISCIPLINE.

If discipline means the habit of prompt and unquestioning obedience and instinctive respect for military superiors, the Illinois National Guard as a body would soon acquire it, provided they could have more practice at their company home stations. I satisfied myself by repeated tests that they are perfectly willing to acquire the habit if properly taught; that they have no false pride in regard to showing respect to rank, and that they understand and fully appreciate the fact that discipline is the foundation of efficiency in military organizations. As a matter of fact, however, many of the companies have much to learn in regard to the necessity for prompt and alert formations at the signal of assembly, for neat and soldierly appearance about camp, and for the observance of the forms of respect due to rank. The reason for this is found in the admitted fact that for a majority of the scattered companies instruction in discipline ends with the annual encampment. * * *

The discipline of the first, second, and sixth regiments appeared to me to be above the general average, and I also saw several companies here and there throughout the guard which are fine examples of what can be accomplished in the way of discipline by the efforts of competent company commanders. As an instance, Capt. Blanchard, of the Sixth Regiment, has an excellent reputation for maintaining discipline at his home station.

The batteries also appeared to be well in hand. The thoughtful attention to the comfort of their veteran and infirm commander, Capt. Tobey, by the men of D Battery was a very pleasant thing to see.

INSTRUCTION.

With the exception of the progress made in target practice and the experience gained by the troops when called out to suppress riots, the instruction of the Illinois National Guard has been entirely confined, year after year, to interior guard duties, ceremonies, and close-order drills.

Two reasons exist for this lack of progress in military training, the more important being the fact that many of the regiments are scattered all over the State, at single-company stations, and that during the year very little attention is paid by the companies to training in discipline or guard duty, or to the theoretical instruction of the company officers in battalion formations. As a consequence, every year the greater part of the work of instruction is consumed in bringing the troops up to the point where they left off the year before. The other reason is found in the exaggerated importance attached to showy ceremonies, and the time lost in drilling and preparation for them. * * *

The two regiments stationed in Chicago have the great advantage of the possibility of battalion and regimental assembly during the year. The companies stimulate each other, and the presence of their colonels and other field officers at the armories during the drill season is of great assistance. In my opinion these regiments would do well to devote their whole time in camp to exercises and drills which they can not execute on the armory floor. I am encouraged to believe by the assurances of many officers of the first and second regiments that during the winter they will take up in earnest the study of minor tactics, and will come into camp next year prepared for practice in their field duties.

The willingness of the men in all the regiments to submit to discomforts without a word and to work hard during every hour of the time allowed for instruction excited my most sincere admiration and indicates that they only need to be properly led to make great progress in the direction of efficiency for active service.

The First Illinois Infantry was the first organization to occupy the camp during my tour of duty, and it was very soon apparent to me that in close-order formations and ceremonies they were well instructed and had reached a point where they could take up extended-order formations with profit. I found the colonel and all the officers willing and anxious to advance in military training, and after the companies and battalions had devoted one or two days to drills in the mechanism of open-order formations I was invited by the colonel to read to the assembled officers a paper on the problems of modern infantry attack and to prepare an exercise in which the whole regiment could be used in a forward movement over varied ground. * * *

The Second Regiment succeeded the First. I observed them as they marched into camp and was satisfied at once that they could be handled with ease in all close-order formations and that their colonel knew how to do it. I therefore advised their colonel to drill in fighting formations as soon as possible. This they did, from the squad to the battalion, and before leaving camp the regiment carried out in a very satisfactory manner the exercise prepared for the First Infantry.

I feel indebted to Col. Koch, of the First Infantry, and to all the officers of that regiment for the earnest and very intelligent manner in which they went to work to make the plan for practical field drills a success. A failure at the start would have discouraged further efforts in that direction.

The other four regiments of Illinois infantry are scattered all over the State during the year at single-company stations. They meet as regiments only once a year, and owing to the frequent changes in the officers when they do meet hardly know each other by sight. Under such conditions it is evident that unless the isolated companies are very ably commanded and kept up to the mark during the year it will take the colonels the greater part of the week allowed for camp duty to get their regiments into proper shape for parade-ground drills and ceremonies. I therefore hesitated to advise them to devote any portion of their time to extended-order drills on varied ground. The zeal and energy of the officers and men of these regiments were so great, however, that they all found time to devote to their fighting formations. The Third and Fourth carried out the exercises prepared for the First Infantry, and the Fifth and Sixth each turned out a full company made up from the regiment officers commanding squads and sections, which, at the request of their colonels, I drilled in a simulated attack, moving them over rough ground in the vicinity of the camp, and explaining to the officers and men to the best of my ability the nature of the problem presented.

I was very much gratified and encouraged by the intelligent interest displayed by all the commands, and it was a great pleasure to point out to them that the strong good sense and habit of self-reliance of the American volunteer would enable the Illinois National Guard to become very proficient in fighting drills, notwithstanding the very limited time for training at their disposal.

### INSTRUCTION OF THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

Capt. William Stephenson, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., was present at Camp Lincoln as a special inspector during my tour of duty there, and was indefatigable in his efforts to instruct the medical officers and hospital-corps detachments in their camp and field duties. I reflect the sentiment of the entire camp in saying that this officer was fitted in every way for the duty assigned him and that his intelligent work will be fruitful of good results. The hospital detachments followed the troops in all the practical field exercises and afforded object lessons in care of the wounded highly instructive to the commands.

### GUARD DUTY.

In all the camps regular guards were mounted and the ceremony of guard-mounting was correctly performed. Printed forms for guard reports were provided in each regiment. An attempt was made to substitute the regular guard report book of the

U. S. Army for the loose sheets usually used, so that a permanent record of the guard should remain at the post headquarters, but by some accident the only obtainable copy of the book was lost or destroyed.

I regret to report that, while the ceremony of guard-mounting was very correct, the performance of guard duty was not very satisfactory. In some of the regiments it was good, but in others I considered it just the reverse. The truth of the matter is that guard duty can not be learned in one lesson, which is exactly what was attempted. The prevalent idea that uninstructed officers and men can be marched on guard and taught their duties "out of hand" during that tour is entirely wrong. They must be drilled in the duty at their home stations.

I would recommend that an inexpensive but permanent guardhouse be built at Camp Lincoln. It should be divided into a room for the officer of the guard, a guardroom, and a separate compartment for prisoners. The guardroom should contain arm racks and a sleeping bench for members of the guard. A good clock and lanterns should be kept in the guardhouse and the room of the officer of the guard should be provided with a writing table and chair. All the brooms and implements for the general police of the camp should be kept at the guardhouse and be turned over daily and receipted for by the officer of the guard. In this connection I recommend that a regular garbage cart, such as used in United States military posts, be provided for use at Camp Lincoln, and that handcarts and dumpcarts of the U. S. Army pattern be obtained, the handcarts to be used for drawing rations and the dumpcarts for the police of camp and to be kept at the guardhouse.

### STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The administrative and supply departments of the Illinois National Guard are combined and are directed from one office, the adjutant-general, with rank of brigadier-general, being *ex officio* quartermaster and commissary-general. He is also chief of ordnance and has charge of the State arsenal and grounds.

The forms and returns and regulations governing property accountability are substantially the same as those of the U. S. Army. Payments are made on warrants drawn by the adjutant-general and charged to the appropriation for the support of the troops.

The adjutant-general and his assistants have made a study of the railroad facilities for the concentration of the troops, and he could at any moment issue intelligent orders for the concentration, without loss of time, at any threatened point, of the entire armed force of the State. The troops could move at once in full field dress, including campaign hat and leggins, and supplied with 20 to 40 rounds of ammunition per man. The supply of ammunition could be increased by the immediate shipment from Springfield of from fifty to eighty rounds per man for the entire command.

The supply of overcoats is somewhat limited and more blankets would be needed for winter service. Every man is supposed to have at least one blanket on hand, and they are of excellent quality. It is to be regretted that uniform campaign shoes can not be supplied, owing to the insufficiency of the Illinois share of the general apportionment. Ample tentage and the necessary camp and garrison equipage for field cooking are stored at Springfield and could be shipped from that central point with little loss of time. The components of the ration are not kept on hand and the troops would have to be subsisted by contract. I am informed that no difficulty would be found in hiring wagons and teams for transportation purposes. The State owns no wagon transportation.

The headquarters of the commander-in-chief were established at Camp Lincoln and remained there during the encampment. The books and current papers of the adjutant-general's office were moved out to the camp, so that the transaction of official business with the regiments was greatly facilitated.

I was very much assisted in my investigation into the condition of the Illinois National Guard by frequent conversations with Gen. Reece, the adjutant-general of the State, an officer of broad views, and great experience in National-Guard affairs.

I am indebted to Lieut. Col. Bell and Lieut. Col. Ewert, of the headquarters staff, for valuable information needed in the preparation of my reports.

It is very difficult to appropriately acknowledge in this paper the very great kindness and courtesy with which I was received and entertained at Governor Fifer's headquarters at Camp Lincoln. I can only hope that the gentlemen of the staff reciprocate the feeling of comradeship which I shall always entertain for them.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. BABCOCK,
*Captain Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.*

## NATIONAL GUARD OF IOWA.

VERMILLION, S. DAK., *September 27, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: In compliance with paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 187, dated headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, August 10, 1892, and letter of instructions from your office of August 18, 1892, I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection and observations of the Third and Fourth Regiments, Iowa National Guard.

As directed in the order above referred to, I reported by letter to Governor Boies through the adjutant-general of the State, and was requested by the latter officer to report in person to the commanding officer of the Fourth Regiment, which was to go into camp near Sioux City on September 3.

The camp was located in Riverside Park, a suburban resort 4 miles distant from Sioux City, on the left bank of the Big Sioux River. Communication was maintained with the city by telephone and by an electric motor running on a schedule of fifteen-minute service, requiring seventeen minutes to make the trip. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway also skirted the eastern boundary of the camp, and by means of this line most of the troops and equipage were brought direct to the ground. A wagon road lay between the river and motor line, the camp being accessible only along these lines of communication. A range of high bluffs on the east flank and the river on the west presented military obstacles which could have been made formidable by art and would have afforded excellent facilities for the illustration of tactical principles.

The camp (of wall tents) was laid out in line of platoon columns. Each tent was floored, the work of pitching and flooring being done by hired laborers under the direction of the quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment, First Lieut. M. S. Schermerhorn. The plan of the camp conformed in general to that prescribed in drill regulations, except that the field and staff, non-commissioned staff, hospital, and band were quartered in two lines at a considerable distance from the company quarters, leaving a rectangular space in front of the commanding officer's tent suitable for ceremonies and drills. The grounds along the river were wooded, the left flank (Third Battalion) being encamped under the trees. The drill ground was too contracted for the evolutions of the regiment. The water supply was obtained from the river by means of a force pump, and delivered by water-wagon to the company kitchens, each of which had one or more barrels. The surgeons pronounced the water good. In warm weather the stream would afford ample facilities for bathing. No provision exists for bathing in cold weather. In general, it may be said that the ground was well adapted for the purpose of a regimental encampment, assuming that sufficient space for regimental drill could be found in the adjacent country within a few minutes' march.

### ORGANIZATION.

By recent legislation the Iowa National Guard has been reorganized to conform to modern conditions, and now consists of two brigades of two regiments each. A regiment is composed of three battalions of four companies, aggregating not less than 45 nor more than 67 officers and men per company. The administrative departments conform substantially to those of the Army, the adjutant-general being required by law to act as quartermaster-general, and also performing the duties of chief of ordnance. The entire organization, method of appointment of officers, pay, clothing allowance, etc., is set forth in the Military Code of Iowa, to which attention is respectfully invited. Section 13 provides that a regiment shall consist of not less than eight nor more than twelve companies. Each of the four regiments has its full complement of twelve companies. The last assessor's return, rendered in June, 1892, shows the unorganized militia of Iowa (*i. e.*, able-bodied men between 18 and 45 years of age) to be 243,262. The enrolled armed and uniformed troops, known as the National Guard, number 2,422. It thus appears that about one in every hundred of the available strength of the State is receiving military training. The code also provides for two batteries of artillery and two troops of cavalry, but these arms have not yet been organized. From close personal observation of these troops, I would pronounce the personnel generally of a high order. The officers were zealous in their devotion to duty, eager for information on all military matters, and possessed of a lofty *esprit de corps*, which may be relied upon to maintain among them an honorable and courtly standard.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENSES.

The annual military appropriation is $45,000. This is entirely inadequate to the needs of the guard. An illustration is afforded in the matter of armory rent. The State allows to each company for this purpose $100 per year. There is scarcely an organization in existence which is not paying from two to five times this amount, and many are able to procure even at this outlay only the poorest excuse for a drill room. I am informed that the company at Ottumwa pays an annual rental of $750, the company at Council Bluffs $800, and a company at Burlington $1,000. The companies must therefore often be put to great straits to meet their obligations and keep themselves afloat. An inquiry into the interior economy of these organizations reveals many ingenious schemes for raising funds to supplement the small allowance from the State. These consist of balls, concerts, assessments, fines, donations, honorary memberships, dues, and even iniation fees. In addition to the cost of rent, light, and fuel, nearly every company maintains a good rifle range; many purchase extra ammunition and not a few provide themselves with fine quality uniforms, bedding, etc. When we consider these and many other difficulties with which the National Guard of Iowa has had to contend we wonder that it exists at all. The indomitable perseverance, energy, and spirit which has gathered the flower of Iowa's young manhood into this excellent organization and established it upon its present substantial basis can not fail to excite in every patriotic citizen of the State the iveliest admiration.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Fourth Regiment, under command of Col. C. E. Foster, a soldierly officer of long experience in the National Guard, was the first to go into camp, the various companies arriving during the morning of September 3. Two companies of the Second U. S. Infantry, under command of Capt. Keller, also arrived on the same day and encamped in rear of and near the headquarters line. I reported to Col. Foster and was furnished quarters on the line of field officers' tents. The aggregate enrollment of this regiment is 49 officers and 565 men. The consolidated morning report for September 7 showed the following:

| | Officers. | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| Present: | | |
| For duty | 48 | 459 |
| Sick | | 9 |
| Absent: | | |
| With leave | 1 | 78 |
| Without leave | | 19 |
| Present and absent | 49 | 565 |

A general order was published to the command announcing the name of the camp (Rice) in memory of the late Gen. Elliot W. Rice, a gallant and distinguished son of Iowa in the civil war. The order also prescribed the hours of service. Details for guard were immediately made and the guard mounted in due form.

GUARD DUTY.

All who participated in this ceremony were evidently very new to the business, and I subsequently learned that nearly every officer and non-commissioned officer on the detail had but recently been elected or appointed, and all were accordingly quite unfamiliar with their respected duties. Frequent visits to the guard house and interviews with every sentinel on post revealed a general want of instruction. It was manifest that this important feature of military training had received but little attention in armories. Many sentinels also told me that they had but recently enlisted, and I was informed by several captains that 50 per cent of their men had never been in camp before. Each succeeding guard-mounting showed marked improvement, and the method of relieving the old guard was also done with more assurance and promptness, but with some occasional exceptions the sentinels were not well instructed. Attention was pointedly called to this matter by Maj. C. D. Ham, assistant inspector-general, Second Brigade, who was in camp as inspecting and mustering officer, and who submitted daily reports of his observations in writing to the commanding officer. It was apparently quite impossible, however, to cure these defects without a special instructor for the purpose, and as late as the sixth day, when I accom-

panied the officer of the day to the guard house, the sentinel on post No. 1 failed to turn out the guard, and the officer and all the non-commissioned officers were absent. The National Guard sentinel generally has but one tour of duty, and hardly does he become accustomed to his new authority and responsibility when he marches off and has no further occasion for another year to put his newly acquired knowledge into practice. Company commanders should see to it that men are taught guard duty at home. It can not be crowded into a single tour in a single day in camp. The guardsman who does not know guard duty belies his name.

### ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Officers and non-commissioned officers appeared properly equipped. Nine companies have caliber .45 rifles, Buffington or Buckhorn sights. Companies C, G, and I still retain the old caliber .50. At the invitation of Maj. Ham, I accompanied him during the formal inspection on September 4. The arms are generally serviceable, but their condition ranged through all degrees, from excellent in Companies H and K to gross neglect in others. Equipments were generally in fair condition, but not blacked or polished. It was agreeable to note occasional exceptions. In Company G the belt plates were polished throughout, and in Companies F, H, and K they were generally so. The arms of Company C were bright and clean, but the brasses green and dirty. One man of this company appeared with his equipments on upside down. In F and H the arms were excellent. In Company B men appeared without gloves. Two companies, H and K, are equipped with cartridge belts. It being the second day of camp, the troops did not present the steadiness which characterized them later in the week.

### INSTRUCTION.

Schools were held daily; that of the officers was conducted by the colonel, the subjects for discussion being the movements contemplated for the next drill. The non-commissioned officers were instructed by sergeants and corporals detailed from the regular battalion. The officers' school was too large for thorough work in the short time allotted, but all were interested in the study of the text book.

Battalion drill from 9 to 11, and regimental drill from 2 to 4. The field and staff were all new to their positions, but applied themselves with intelligence and zeal, and speedily acquired a knowledge of their duties. The troops, however, were not ready for advanced instruction, a large percentage of the men being recruits and many of the company officers having been recently promoted. No effort was made at tactical demonstrations owing to foul weather, which fortunately intervened on the day appointed for this exercise. Theoretical instruction during the year is much neglected. In fact, as one officer expressed it, "some companies hibernate half the year, and only wake up in time to go to camp." Some captains report non-commissioned officers' schools once a month during a part of the year, others once a week, and in two (C and I) no schools are held. All officers appear to be provided with the drill regulations.

### DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the camp was generally good. There was considerable disorder—yelling, singing, and shouting after tattoo and taps, but this resulted from a spirit of hilarity and through ignorance of regulations. Considerable familiarity existed between line officers and men. Companies H and K are entitled to commendation for their soldierly appreciation of this matter, the rules of military decorum being generally well observed. There was no disposition, however, to slight this duty, several men saluting while lying on the ground. The example of the regular troops did much to correct this fault, and towards the end of the week it was a rare thing to pass a man who did not salute in some form.

Little attention was paid to reveille. Some companies had no formation, and no reports were received by the adjutant. A saloon was in full blast on the opposite bank of the river (South Dakota shore), but I saw no cases of drunkenness. The only serious breach of discipline and *comaraderie* which occurred to mar the otherwise excellent record of this fine regiment occurred in Company M, which, on the morning of its departure, befouled eight of its tent floors and the grounds about its mess and cook tents. This was probably the work of a few men who had not yet learned the kindly fellowship which exists among soldiers, be they friends or enemies.

### UNIFORM.

Same as that of the Army, except State button. Some companies recently organized have new uniforms throughout; others present a worn and shabby appearance. The allowance of $4 per capita compels the guardsman to pay for his uniform out of his own pocket. All companies, except A, D, and L, are provided with leggins, and six (D, F, G, I, K, and M) have white helmets. One company appeared habitually without gloves, and the captain of Company E informed me that his men seldom wear them, except at ceremonies. But where men have to furnish themselves at personal expense no just criticism can apply.

### RIFLE PRACTICE.

Much attention is paid to this important instruction. All companies, except M, have good ranges, and from 50 to 90 per cent of the men now in ranks have had known distance shooting. All companies are provided with silhouettes, D, E, and F, but thus far individual skirmishing has been afforded to only the more favorably situated. Iowa belongs to a rifle association composed of several States, which meet, in annual competition and do some fine work. Blunt's Manual is the recognized authority, but careful inquiry elicits the fact that the first seventy-five pages receive little attention. An excellent order on this subject was issued by Adjutant-General Greene, under date of April 1 last, calling especial attention to the importance of preliminary instruction, but its injunctions have not been carefully heeded. Several companies reload their shells and the men generally clean their own arms. The average number of ball cartridges habitually kept on hand by companies varies from 300 to 1,000.

A 500-yard range, distant from the camp about 2 miles, and reached by motor lines, was used for competitive firing between teams of five men each, selected from eight companies. Each man fired one score of five shots at each of the ranges 200, 300, and 500 yards. Three prizes were offered, consisting of the regimental trophy for the best total; an elegant silver cup awarded by Mr. W. H. Beck, of Sioux City, for the best team score at 500 yards; and a beautiful gold medal awarded by the Sioux City Journal for the best individual score. Company F carried off the regimental trophy with a score of 67 per cent and the Beck cup with a record of 80 per cent. Capt. H. J. Edens won the gold medal with a score of 80 per cent. The shooting was very creditable throughout, several competitors crowding the winners closely. The range was well equipped with targets, streamers, disks, telephone, etc., and the match was conducted with skill and efficiency under the management of Capt. C. W. King, range officer. Col. T. F. Cook, general inspector small-arms practice, was also on the range, and showed himself familiar with all the details of this valuable instruction.

### CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

The canvas of this State consists of wall and hospital tents, some old, but the greater part serviceable. All companies have provided themselves with axes, shovels, spades, hatchets, etc.

### BEDDING.

Bed sacks with straw or hay were furnished by the quartermaster. Several companies own light mattresses, which can be readily rolled and packed, and are neat, convenient, and comfortable. Company G has an upholstered cot, costing $1.35, capable of being packed in small compass and very suitable for camps of instruction. All troops are provided with blankets; quality good.

### MESSING.

Field and staff messed at a restaurant on the grounds. All companies except H and M have sheet-iron camp stoves. In companies F, H, and L the officers had separate mess. The ration is prepared by hired cooks, except in Company K, where this duty is performed by enlisted men. Mess furniture consists of the usual kettles, pans, tin cup, knife, fork, and spoon. The ration was well cooked and served.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This was under charge of Maj. A. C. Bergen, regimental surgeon, a practitioner of Sioux City, of several years' experience in the medical department of the Army, and a most thorough and capable officer. The hospital corps was well organized, and equipped according to Army Regulations, and the bearers detailed from companies recieved daily instruction in litter drill. At a formal inspection by Maj.

Ham, the corps consisting of the surgeon, two assistant surgeons, two hospital stewards, and four privates were found to be well versed in the military forms, and the hospital tent, cots, and dispensary were in good order. Dr. Bergen and his assistants were also watchful of the sanitary condition of the camp, making frequent visits to kitchens, sinks, and latrines.

ADMINISTRATION.

The usual morning reports were made daily on printed forms. In making guard details the sergeant-major delivered them in person to first sergeants instead of posting them. Ration returns were made each morning, and fuel was purchased by contract and delivered at mess fires as needed. Transportation was provided on official forms similar to those used in the Army. The report of Maj. Ham for September 4 calls attention to the fact that property was issued by the quartermaster without invoice or receipt. He also notes that no sinks or latrines were dug until the troops had been several hours in camp. The quartermaster was certainly indefatigable in his labors, but his department seemed to lack system. The records of this regiment are incomplete, owing, perhaps, to its recent reorganization. They will doubtless soon be perfected under the administration of the efficient adjutant, Capt. O. C. Servis. The regimental fund is received and disbursed by the quartermaster. It consists principally of donations from various sources. The company fund consists of the allowance received from the State, supplemented by funds raised by private enterprise. All companies have a treasurer, who is usually under bond, and accounts are audited by a committee. The only exception to this method is in Company D. Rosters are not kept systematically.

CEREMONIES.

Regimental parade, participated in by the regular battalion, was held every evening; at first in line and subsequently in line of masses. The men are generally of good physique, the average age being 22. Occasionally one was found too young or too old. The appearance of the troops varied much; some companies, notably F, G, H, and K, having a good step, fair set-up, steadiness in ranks, and satisfactory manual. Others were fair in some details and poor in others. In all points, however, there was steady improvement from day to day, and the final march past at the end of the week was done with an excellence throughout truly imposing. A fine military appearance can only be acquired by great attention to elementary principles, setting up, steadiness, exactness in the position of the soldier, etc. Belts must be brought up snugly around the waist, clothing should fit, gloves should be clean, faces shaved. Officers should familiarize themselves with the manual of the sword. Some officers with drawn sword were observed saluting with the disengaged hand; some did not draw or return properly, and at inspection a number held up the blades, turning them as prescribed for the non-commissioned staff. Each year brings its contingent of new officers. A brief daily drill in sword manual should be an exercise in every camp.

On Friday, September 9, Governor Boies, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the command, the troops being formed in line and presenting a fine appearance.

The following day the companies departed by rail for their various stations. All officers whom I heard express an opinion declared this to be the most profitable camp they had ever participated in. There was not an hour lost during the entire week. Col. Foster and his officers deserve high praise for their earnest work. With such zealous and efficient soldiers and a more careful attention to detailed instruction in armories the Fourth Regiment can not fail to reach a high standard in the National Guard of the country.

THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment is commanded by Col. C. V. Mount, a veteran of the civil war, and a most energetic and painstaking officer. The troops arrived in camp on Saturday, September 10, and occupied the tents recently vacated by the Fourth. I reported to Col. Mount, who afforded me every facility for carrying out my instructions. The enrollment shows a total of 45 officers and 528 men. The morning report for September 14 was as follows:

| | Officers. | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| Present: | | |
| For duty | 35 | 364 |
| Sick | | 15 |
| Absent: | | |
| With leave | 8 | 92 |
| Without leave | 2 | 47 |
| Present and absent | 45 | 518 |

The day following the arrival of the troops a circular, dated September 10 was published, announcing hours of service. Maj. John T. Hume, assistant inspector-general, First Brigade, was on duty as inspecting and mustering officer of this regiment and courteously invited me to accompany and coöperate with him in the discharge of his duties.

### GUARD DUTY.

The first guard mounting was held in undress. One detail, however, appeared in dress coats, the officer of the day wore a gold belt, and a number of men had no gloves. Officers and non-commissioned officers betrayed a decided lack of knowledge of their duties. Visits to the guard house and sentinels discovered the same want of training noted in the Fourth Regiment. The attention of the commanding officer being called to the matter, he exerted himself strenuously to have sentinels properly instructed. I visited the guard and sentinels daily and nearly every night in company with the commanding officer, and noted considerable improvement. The same recommendations apply here as were made for the Fourth Regiment.

### ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Ten companies have Springfield caliber .45 rifles, the others (Band M) have the old caliber .50, model 1869 and 1870. At the inspection made by Maj. Hume the arms presented much the same appearance as in the Fourth Regiment. In Companies M, I, and G they were excellent, in others fair, and in some poor. In Company B many firing pins were broken, the stocks battered, and barrels dirty. These arms (Company B) have been in use many years and are practically unserviceable. Equipments were old and rusty, with occasional exceptions. Company L (which appeared at inspection with its fours inverted) presented the best equipments throughout. Waist-belts were generally too loose. This regiment has blanket-bags and canteens (condition good), but no haversacks. Six companies (A, B, E, G, H, and K) have woven cartridge belts.

### INSTRUCTION.

In this regiment the officers of each battalion were assembled separately, each school being conducted by an officer of the Army. At the request of Col. Mount I took charge of the Second Battalion school, and found the officers studious and earnest. Drills for the first three days were confined to the school of the company, especial attention being given to the turnings. Battalion and regimental drills followed in the order prescribed, at which officers of the regular battalion assisted, by the request of battalion commanders. A very creditable extended order drill was also given on the last day of camp, the regiment being commanded by Brig. Gen. J. R. Lincoln, inspector-general of the State. Gen. Lincoln's soldierly manner of instruction showed him to be a capital drillmaster. The field and staff, like those of the Fourth Regiment, were nearly all new to their positions, but all applied themselves diligently and made good progress. Only one battalion adjutant was present, Lieut. Bell, an intelligent officer of much promise.

### SIGNALING.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Canfield, chief signal officer, and Maj. F. E. Lyman, signal officer of the First Brigade, were in camp with a detachment composed of details from the different regiments. Lieut. Whitman, Second U. S. Infantry, assisted in this instruction, and fair proficiency was attained. Torches were improvised for night work, and I read the message "Take the Iowa State Register" sent at night from the crest of the bluff at good speed and without break or error.

### DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men was good throughout the week, with the exception of occasional confusion and cat calls at night by parties returning late from the city. Military courtesies were not generally observed. Some improvement was noted from day to day but it was not as decided as it might have been. Paragraph 485, Drill Regulations, should be taught and drilled into men as carefully as any other part of the book. Saluting has been aptly described as "the magic path to discipline." At the first reveille I discovered but two companies (G and M) on time; but thereafter the roll call was promptly made and reports promptly made to the adjutant.

UNIFORM.

One company (C) has no blouses and another (B) no dress uniform. All others are supplied with both. The appearance of uniforms was, in general, only fair, the facings on dresscoats being more or less soiled and clothing not brushed clean. Some non-commissioned officers in Company C wore their chevrons too high. Company G presented a neat appearance at inspection, white collars being worn by all the men and shoes well polished. In Company M six pairs of shoes were polished; and from this the number diminished to Company B, which could show but one pair blacked. White gloves were not always clean, and there seemed to be no facilities for shaving. One company has campaign hats. Five captains informed me that their men habitually handle arms at drill without gloves (Companies A, B, C, F, and K).

RIFLE PRACTICE.

There was some practice by details on Saturday, September 10, but I understand no record was kept. All companies except C have ranges, and 25 to 75 per cent of the men have had known distance shooting. All have silhouettes, but little individual skirmish practice. Sighting, position, and aiming drills, and gallery practice generally neglected. Average ammunition on hand, 500 to 1,000 rounds.

CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE AND BEDDING.

Generally the same as in Fourth Regiment.

ADMINISTRATION.

This regiment has a descriptive book, but no other records. The morning reports, details, etc., were made in the same manner as in the Fourth Regiment. First sergeants reported at the proper time and received their details. The working of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments was smooth and satisfactory in all details, the regimental quartermaster, Lieut. J. S. Whitman, acting commissary of subsistence, displaying marked capacity for the laborious duties of his offices. Some companies have descriptive and letter books, and all have treasurers, and accounts regularly audited, except D. Rosters are not properly kept.

MESSING.

Field and staff messed together, having a very complete mess chest. Three companies own field ovens; the remainder rented stoves or cooked by camp fires. All have the usual mess kit. Officers and men messed together.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This departmet, under charge of Maj. H. P. Duffield, regimental surgeon, had the same general organization and instruction as that of the Fourth Regiment. The equipment was not as complete, but the instruction in litter drill was faithfully pursued. The police of grounds was not as closely followed up as it should have been. Sinks and latrines were allowed to become very foul until attention was called to the fact by the inspector, Maj. Hume.

CEREMONIES.

Considerable attention was devoted to ceremonies, but they were not excessive. The command was twice reviewed by the brigade commander, Gen. H. H. Wright, who was in camp the entire week and deeply interested in all details of instruction. On Friday, September 16, Governor Boies was again present, being received on this as well as on his first visit with the proper cannon salute. At the review tendered to the governor on this occasion the formations were prompt, the troops much improved in steadiness, and the march past excellent throughout the column. Col. Mount is to be congratulated upon the fine appearance of his regiment on this occasion.

EXPERIENCE AND CAPACITY.

Under this heading it is only necessary to remark that while these troops have never been engaged in actual service, they have the capabilities for very valuable and efficient work. If called into the service of the General Government for duty beyond the borders of the State, not less than 80 per cent, and in many companies

100 per cent, could be relied upon to respond with alacrity. In the face of emergent danger all captains express the belief that they could assemble their companies equipped for the field at the nearest railway station in from two to twelve hours. The adjutant-general of the State estimates that the entire force can be mobilized and massed at any point in the State within twenty-four hours.

BANDS.

The bands of both regiments are excellent and deserve commendation for the inspiring music with which they enlivened the camps. Their improvement in marching was one of the noticeable features of the daily drills.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The association of regular with State troops, if judiciously arranged, can not fail to be of great benefit. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the regular battalion were constantly engaged in giving instruction. The drum major of the Second Infantry drilled the bands very thoroughly, and Sergt. Eli Rivers, of Company H, was an invaluable assistant to the sergeant-major and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Camps should be increased to ten days. Officers say they can bring as many men to camp for ten days as for seven.
2. No man should be enlisted within four months next preceding the annual encampment, and the most patient attention should be given in armories to the individual training of men. Captains report losses of 10 to 50 per cent of their strength every year. Such sweeping changes in personnel must emphasize the necessity for the most thorough elementary instruction.
3. Examination for promotion. No commission should issue until the candidate has satisfied a board of officers that he has capacity for command and fitness for the office to which he is elected.
4. An officer of the Army, in sympathy with the National Guard, and with capacity for imparting instruction, should be detailed upon the request of the governor as military instructor. He should instruct officers in sword manual, administration, correspondence, military forms, etc., and superintend the instruction of the companies in guard duty. He should visit the various armories and hold schools during the winter months, or the months immediately preceding camp.

With proper limitation as to enlistments and with the aid of an earnest instructor, the National Guard of Iowa would make great and rapid strides forward.

My grateful acknowledgments are tendered to Adjt. Gen. Greene, and to Cols. Foster and Mount and their officers for many courtesies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. SHARPE,
*First-Lieutenant, Twenty-Second Infantry.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF MAINE.

ORONO, ME., *August 20, 1892.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

(Through Capt. Charles B. Hall, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.)

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the Maine Volunteer Militia, in camp at Augusta, August 8 to 12, 1892. I accompanied to Augusta on a special train 5 companies of the Second Regiment from Bangor and way stations. The conduct of these soldiers on the way was that of self-respecting young men. Preceding these troops to the camp ground, I reported to Adjt. Gen. H. M. Sprague, and to Capt. Charles B. Hall, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, now instructor of the Maine Militia. Two companies of the Second Regiment had arrived that morning. The remaining companies of the Second Regiment and all of the First Regiment marched in at 1 p. m. Tents had been pitched by laborers; dinner was ready. The two regiments went into camp side by side. The Second Regiment, Col. Victor Brett (senior colonel), on the right; First Regiment, Col. L. H. Kendall, on the left. These two regiments, each composed of 8 companies of infantry, and 1 gun company, 2 batteries of heavy artillery, one at Eastport, the

other at Calais—not in camp—and an ambulance corps, consisting of a captain and 14 men, comprise the Maine Volunteer Militia. There is no brigade organization. Though camping side by side the senior colonel did not take command, but each colonel maintained his own camp distinct from the other, as if separated by miles instead of by an imaginary line.

The location of the camp, about 1 mile from the railroad depot in Augusta, is an ideal one. High, breezy, easily drained, looking down the valley of the Kennebec, I know of no more beautiful site, even in the State of Maine. The tract is about 60 acres in extent, is generally level, and is owned by the State. Good rifle range up to 600 yards. Water excellent, but has to be hauled about 80 rods. It is intended to force the water up on the ground before the next camp. No bathing facilities until this is done. Camp lighted by electricity. For details in regard to the permanent buildings I refer to Lieut. E. W. Howe's carefully written report of 1890.

Until this year enlisted men going to their mess houses and to the rear had to pass their officers' tents. Location of officers' tents reversed this year, and the camp laid out as nearly as possible in accordance with drill regulations. The police of the camp under the direction of the regimental quartermaster was very good. Especially to be noted were the untiring efforts of Lieut. O. B. Bridge, regimental quartermaster, Second Regiment.

The discipline of the troops, as indicated by their behavior, was very good; their observation of military courtesies fair, and their promptness and obedience to orders excellent.

The uniform, full dress, undress, and overcoats, is that of the U. S. Army, except that outside seams of trousers are piped. Condition very good. They are armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, models of different dates. Condition of arms bad; many pieces unserviceable. Not one did I see whose condition was satisfactory.

Equipments, except in old-style knapsack in Second Regiment, United States regulation. Condition unsatisfactory.

When I reported to Capt. Hall he directed me to give especial attention to the guards. Guards were mounted in both regiments morning and evening. These ceremonies constantly improved, and at the last were very fair. In the Second Regiment the adjutant, Lieut. F. A. Robinson, assembled the commissioned and non-commissioned guard details at school call, 8 p. m., and instructed them in the ceremony. Marked improvement resulted. Company commanders in some cases detailed their most awkward men for guard a second time, when others in the company had not been detailed at all. This was done in order to make a better appearance at drill. The injustice and bad effects of this practice was noted in one of my daily reports to Gen. Sprague. The sentinels learned to execute their salutes satisfactorily before the end of camp, but at no time did they exhibit more than a fair knowledge of night orders. I marked the passages in the guard manual to be learned by sentinels, and gave detailed instruction to the non-commissioned officers. The copies of the guard manual were few, however, and what was learned by one guard was of little advantage to the next. I suggest that "orders for sentinels" be printed in quantity on cards for distribution to each member of the guard. The good order prevailing in camp is to be especially noted. Not the slightest disturbance did I see or hear of in any company street after taps. The credit for this is due not so much to the efficiency of the guard as to the character of the men comprising the Maine Volunteer Militia.

When not occupied with the guards I assisted Capt. Hall in observing and instructing at drills and other exercises. The heat at drills was at times very oppressive, but was endured by the troops in a creditable manner. "Lessons in battalion drill" were made out by Capt. Hall, printed and distributed to battalion and company commanders. I heard the progressive results obtained by this system favorably commented upon by many of the officers. The troops came into camp entirely uninstructed in extended order movements; yet with but three and one-half working days, and under these unfavorable circumstances, line of battle was formed on the fourth day of camp, and a fair degree of proficiency obtained.

Instruction in extended order, to include platoon movements, could and should be given in the armories.

What little could be seen in camp of the workings of the quartermaster department was excellent. The duties of quartermaster-general, also those of paymaster-general, are performed by Adjt. Gen. H. M. Sprague. Gen. Sprague has been in this office as assistant and chief for twelve years.

The management of the subsistence department by Lieut. Col. George A. Philbrook, commissary-general, was thoroughly efficient. The ration is the Army ration, improved in some respects by private purchase by the men. Ration well cooked by two cooks in each company, hired by the men.

The medical department was under the direction of Col. D. A. Robinson, surgeon-general, who had an assistant from each regiment, and an ambulance corps com-

manded by Capt. W. H. Riker. The first day rough handling by litter-bearers of one or two men prostrated by heat was noted. Col. Robinson was prompt to correct. The heat of the next three days brought many cases that tried and proved the efficiency of the hospital service.

Target practice is under the direction of Col. E. C. Farrington, inspector of rifle practice, whose enthusiasm and devotion to his work is very marked. The large details for target practice interfered with other exercises in the field. The average shooting in the Maine militia is high. There are also some phenomenal shots—men that have repeatedly made from seven to nine successive bull's-eyes at 200 yards. Each man is required to fire 30 rounds before coming to camp. Firing is mostly at known distances. Skirmishing is practiced a little, but does not enter into the qualification.

Steady and heavy rain on governor's day, the last day of camp, prevented the reviews, as ordered, but the troops in overcoats and in heavy marching order passed in review before the governor on their way to the train. This they did in good style; thence to the train they marched through mud and rain with an indifference to the elements and a gayety of step that would have done credit to veterans.

In conclusion I have to say that the time was well and fully employed; the new drills were taken hold of with interest, the improvement marked, and all that could be expected in the three and one-half days available; that the officers as a class are competent and interested in their duties, but that the elective system is detrimental to discipline; it at least should be held in check by an examination to test fitness for a commission; that the regiments should go into camp at different times, or else the organization made a brigade; and, finally, that a longer period in camp would be true economy for the State of Maine.

To Adjutant-General H. M. Sprague I am especially indebted for information furnished. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the cordiality and courtesy of all officers with whom I have come in contact.

Respectfully submitted.

MARK L. HERSEY,
*Second Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO, ILL., *October 5, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of Special Orders, No. 130, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, June, 1892, I visited the camp of the Michigan State troops, at Island Lake, Michigan, during their annual encampment, beginning August 18 and ending August 23, 1892, and in compliance with letter of instructions from your office of July 8, 1892, I have the honor to submit the following report, as the result of my observations during said encampment.

Arriving at Island Lake on the 16th, I found the camp in readiness to receive the troops, which had been prepared under the personal direction of the quartermaster-general of the State and his two able assistants. The inspector-general of the State, with his assistant and several officers of the brigade staff, were also present at camp, as well as small detachments of men from nearly every company, who had reported in advance, to look after minor details of their respective company quarters and have the first meal ready for the men upon their arrival. It was a pleasing sight to see the great spread of canvas into a well-formed camp, and to a less accustomed eye even the conclusion must have been that the ground had been carefully studied, with the view of locating a large military camp in accordance with the rules and customs that govern bodies of regular troops. After a close inspection I found nothing that I could adversely criticise, taking into consideration the somewhat cramped space allowed for the camp. The canvas was in serviceable condition. Tents floored. The greater portion of the tentage are officers' wall, but these are to be replaced with the regulation common A tent for the enlisted men. Comfortable guard houses, one for each regiment, a kitchen for each company, also a large tent for a mess tent, and sinks were in good condition; stables for all of the animals, in fact everything that could be required for such a camp, was in place. Pipes had been run about the camp, through which water in abundance was forced from the lake, and of excellent quality. The general hospital was located at a convenient distance from the main camp, which, under the direction of the surgeon-general of the State, was fast being put in shape, and which during the encampment proved to be as nearly perfect in every detail as could be expected. The drill ground was large and ample. An excellent range of 500 yards' capacity was completed with four targets

and a safe pit. As a result of this thorough preparation of camp the troops lost the experience of preparing and breaking up their own camps, but they were in readiness to begin their other duties without delay, and within an hour after the first troop arrived they were in ranks drilling, the military exercises being continued until dark.

The first troops to arrive at the camp was the Nineteenth Infantry Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. Wykoff. These troops marched from Fort Wayne and reached the camp at 11:30 a. m., August 18. Both officers and men looked like soldiers and in every way showed the effect of discipline, and were a very fine object lesson to their aspiring brothers in arms throughout the encampment. The utmost harmony existed between the two commands. The first of the State troops to arrive was Company D, Third Infantry. They reached camp at 1:33 p. m., from which time until dark they were arriving every few minutes until all were in camp. The troops were in heavy marching order, carrying each a knapsack or blanket roll. Immediately on arrival and before breaking ranks each organization was mustered and inspected by one of the inspectors of the State, after which all entered upon their duties with a zeal and degree of earnestness that was commendable, and so far as I could observe the daily routine was followed as prescribed in the following General Order, Headquarters First Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS,
*Camp Winans, August 18, 1892.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

1. The daily routine of camp duty will be as follows, with such modifications as may be announced from time to time:

*Reveille.*—Musician's call, 5:30 a. m.; reveille, field music and band, 5:40 a. m.

*Setting up drill.*—6:00 a. m.; supervised by a field or staff officer and one commissioned officer of each company; recall, 6.20 a. m.; the interval between recall and breakfast will be devoted to policing camp, raising tents, walls, and taking care of bedding, clothing, etc.

*Breakfast call*—6:45 a. m.

*Sick call*—7:30 a. m.

*Guard mounting.*—Musicians' call, 8 a. m.; assembly, 8:10 a. m.; adjutant's call, 8:20 a. m.

*Company or battalion drill.*—Assembly, 9:20 a. m.; adjutant's call, 9:30 a. m.; recall, 11:30 a. m.

*Dinner call*—12:30 p. m.

*Orderly hour.*—First sergeant's call, 1:30 p. m.

*Battalion drill.*—Assembly, 2:15 p. m.; adjutant's call, 2:30 p. m.; recall, 4 p. m.

*Supper call*—5:30 p. m.

*Dress parade (regimental).*—Musicians' call, 6:10 p. m.; assembly, 6:20 p. m.; adjutant's call, 6:30 p. m.

Retreat will be sounded as the last parade is dismissed by the adjutant.

Evening guard mount will follow as soon after dress parade as possible. Tattoo, 10:30 p. m. Taps, 11:30 p. m. All lights, except in officers' quarters, to be at once extinguished, and strict order and silence maintained throughout the camp.

*Sunday.*—Guard mount at usual hour. Sunday-morning inspection by companies in company streets, and of quarters, will be held in place of drill. Divine service, 2:30 p. m.

*Brigade dress parade.*—Musicians' call, 4 p. m. Assembly, 4:10 p. m. Adjutant's call, 4:20 p. m.

In all brigade formations regiments will take positions from the right as follows: First Infantry, Third Infantry, Fourth Infantry, Fifth Infantry, Second Infantry.

(2) The guard detail for each regiment will be as follows: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 3 corporals, and 30 privates. Two posts will be maintained on each flank, two in front, two in rear of regiments, one at the guard house, and one at regimental headquarters. In addition the Fourth Infantry will supply one post at brigade headquarters and the Second Infantry one post at department headquarters. The Fifth and Third Infantry will detail an orderly for duty at brigade and department headquarters respectively. Orderlies will be taken from the morning guards and remain on duty till relieved.

(3) There will be two roll calls daily, at reveille and tattoo. One company officer must be present at each roll call who will transmit a written report through the adjutant to these headquarters, certified on honor as to its correctness. Any enlisted man absent without leave to be reported by name. The fatigue uniform will be worn at all roll calls and by guards.

(4) Passes must be presented at these headquarters for indorsement between the hours of 1:30 and 2:30 p. m. No passes will be granted, except in very urgent cases, if presented at any other time.

Review by commander-in-chief Monday morning in place of drill.
Local or sun time will be used.
By command of Brig. Gen. Eugene Robinson.

C. E. LOCKE,
*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

As Capt. Corbusin, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, was so untiring in his work, I shall leave the more minute details regarding that part of the camp pertaining to his department to him, only reporting that after the first day the improvement was noticeable, and on my last inspection I found that with few exceptions the camp was in an excellent condition, tents neat and clean, blankets folded, with extra clothing, etc., in proper place. The discipline of the command was very good from the moment the troops came under my observation and improved to an excellent standard before they left camp. So far as I could observe or learn the officers and men were obedient, loyal, and courteous to their superiors. With few exceptions every individual evinced that feeling so necessary to maintain and elevate the already high standard of the command.

From early morning until long after dark you could scarcely even look unto the drill ground, parade or target range, that you would not see squads and companies and battalions going through some kind of military instruction. This amount of work may be considered excessive, but with those men it is pride in the profession and loyalty to the country that inspires them to pass this time in hard, earnest, and zealous work. These are the sons of the men who saved to them, in all its glory, the flag of this country. Give me one of these regiments for sixty days, properly armed and equipped, there is no regular regiment in the country that would excel them. Only on one occasion did I hear of men leaving camp without permission, and then a patrol under an officer was at once sent for the men and returned them to camp.

A regimental exchange was established, and I believe with desired results; men were satisfied to remain in camp; they could get what they wanted to drink in the way of light wines, and at the same time were under control of their officers. No bad results can or have resulted from this system, while it has been demonstrated time and again that men do and will escape camp to obtain liquor from some grog-shop, and will drink to excess. The saloon-keeper, being under no restraint either morally or otherwise, will never close up his place as long as a would-be purchaser of this vile, impure truck has a cent of money left.

### GUARD DUTY.

Like all other duties, there was the greatest improvement in this, each regiment having two regular guard mounts each day, superintended by the commanding officer. Proper interest was shown by the men and most of the officers.

The men should be thoroughly instructed both theoretically and practically in their drill rooms before coming to camp.

They should also be thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier and company; more of the time allowed for the annual camp could then be devoted to the drill of larger bodies.

### ADMINISTRATION.

The administration in every detail was conducted in person by the proper staff officer and strictly in accordance with regulations.

### MEDICAL CORPS.

Too much praise can not be given this efficient corps. No command of any size left camp even for drill or target range that they were not accompanied by a proper detachment from the medical corps fully supplied with all appliances for actual service, and they frequently had occasion to show their efficiency and thorough discipline.

### TARGET PRACTICE.

This important duty, heretofore almost entirely neglected, was given great attention, and I believe every man fired not less than ten shots, under the orders of Lieut. Col. Dupont, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the State. A good range of 500 yards with four targets has been prepared, and under the immediate direction of Lieut. Col. Sillman, Acting Inspector-General of the brigade, the target practice was ably conducted with most desirable results.

### DRILL, ETC.

The drills were from the school of the soldier to that of brigade, and in most cases with good tactical accuracy. In addition to these, each regiment was required to make a practice march of from 8 to 15 miles, meeting at some indicated point where tactical formations for defense and attack were made, and upon returning, that portion of the command remaining in camp was formed for defense while the returning troops maneuvered for attack. All of these movements were fairly well executed and aided by the inspiration of the firing of blank ammunition, with the greatest zeal and enthusiasm.

### BICYCLE CORPS.

A marked feature of the brigade was a bicycle corps composed of one officer, Lieut. John H. Taylor, and 10 men belonging to the Second Infantry. They were used as couriers and messengers across the country roads, going wherever the troops marched, and on review moved in column at the marching pace without a break; at all times riders were fully armed and equipped, demonstrating the great usefulness of the men mounted on the bicycle for actual service.

It is a pleasant duty for me to invite attention to the two regimental chaplains who were in the camp with their regiments. They were constantly with their men and no doubt but by their cheerfulness, good example, and ever readiness with a helping hand, added much to the good morals of the camp. A well-attended divine service was held on Sunday at the tent of the Y. M. C. A., and to the latter no small amount of praise is due for the many excellent advantages offered the men.

### INSPECTION.

Owing to the short time allowed for this encampment it was not practicable to give the troops that careful and minute inspection which otherwise would have been done; it would have taken too much of the time of the troops from other and very important duties. Hence the only inspection made of the men's arms, etc., was on Sunday, the 21st, while the men were in camp. Having been disabled the previous day by the falling of my horse, I was unable to make the inspection in person and it was made by Lieut. James T. Moore, Third Infantry, U. S. Army, who had been ordered to report to me for duty at the camp. I submit extracts from notes of his inspection, which, from my personal and general observations, I believe show the condition of the troops on that day, and before the close of the camp most, if not all, of the causes for adverse report were removed fully or in part.

### FIRST INFANTRY.

Camp properly formed and its general condition excellent, excepting the sinks, which were not properly cared for.

Company C, First Infantry: Appearance of men good, tents in excellent order, equipment good, condition arms only fair; company was not properly formed. Company A: General appearance and condition of equipment good; company not properly formed. Company G: Not properly formed; equipment fair, arms fair, tents in orderly condition. Company B: Formed properly; police, tents, arms and equipment, and general appearance good. Company H: Formed properly; appearance of men and tents good; some of the rifles were rusty and the equipments were only fair. Company F: Formed properly; arms and equipments fair, tents orderly, police good, and general appearance very good. Companies D and E: Arms and equipment fair, tents and police good; men presented neat and soldierly appearance.

### SECOND REGIMENT.

Bicycle Corps, 6 pneumatic and 4 cushion tires. Band not ready.

Companies F, B, and G: Appearance of men good; arms, equipment, and police good; tents neat and orderly. Company E: Appearance of men very good; arms, equipment excellent; police and tents good. Company D: In every particular very good. Company A: Men presented soldierly appearance; arms, equipment, police, and tents good. Company C: Appearance fair; tents and police fair; arms and equipments unsatisfactory. Company H: Not entirely uniformed; arms and equipment unsatisfactory.

### THIRD REGIMENT.

Band not ready for inspection. Company B: Men not steady in ranks; indifferent appearance; arms, equipment, police, and tents fair. Company G: Arms and equipment very good; police and tents very good; general appearance excellent. Company E: No uniformity in arrangement of equipments and tents; some men were

not ready for inspection and others standing at ease; equipment and arms good; police good. Company A: General appearance fair; arms and equipment fair; police good. Company D: Not all ready for inspection; in all respects fair. Company H: Non-commissioned officer smoking in ranks; tents not all in order; police good; arms and equipment fair. Companies F and C: General appearance good; tents in good order; arms and equipment very good; police good.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Band not ready for inspection. Company C: Men neat and general appearance good, excepting that some of the men were without fatigue caps, arms, and equipments; police and tents good. Company B: General appearance of company good; arms and equipment very fair; police and tents in good condition. Company A: Men without gloves, otherwise presented fair appearance; arms and equipment good; police and tents in good condition. Company F: General appearance of men, arms, and equipment, police, and tents, good. Company D: Appearance of men excellent; arms and equipment, police, tents good. Company H: Appearance of men excellent; arms and equipment good; police good; tents orderly and neat. Company G: Appearance of men very good; arms and equipment good; tents orderly; police good. Company E: General appearance of men very good; tents clean and orderly; police good; arms and equipment good.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Appearance of band and camp good. Company D: Appearance of men excellent; tents orderly; police good; arms and equipment fair. Company B: Police good; arms and equipment fair; tents very good; general appearance good. Company C: General appearance neat and soldierly; arms and equipments good; police good; tents orderly. Company A: Appearance of men fair; arms and equipment not clean; some rifles with rods in them; police good; tents fair. Company F: General appearance fair; arms and equipment fair; police good; tents fair. Companys H, G, and E: General appearance good; arms and equipment good; police and arrangement of tents very good.

During the inspection of the Fifth Infantry it was noticeable that they were working hard; still there were many minor things out of the way; this is a newly organized regiment. The police of the streets of all the regiments was good, as well as the arrangement of extra articles in the tents, although lacking uniformity. The mess tents and kitchens were usually clean and neat. The guardhouse and sinks of the Second Regiment were excellent; those of the Fifth Infantry fair; those of the Fourth Infantry fair; those of the Third Infantry fair; those of the First Infantry—guardhouse fair, none of the sinks very clean, and those of Companies D and F were filthy. Hospital tents with cots, cool and clean, two wards; dispensary and attendants' quarters close at hand. Kitchen where food for sick is prepared, quarters for ambulance corps, near hospital.

Every night the guard was visited and much time spent in conveying proper instructions, resulting in much improvement on the part of the men. In a camp occupied by more than 2,200 men, who are not under arms more frequently than the National Guard are, the time (four days) is too limited for any one inspector to make that careful inspection which should be made both in the interest of the troops and the General Government, and as a matter of fact such an inspection at best can only be of very general character, neither satisfactory to the inspector nor to those whom he is inspecting. There should be at least one inspector detailed for each regiment in camp when the time is limited. In addition to the foregoing, the State troops were inspected by Brig. Gen. Lathrop and his assistants, Col. Butler and Col. Dupont, and Capt. Phelps.

TRANSPORTATION BY RAIL, ETC.

The rail transportation was furnished by nearly all of the roads of the State which connected with the Detroit, Lansing and Northern road, and by the latter road the troops and supplies were landed at Island Lake on time and in a most satisfactory manner, arrangements having been made to transport the entire brigade to Detroit on breaking camp.

All embarked on the morning of August 23, and in less than three hours were disembarked in the city, when they were formed in column, and under command of Brig. Gen. Robinson marched through the principal streets, passing in review before his excellency Governor Winans and Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the Department of the Missouri. The entire command presented a most soldierly-like appearance. Further, in connection with the question of transportation of troops by rail, I find that, for example, the Detroit, Lansing and Northern road can transport from Grand Haven to Detroit, Mich., 20,000 men properly organized as to infantry, cavalry,

and artillery, including animals and supplies for five days, in twenty hours, the road to have from six to twelve hours' notice. There are more than 800 passenger coaches used on the roads in Michigan.

As to making special recommendations as to fitness of officers, I could not do so on so short an opportunity to study their several qualifications without invidious distinctions. As to the officers of the several staff departments, including the general, brigade, and regimental staffs, all were fully competent, as shown by their untiring and intelligent attention to duty. The same can be said of the regimental field officers and most generally of the line officers.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the time for encampment be extended to at least ten days.

That all officers be appointed for life or during good behavior.

In closing this report I desire to express my sincere thanks to his excellency the Governor of the State and his staff, Brig. Gen. Robinson and his staff, as well as to all other officers and men of the command for the universal courtesy received and for their efforts, enabling me to perform my duties with them as an inspector.

FRANK D. BALDWIN,
*Captain Fifth Infantry.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *August 16, 1892.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: In obedience to paragraph 17, Special Order 165, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, July 15, 1892, I visited the camps of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, at Carthage, Jasper County, Mo., and of the Fourth Regiment at Brookfield, Linn County, Mo., and have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection:

The Second Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M., is composed of seven companies, with regimental headquarters at Carthage, Jasper County, near the southwest corner of the State.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Col. William K. Coffee, Carthage; Lieut. Col. A. B. Diggins, Springfield, Greene County; Maj. Harry T. Mitchell, Nevada, Vernon County; Maj. F. E. Williams, Joplin, Jasper County; Capt. J. M. McMillan, adjutant, Carthage; Capt. A. B. Deutsch, quartermaster, Carthage; Capt. J. K. Saunders, commissary, Pierce City, Lawrence County; Capt. F. C. Florance, ordnance officer, Joplin; Capt. John W. Halliburton, judge advocate, Carthage; Maj. John W. Trader, surgeon, Sedalia, Pettis County; Capt. Z. C. Kelso, assistant surgeon, Nevada, Vernon County.

LOCATIONS OF COMPANIES.

Company A, Carthage, Jasper County; Company B, Butler, Bates County; Company D, Sedalia, Pettis County; Company E, Pierce City, Lawrence County; Company F, Springfield, Greene County; Company G, Joplin, Jasper County; Company H, Nevada, Vernon County.

The Fourth Regiment Infantry, N. G. M., is composed of seven companies with regimental headquarters at Brookfield, Linn County.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. J. A. Arbuthnot, Brookfield, Linn County; Lieut. Col. Channey H. Graves, Mound City, Holt County; Maj. J. S. Reger, Brookfield; Maj. W. E. Stringfellow, St. Joseph, Buchanan County; Capt. R. S. Brownlee, adjutant, Brookfield; Capt. J. O'Shaughnessy, quartermaster, St. Joseph; Capt. F. W. Harman, commissary, Mound City; Capt. E. E. Evans, ordnance officer, Meadville, Linn County; Capt. T. N. Laverick, judge-advocate, Richmond, Ray County; Maj. W. T. Elam, surgeon, St. Joseph; Capt. R. Barney, jr., assistant surgeon, Chillicothe, Livingston County.

LOCATIONS OF COMPANIES.

Company A, Brookfield, Linn County; Company B, Mound City, Holt County; Company C, Linneus, Linn County; Company D, Bethany, Harrison County; Company F, St. Joseph, Buchanan County; Company H, Chillicothe, Livingston County; Company K, St. Joseph.

It will be observed that the companies composing these regiments are widely separated. They are usually assembled for battalion exercises only at the yearly encampments.

The camp of the Second Infantry was 2 miles north of Carthage, a beautiful town of 11,000 people, the county seat of Jasper County. The site was well chosen and suitable in every respect. An excellent drill ground half a mile square adjoined the camp. A large spring supplied pure cold water, and "Spring" Run afforded facilities for bathing.

The weather during the encampment was favorable, except that the thermometer registered above 90° every day, with a humid atmosphere.

The camp was established July 17 and broken up July 24. Brig. Gen. J. A. Wickham, adjutant-general of the State, spent two days, and Brig. Gen. Milton Moore, commander First Brigade, one day in camp. Col. Coffee commanded.

Brookfield, where the Fourth Regiment encamped, is a thriving town midway between Hannibal and St. Joseph, on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. It has about 5,000 inhabitants, and is surrounded by a rich farming country. The camp was half a mile from town in a grove which, while it gave pleasant shade, somewhat obstructed the breeze. The space available for tents was rather limited; in other respects the ground was suitable; water was hauled from waterworks in town; a large pond near by afforded facilities for bathing; a meadow adjoining camp furnished a good drill ground. Camp was established on the 4th and broken up on the 11th of August. Col. Arbuthnot commanded. Gen. J. A. Wickham, adjutant-general of the State was present during the whole encampment, and Brig. Gen. Moore, commander First Brigade, spent one day in camp. As during the encampment at Carthage, the heat was excessive, at times making drill, to men unaccustomed to exposure to the sun, dangerous.

These regiments brought only about one-half of their strength into camp; this was due to a variety of causes, the principal being the inability of the men to leave their business or occupation without too great a sacrifice. Attendance was voluntary.

Col. Coffee, of the Second Infantry, is a gentleman of liberal education and high social standing in Carthage, whose military instruction began in the "Iowa University."

Col. Arbuthnot, commanding the Fourth Infantry, is a prominent lawyer and highly respected citizen of Brookfield, who served in an Ohio regiment during the late civil war. Both of these commanders have the respect and confidence of their officers and men, and seem to deserve it

The other officers are young business and professional men, generally representing the best social elements in the communities where they live. They have, with a few exceptions, been but a short time in service, and of course have much to learn, and during the encampment they devoted almost their whole time to study and to the practice of military exercises, eagerly availing themselves of such instruction as the instructor was able to impart.

These officers get no compensation except when called into service to enforce the laws, and their connection with the National Guard involves loss of time, the expenditure of their private funds, and often neglect of their business; their enthusiasm and military spirit the State can not afford to let die out, and their efforts to perfect a military organization upon which the State may, under all circumstances rely, should be appreciated and supported.

A large majority of the enlisted men are under 25 years of age, nearly all of American birth, of naturally good physique, and full of energy and spirit. They represent almost all the ordinary trades and occupations.

The Fourth Regiment has a greater number of farmers than the Second; and the Joplin company of the Second Regiment is mostly made up of miners and men connected with mines. As a rule the men lose their time, and in some instances their places, by going with their companies into camp.

They receive no compensation except when ordered into active service.

With these troops discipline is supported almost solely by moral forces, and how great or long continued a strain it would bear of course could not be tested; its restraints and requirements during these encampments, however, were accepted without question; orders were promptly obeyed and duties cheerfully performed. The conduct of the men was at all times quiet and orderly. The average length of time they have been in National Guard is less than a year, and have not acquired the erect carriage and the confident bearing of well set up and drilled soldiers. In many cases their uniforms do not fit neatly, but I am informed that it is the intention to issue

unmade clothing in the future; this will enable men to get a better fit. Belts and equipments are not so carefully fitted and cared for as they should be. Shoes are of all patterns and materials, but all unserviceable for marching. The condition of the arms in three companies was fair, in all the others bad. It is not uncommon for men to throw their pieces on the ground when resting at drill, and at other times handle them so roughly as not only to injure the stock, but possibly also damage the barrels and impair the shooting qualities of the rifle.

There was much intemperance in drinking water, the soldiers carrying their canteens on drills, and in some instances on guard when on post. Companies have had almost no target practice, or instruction in simulated practice; this is due to the want of rifle ranges, and the small supply of ammunition.

They have had no training in fire discipline, and no practice in extended order. They have been using the new "Drill Regulations" but a short time and their proficiency therein should be judged accordingly:

The majority of the non-commissioned officers are quite young, and as yet, not familiar with their duties. In many of the companies they have not been furnished with warrants as required by law.

Officers should give greater attention to the arms of their companies, and should not allow them to be abused. The majority of the companies of the Second and Fourth Regiments are furnished with arms of the model of 1873, these are called old, but if kept in good order they are excellent arms. New arms should not be issued to companies that do not take proper care of the old ones. If after being handled, a clean rifle is wiped dry and put into a case made of canton flannel, or some soft woolen material, very little attention will keep it in good order; such a case would cost but a trifle, and it would also be very useful in protecting the rifle when troops move by rail.

Non-commissioned officers have an important part in modern fighting formations; they should, therefore, be carefully instructed with reference to their duties in the extended order, and should be frequently exercised in the command of platoons, sections, and squads.

The cost of constructing ranges in a populous country, and the cost of ammunition are, with the present appropriations, insuperable obstacles to target practice; gallery practice, however, costs but little, may be conducted anywhere, and by means of it pretty much everything necessary to make a man a fair shot may be taught. The means for this practice should be furnished companies.

Careful and continued instruction and practice should be given in the "school of the soldier," especially in the setting up and bayonet exercises. This instruction should be given by non-commissioned officers, who should first qualify themselves for the duty.

Object lessons in "advanced guards and outposts" are generally impracticable for companies, but non-commissioned officers should be instructed in the theory of these important duties.

It would be practicable for company commanders to instruct their men in the construction of hasty intrenchments, and companies should be provided with an intrenching tool to be carried by the men. A fatigue hat like that worn in the regular Army would be more suitable for hot weather than the forage cap; and a blue flannel shirt with collar to be worn without the blouse at drills and in camp would add much to the comfort of the men. A canvas fatigue suit for a working dress in camp and to save the uniform while traveling, also a good marching shoe and canvas leggings, would be very useful.

If troops should have to leave their base of supplies for a day or two, it would be well to have haversacks.

I had with me at both encampments three sergeants from the infantry at Fort Leavenworth. I found them valuable assistants as instructors of the non-commissioned officers and the non-commissioned staff.

The foregoing remarks apply to both the Second and Fourth Regiments, except when otherwise indicated.

I acknowledge with pleasure the courtesy and kindness of Governor Francis, Gen. Wickham, adjutant-general of the State, Brig. Gen. Moore, commanding First Brigade, and the officers of the Second and Fourth Regiments.

Respectfully submitted.

HUGH G. BROWN,
*Captain Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.*

FORT RILEY, KANS., *August 2, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY:

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of Special Orders 165, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, July 15, 1892, and to instructions received from the Inspector-General of the Army, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the inspection of Light Battery A, National Guard, Missouri, at its camp at Meramec Highlands, Mo.

In reply to my telegram reporting to the governor of Missouri for duty, a letter was received from the adjutant-general of the State informing me that the governor had no instructions to give me other than those given by the Secretary of War. Gen. Wickham was, however, present at the camp for a time, and desired me to give such special instruction to the command as it would not be likely to gain from the drill book or its limited experience, and much of my time was so occupied.

The weather was excessively hot, resulting in five cases of sunstroke at battery drill on the third morning, and these had to be discontinued, thus affording ample time for lectures upon special subjects which was occupied in this method of instruction, as the men were very well drilled in foot drills, and exceptionally proficient in standing gun drill, having quite a number of successful "wing hunters" in the ranks, some dozen or more prizes having been won by the battery in such competitions.

The kindness and courtesy with which I was received, not less than the exceptionally marked attention given to all I had to say in the way of instructions, was exceedingly gratifying.

During the encampment Capt. Rumbold was obliged to be absent for a short time on account of sickness in his family. Both he and Adjutant-General Wickham desired me to assume command of the battery during his absence. This I, of course, declined, as the command naturally devolved upon the senior first lieutenant, then present, and which he sustained in an excellent manner. On account of the heat, after the third day mounted drills were suspended. (Five men were overcome by heat at the last drill.) It was soon found that my time could be better employed there than in connection with marching and standing gun drills, in which most of the men were proficient, some of them wonderfully so, having won a dozen or more prizes in such competitions. The mounted drill was quite well understood, so far as the book can teach it. It was quite well performed, and with a very little practice or with well-drilled horses would soon prove first-class. But when it came to the horses, harness, etc., such proficiency could not be expected, and most of my time was devoted to giving instruction in such matters, commencing with the bridle and bitting, collar and fitting, and of the harness generally, the saddle, together with the care and management of the artillery horse. The attention shown was unrelaxed, while the questions put by possibly every man in command evinced an extraordinary interest very satisfactory to note.

That the military *esprit* was high is evinced by the fact that of the actual necessary military expenses of this encampment, within a small fraction of one-half had to be borne by the members of the battery directly, while their loss from neglect of business, etc., was very much greater.

Such duty as was here performed, and well performed, was not done for the amusement of a collection of individuals, but for the benefit of the State and of the United States also. Either or both of these civil divisions are quite well able to get along without "getting something for nothing" out of the citizen, which "something" is of great value to the body politic. The military policy of the State is not a matter for consideration here, but rather the best means for carrying out that which the War Department has approved as for the best interests of the country at large.

The command of the National Guard is vested in the State and its officials, and it should no doubt there remain. If the General Government wishes to make use of the Guard, let it but deal wisely and liberally by it, and in time of need both it and its State will, if indeed necessary, waive the question of command and stand ready to perform any duty which the exigencies of the hour may demand. At any rate it is manifest that the War Department desires to improve and forward the interests of the Guard in every possible way, and the Congress also provides annually a small sum of money for the same purpose, by means of which arms and equipments, etc., of ancient patterns and doubtful utility, are furnished to the Guard at an excessive and unjust charge against the States, while accomplished and zealous officers of the Army are detailed to aid in every possible way presenting itself. The antiquated and worthless material will serve a useful purpose for a time, but it should all be returned to the Government at the price of issue and the credit exhausted in obtaining modern material.

But the grinding necessity of the immediate present is money. The people and officials of most of the States appear to be incapable of appreciating the value, much less the absolute necessity, of such an armed force at all, and generally it is most illiberally treated, from a financial point of view. The War Department, on the

other hand, has come to realize but too keenly the fact that in this body of troops is bound up, to a very large extent, the weal of the nation in time of need. It has learned by sad experience that West Point and our insignificant little regular Army, hidden away from the sight of nearly all the people, are wholly inadequate to the task of, in any adequate degree, "exciting and keeping alive the military spirit of a people who, deceived by the seductive fallacies of an exaggerated philanthropy, have convinced themselves that the pleasures of peace are always preferable to the more statesmanlike preparation for war." It is unquestionably of the first importance that the General Government should take all proper and necessary steps for exciting and keeping alive this military spirit, and of spreading the greatest amount of military knowledge among all the people, and apparently no instrument is so well adapted to the purpose as is the National Guard, composed exclusively of and always among and in direct contact with the people.

If this be true, then the first duty is to keep the Guard itself alive, maintaining its military spirit to the fullest extent, and not leaving it in a state of suspended animation, incapable of properly performing the simplest of military duties for want of proper arms, equipment, and money. To insure its useful and vigorous life necessitates absolutely modern arms, equipments, pay, rations, clothing, etc. The life of the citizen the State has a right to at any hour of need, but to ordinary services as a soldier, without money or price, it has no right, and in the opulent communities of this land it is a disgrace that such should be expected or accepted.

That such aid should be first extended to the field artillery must be apparent to the most casual observer. Of the three great arms of the service it requires very much more time and care to bring it up to an equal state of efficiency than is required for either of the others; and, what is quite as much to the point, a greater amount of material—and more money. The regular appropriation will in time (a long time it will be, if not increased) enable the Ordnance Department to furnish the modern material, and attention should now be directed to the personnel.

According to the latest returns the regular Army and National Guard aggregated about 115,000 muskets and sabers. As this body of troops, taken as a whole, is not of the best, if organized for war, a large number of guns per thousand men must be provided, say 4, giving 460 guns, or 76 batteries, 10 of which already exist in the regular Army, leaving 66 of the number which should now exist in the National Guard, and in a state of efficiency at least equal to that of its infantry. Nothing of the kind exists, for it must be remembered that we are now dealing with field artillery, not with machine guns or other such hybrids. In no army is any gun classed as artillery which is incapable of firing a projectile with a time fuse. Such guns and batteries have their proper uses, but they are not to be counted among the 66 batteries of the National Guard necessary to complete its organization for war.

To render such batteries as already exist financially independent, even to the smallest degree, and to induce the organization of the others necessary, the General Government should provide, say, for fifteen days encampment annually:

(1) Pay for officers and enlisted men, the same as provided by law for like grades in the Army.

(2) Rations for enlisted men, issued in kind if in camp with regular troops; otherwise commuted at 30 cents each.

(3) Transportation, when the War Department indicates a desire for batteries to go into camp at a particular place, and this is done.

(4) Hire of the regulation number of horses prescribed in the drill manual, and forage for the same.

(5) 1 forage cap; 1 campaign hat; 1 white helmet; 1 stable frock and trousers; 1 blouse; 1 pair of trousers (both of the latter unmade, and to include an allowance for making up), to each enlisted man once in five years, which period shall be that of enlistment in all States.

The condition precedent to receiving this aid being that a battery shall during the year preceding the encampment have consisted of not less than the personnel prescribed in the light artillery drill manual, and during an encampment of fifteen days in each year shall maintain an effective strength of not less than 80 per cent of such prescribed personnel present for duty, as verified and mustered by the regular officer present at the encampment. Furthermore, to prevent the State from abandoning the field to the General Government, the latter should furnish only one-half, say, of the above, and then only on the condition that the State has furnished the other half.

Now comes the inevitable American "What will it cost, and will it pay?" In general, the cost of hiring the horses would amount to about the same sum that will be required to annually replace horses in a regular battery. The pay and clothing would be less for the guard battery; the former because of length of service, and the latter because of quantity. The rations and forage would be about the same. Consequently, the guard battery would cost for the fifteen days' encampment just about what one of our regular batteries costs for the same period, less expense for

barracks, etc. In other words, what it costs the general Government to maintain a regular battery for a year, would provide for twenty-four national guard batteries for the fifteen days' encampment. Or for less than what it costs to maintain the three batteries at this school (exclusive of barracks, etc.) there could be properly maintained the sixty-six National Guard batteries necessary for organization for war of the nation's present armed forces, and of this the share of the General Government would be reduced to the cost of maintaining one and one-half of its regular batteries. Surely this can not be considered an excessive sum for the attainment of an end of such grave importance, for the present armed forces of this country have no value for war without this artillery.

It appears to be generally recognized that a soldier's rifle has but little value unless he is capable of hitting a given object within 1,000 yards, and to enable him to do this well necessitates considerable practice—the actual firing of a large number of shots. The range of field artillery very greatly exceeds that of the soldier's gun, and if the artilleryman can not "hit, hit, hit," his gun has little or no value. He can not be expected to be able to hit unless afforded the opportunity to practice, and to do this properly requires a considerable allowance of common shell for range-finding purposes, and of shrapnel for the actual target practice. Troops who seldom or never fire a shotted gun have little or no value for war purposes in general; and by this same token, our regular batteries are but little better off in this respect than those of the guard. The battlefield is hardly the proper place for field artillery to begin the art of learning to shoot properly and well. An adequate allowance of ammunition is an absolute necessity to the efficiency of a field battery, to be expended under a proper system of target practice.

Respectfully submitted.

A. D. SCHENCK,
*First Lieutenant Second Artillery, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF MONTANA.

FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO, *October 15, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the result of my inspection of the National Guard of Montana during the month of September, 1892, under paragraph 10, Special Orders 188, adjutant-general's office, current series, and subsequent instructions from your office under date of August 26, 1892.

Under the general instructions, I reported by letter to the governor upon receipt of my order about the 20th of August, and in person on the 8th of September at Helena, the capital. The governor received me very cordially, giving such directions to his adjutant-general as seemed appropriate in conducting the duties of the inspection.

The following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF MONTANA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Helena, Mont., September 5, 1892.*

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 18.

I. Capt. W. H. Bisbee, Fourth United States Infantry, having reported to the governor and commander in chief for the purpose of inspecting the National Guard of the State, the several organizations will hold themselves in readiness for such inspection.

II. Col. Kessler, commanding First Regiment Infantry, will parade the battalion of his regiment stationed at Butte City, composed of companies B, F, and G, for inspection, under such instructions as he may receive from Capt. Bisbee.

III. The commanding officers of companies A, C, D, E, and K, First Infantry, Troop A, cavalry, and Battery A, unattached, will parade them for inspection upon receipt of orders to that effect from Capt. Bisbee.

IV. It is expected that every effort will be made by commanding officers to secure the largest possible attendance upon the part of their commands.

By order of the governor and commander in chief.

H. S. HOWELL,
*Adjutant-General.*

Preliminary to a formal inspection of the troops at their various stations, there being no encampment, Gen. Howell made me acquainted with the laws and methods governing the Guard of Montana at headquarters and with the separate companies. I took occasion in this interval to inform all organizations of my anticipated date of arrival, that full numbers might be present, and, as many of the officers and men were comparatively new and all commencing new tactics, this course relieved somewhat the constraint usual at unexpected inspections by regular officers.

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After completing my information so far as practicable with the adjutant-general, he caused to be issued the following order:

THE STATE OF MONTANA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Helena, September 9, 1892.*

SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 29. }

The companies of the National Guard stationed at Helena will be inspected by Capt. Bisbee, U. S. Army, on Sunday the 11th instant, at the hours hereinafter named.

Company C, First Infantry, at 2 p. m.; Battery A, unattached, at 2:30 p. m.; and Troop A, unattached, at 3:30 p. m.

Commanding officers of the above-named companies will see that their men are ready at the hours named.

The battery and troop will parade dismounted.

By order of the governor and commander in chief.

H. S. HOWELL,
*Adjutant General.*

Sunday was appointed as inspection day by the State authorities and consented to by me in order that fuller numbers might be relied upon than upon ordinary business days.

The companies were inspected in the order here given, and it is pertinent to remark that application for a well-equipped soldier to accompany me on this duty had been disapproved by the general commanding the Army. For reasons obvious to me the detail seemed appropriate and it would probably have proven beneficial. Object teaching had clearly appeared useful in recent contact with the militia of Idaho in the Coeur D'Alene mining troubles.

### C COMPANY, FIRST INFANTRY, HELENA.

Organized in 1887. Commanded by Capt. John W. Cleary since 1888. Its estimated recruited strength is 32—exact record could not be produced. Present at inspection: Commanding officer, 1; enlisted men, 12; armed, clothed, and equipped like the other companies of the regiment. No guard duty since last encampment. Target practice twice this year, regulation target A at 200 yards, no given results. It occupies jointly with dismounted Troop A and Battery A a commodious armory at Helena, with company storerooms well appointed. Reports more than one drill per week the past year and four parades, but declined to drill in my presence. The captain appeared to be capable, but gave the impression of dissatisfaction and inability to bring his men together. The company needs reorganization or encouragement. There are no penalties imposed for absence; no schools or recitations; no fire discipline under the new drill regulations up to this time. A descriptive book and company minute book are kept. Many of the men seemed entirely ignorant of simple duties.

It ranks in the scale as follows: Personnel, fair; discipline, poor; arms, poor; general appearance, unsatisfactory; drill, very bad; clothing, good.

### TROOP A CAVALRY, HELENA.

This remains as last year, a dismounted troop, so far as observed. Organized in 1887, commanded since 1890 by Capt. Wm. Zastrow, an officer of fine military presence, evidently earnestly engaged in his work. Recruited strength, 40; present at inspection, 3 commissioned officers and 26 men. Arms, Springfield carbine and sabers. Accouterments, McKeever cartridge box and black leather belt. Equipments, none; clothing, both full dress and fatigue. Company has not had much guard duty, but begins non-commissioned officers' school soon. Has also had limited target practice at which prizes have been offered. No systematized record kept, under Blunt rules. It shares in the large State armory at Helena. Drills have been held once each week the past year, all but two dismounted. Parades, 2. Penalties for offenses are generally imposed. Six recitations have been held, regular schools

to commence at once. No fire discipline. Descriptive book and minute book are kept. There are 8 or 10 private horses in troop; others are hired whenever the troop happens to mount. The company gave a dismounted drill in the open, displaying a creditable knowledge of the new drill. As must appear, it is a cavalry troop in name only.

It is rated as follows: Personnel, very good; discipline, good; arms, very good; general appearance, very good; drill, very good; clothing, very good.

BATTERY H, HELENA.

Organized in 1887; present captain, F. S. Sanden, commanding since August, 1891. The battery is dismounted. Recruited strength estimated at 45. Present at inspection, 2 commissioned officers, the first lieutenant being absent, and 35 men. Arms, four 3-inch rifled guns and sabers. Accouterments, pouches, private; no haversacks or canteens. Clothing, fatigue only, U. S. Army pattern. No guard duty has been practiced, and no target practice. The State armory is shared by the battery. Three members have attended military schools. Drills, 57 past year; parades, 3. Penalties are generally imposed. Ten schools or recitations were held last winter. Descriptive book, minute or company meeting book, and property book are kept. The battery gave a very pretty drill in the school of the soldier and battery dismounted, showing special painstaking on the part of the officers and attention by men. Everything worked very smoothly The guns are in good condition. No horses are supplied.

The battery is rated as follows: Personnel, very good; discipline, good; arms, good; general appearance, very good; drill, very good; clothing, very good.

A COMPANY, FIRST INFANTRY, GREAT FALLS.

This company was inspected on the evening of September 12. It was organized July 2, 1889, and has been commanded by Capt. B. D. Whitten, a zealous and painstaking officer, since September 29, 1891. Its recruited strength is 32. Present at inspection, 3 commissioned officers and 26 enlisted men. Arms, Springfield rifle of the last pattern, caliber .45; steel bayonet and scabbard; McKeever cartridge box 604, holding 20 rounds. It has no haversacks, knapsacks, or canteens, and only such knives, forks, spoons, and tin cups as may have been bought by private means. Clothing, both full-dress and fatigue, U. S. Army pattern. No shoes, campaign hats, or leggins. Instruction in guard duty is waiting the new manual. Drills past year, 60; parades, 2. Its penalties for absence and misdemeanors are according to law, and are invariably imposed. Fire discipline has been started under the new drill regulations. Some target practice has been held in which the men take interest; it is conducted in accordance with Blunt's Firing Regulations for the National Guard. The following books are very neatly and correctly kept: Business-meeting book, descriptive book, order and letter book, and target-record book. * * * Many of the old men have recently been discharged, and most of the non-commissioned officers are new. Schools and recitations are therefore just beginning for the winter. The company has a hall rented for an armory, and though small, is very neatly kept—a rental of $50 per month is paid. The lieutenants appear to be carefully interested in support of the welfare and efficiency of the company, which is composed of young clerks, mechanics, etc., about the town. The company paraded in full dress.

It rates in the scale as follows: Personnel, very good; discipline, good; arms, very good; general appearance, very good; drill, very good; clothing, very good.

On arrival at Butte City the following order was issued by Col. Kessler:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD OF MONTANA,
*Butte, Mont., September 12, 1892.*

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. In compliance with Special Order No. 13, dated headquarters National Guard of Montana, September 5, 1892, an inspection of the battalion stationed at Butte will be made by Capt. William H. Bisbee, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

II. Companies E, F, and G will assemble at their respective armories at 3:30 p. m., September 15, 1892, in fatigue dress, prepared to march to such place as may be designated for inspection.

III. Lieut. Col. Charles S. Shoemaker is hereby authorized to take command of the battalion.

By order of HARRY C. KESSLER,
*Colonel, Commanding.*

GEO. F. MARSH,
*First Lieutenant and Adjutant.*

B COMPANY, FIRST INFANTRY, BUTTE.

This company was organized in 1884 and is commanded by Capt. John Brannagan, an officer of wide experience, holding his appointment since 1886. The company was paraded on the afternoon of September 15 in fatigue uniform, as part of the 3-company battalion stationed at Butte. Its recruited strength is 85. Present at inspection, commissioned officers, 2 (Capt. Brannagan being sick), enlisted men, 30. Arms, Springfield, last pattern, caliber .45. Accouterments, McKeever cartridge boxes, black belts. No knapsacks, haversacks, or canteens. No tin cups, knives, forks, or spoons. Clothing, both full dress and fatigue, except shoes, hats, and leggins, U. S. Army pattern. Has had no guard-duty instruction since encampment 3 years ago, and no drill of consequence under the new drill; 72 under old, the past year, and 3 parades. Penalties are under the company code, and after first offense are always imposed. Schools and recitations are held twice a month; no instruction in new fire discipline. Books kept: Company minute book, ledger account, and descriptive book. No target practice since last inspection. No armory, though one is reported in course of construction for the 3 Butte companies. The men are chiefly of Irish descent and miners. It was not clearly understood why so few of the company turned out, but was laid to the fact that men could not easily leave their work long; the drill of the Butte battalion being omitted by request of the commanding officer for this reason. Their general appearance and marching was, however, observed.

The company rates in the scale as follows: Personnel, very good; discipline, very fair; arms, poor; general appearance, good; drill, very bad; clothing, good; marching, good.

F COMPANY, FIRST INFANTRY, BUTTE.

Organized in 1887. Capt. Henry Mueller in command since October, 1889. He was absent at the inspection through press of other business. The company was paraded as part of the Butte battalion in the afternoon, in fatigue dress under First Lieut. Seadorf. Recruited strength of the company, 40. Present at inspection, commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 34. Armed, clothed, and equipped like the other companies, with the exception of full dress, of which Capt. Mueller states the company has but about one-third supply. His report in the Adjutant-General's Office shows the company accountable for 30 uniform coats. Possibly some of them are much worn and unsightly, having no armory and the surplus or extra articles being scattered in widely different places, no complete inspection could be made. No guard duty since encampment, 3 years ago. One member of the company is from the Deer Lodge, Montana, school. Drills past year, 60; parades, 3. No penalties are imposed; no schools or recitations in tactics or otherwise reported; no fire discipline. A descriptive book is kept. No target practice. This company is composed of Germans of various occupations about town, and has it in hand to make a fine organization. The company was excused from drilling by the lieutenant-colonel commanding by reason of pressure of work, most men being on the night shift in the mines. Their marching and formation was observed with interest and gave much promise.

The company rates as follows: Personnel, very good; discipline, good; arms, good; general appearance, very good; drill, very bad; clothing, very good; marching, good.

G COMPANY, FIRST INFANTRY, BUTTE BATTALION.

Company organized in 1887. Present, Capt. Byron H. Cook, commanding only since August, 1892. The estimated recruited strength is between 40 and 50; exact number was not given. Present at inspection, 1 commissioned officer and 35 enlisted men. The lieutenants were absent. Company paraded with the Butte battalion in the afternoon in fatigue dress. It is armed, equipped and clothed like the remainder of the First Infantry regiment—only regiment in the State—and is without knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens. No guard duty since encampment. No armory. Six members of the company are reported to have attended schools where military instruction formed part of the duties. Drills the past year, 60; parades, 2. Penalties are according to State law, but none have been imposed since the new captain assumed command, a month or so ago. No fire discipline. Some target practice at 100, 200, and 300 yards under Blunt rules, but no systematized record kept. No sharpshooters or marksmen. Descriptive book and minute book kept. The company is American, and my understanding was that they were generally members of an order known as Patriotic Sons of America. Their endeavors are commendable, and should be encouraged by the State. Drilling by the company was omitted by the commanding officer on the same ground as given in the other companies of the Butte battalion. The same observation of their marching and formations was made, which was creditably performed.

The company rates as follows: Personnel, very good; discipline, good; arms, good; general appearance, very good; drill, very bad; clothing, very good; marching, good.

BUTTE BATTALION, BUTTE CITY.

What is known as the Butte battalion, comprising B, G, and F companies, First Infantry, before described in detail, is under the personal observation of Col. Harry C. Kessler, Lieut. Col. Shoemaker, and Adjutant Geo. F. Marsh, all of whom reside there, giving it personal attention. The zealous interest of these officers adds greatly to its efficiency. Col. Kessler is a Loyal Legion man, which is alone sufficient to establish him as a proficient soldier. A fine enlisted band of 22 pieces forms part of the enlisted strength, adding much to its cohesion and pleasure. A $75,000 building, the lower floor of which is to be devoted to use as an armory for this battalion, is being erected by Silver Bow County and Butte City. This, if accomplished, will do much to improve organization; few places are to be had fit for drill purposes at present.

K COMPANY, FIRST INFANTRY, ANACONDA.

Company organized October, 1887. Present Capt. Wm. M. Kelly, in command two months. Recruited strength, 46 enlisted men. Present at inspection, 3 commissioned officers, 28 enlisted men. The arms and accouterments are the same as the other infantry companies; no equipments in the way of knapsacks, haversacks, or canteens. Clothing, both full dress and fatigue, of the regular Army pattern. No guard duty or instruction has been had. It occupies a room as armory, 50 by 60 feet, three nights each week, at a rental of $25 per month. Drills the past year, 52; parades, 4. No penalties are imposed. Schools or recitations have not been held; no fire discipline under new tactics; no books or records; no target practice. The occupation of the members is of a general nature about town, two-thirds laborers and smelters. The company presented a fair soldierly appearance in line, but the captain is new in that capacity and did not make an extended attempt at drill. If able to command sufficient time the company ought to make a good one. They are a fine looking body physically. The usual trouble is found in coming together for instruction, with possibly a feeling of insecurity in mastering the new drill which obtains in other companies. Careful study of the minor parts, with practice, will soon reassure and give confidence to those endeavoring to improve. The company claims to have received but $500 in three years past, sustaining itself by private subscription. If true, this should entitle it to increased commendation. For some reason, the company feels neglected by the State and local inhabitants. It had never before been inspected by an officer of the Army. Encouragement would be valuable, the company appearing well disposed. The captain remarked to me that it was hard to keep up a company; men enlisted in good faith for three years, but are often discharged from civil employment, and in consequence obliged to leave the Guard. This may be fairly applied to many other companies.

The company rates in the scale: Personnel, very good; discipline, satisfactory; arms, good; general appearance, very good; drill, fair; clothing, excellent.

E COMPANY, FIRST INFANTRY, DILLON.

This company has been organized since 1888. Capt. David Lamont, its permanent commander, an officer of sterling worth, the postmaster of the town, highly respected and zealous in his guard work. His sad death, a few days after this inspection, leaves the company without his experienced counsel, but the young lieutenants will willingly emulate his example in attempting to place it at a high standard. The recruited strength of the company is 32. Present at inspection (evening fatigue dress), commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 22. Arms, accouterments, and clothing like the other companies of the regiment. No knapsaks, haversacks, canteens, or knives, forks, spoons, and tin cups from the State or General Government. No practical instruction in guard duty since last encampment. Pleasant theatre, room for armory, 40 by 100 feet, $400 per year rent. Drills past year, 60; parades, 3. The penalties, State code and company by-laws, are not imposed. Twelve schools or recitations since receipt of new tactics and some instruction in fire discipline. A minute book and cash book are kept. In target practice 18 practices have been held, five rounds each at 100 and 200 yards. No systematized record kept under Blunt's new system for the National Guard. In occupation the members of the company are about one-half farmers and one-half clerks in town.

The company rates as follows: Personnel, very good; discipline, good; arms, very good; general appearance, very good; drill, good; clothing, very good.

D COMPANY, FIRST INFANTRY, VIRGINIA CITY.

Organized in 1885. Commanded by Capt. Henry Elling, a firm and popular officer, taking great pride in his men, which appears to be reciprocated. He has been in command since 1888. The company was paraded in fatigue uniform in its armory (rented hall) in the evening, as the most convenient time, most of the men living some distance in the country, and find difficulty in sparing time at this season of the year. Recruited strength, 47. Present at inspection, 3 commissioned officers and 28 enlisted men. The arms, accouterments and clothing are the same as the other companies of the regiment. No guard duty has been practiced since encampment 3 years ago. Drills past year 44, parades 3. No penalties are imposed, there being no occasion. No schools or recitations are held, and no fire discipline yet under the new tactics. A descriptive book and company minute book are kept. Considerable target practice (about 5,000 rounds at 200, 300, and 500 yards) has been had, but no organized record under the new system has been kept. The company takes pride in some good shots, and exhibited interest in points shown them. Occupation of members, miners, general laborers, and mechanics. A good band, supported by the town, plays for the company whenever called upon; four of its members belong to the company. Special interest seems manifested in the company by its members and the captain, who is entitled to more than the good opinion of the State for his services, the men also for the creditable manner in which they appear to cultivate that interest.

The company rates in the scale: Personnel, very good; discipline, good; arms, very good; general appearance, good; drill, satisfactory; clothing, very good.

H COMPANY, FIRST INFANTRY, BOZEMAN.

This company was organized in June, 1887. Commanded since 1890 by Capt. James W. Drennan, who is county clerk and recorder of Gallatin County, an old army soldier personally known to me, excellent and reliable always, but whose correct instruction and discipline of bygone days has so settled upon him, that he can not successfully accommodate his ideas of obedience to orders and general discipline to the natural difference existing in the present organization. The company has existed in a rather indefinite state between cavalry and infantry during the past year, only recently having adopted the latter as the best course, being without horses. For this reason, the uniforms having been sent in for exchange, the company paraded in citizen clothing. The parade was in the evening, in their rented hall, used as an armory, 75 by 30 feet; two other small rooms in same building are used as storeroom. Recruited strength, 42; present at inspection, commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 29. The company has no arms, carbines having been turned in in expected exchange for rifles. It has McKeever boxes and black belts, overcoats, blouses, and caps. No practical guard instruction since encampment. One sergeant has attended a military school. Drills the past year, 40 in number; parades, 3. No penalties are imposed. No fire discipline. A descriptive book is kept. No regular target practice outside of a competition at Butte City in October, 1891. Private means of General Hoffman, quartermaster-general of the State, enable a few of them to enjoy this pleasant duty. By occupation farmers, merchants, and clerks; two-thirds in town of Bozeman, one-third in country.

The usual difficulty exists, as with most of the companies, of getting together as often as desirable for drill and instruction. No drilling or exercises of any kind attended the inspection for the reasons above given. A general interest was apparent in the direction of keeping up a good company, and I have no doubt it can be made so. No full rating can be attempted, although the personnel appeared first-class and discipline of a comparative good state.

ORGANIZATION.

Under the military code, the National Guard of Montana consists of not more than ten companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, four guns with certain enumerated officers, general staff, field and staff and line, the governor having discretion to increase. * * * In reality the peace establishment has at present 11 general staff officers, 7 field and staff, 32 line officers, and 535 men. The organizations are 9 companies of infantry, 1 troop of dismounted cavalry, and 1 dismounted battery of four 3-inch rifled guns.

A new proposed law reduces the general staff to 6, and the line to 6 companies of infantry and 3 troops of cavalry.

Recommendation.

Whatever force may be determined upon, it is recommended that 4 companies be considered the battalion unit, to accord with sections 1379, 1380 of the proposed new military code of Montana, and the conclusion of our ablest tacticians, with a major in command of each such unit, responsible under the colonel for its efficiency. The consensus of opinion and almost all other reasoning is in this direction.

### APPROPRIATIONS.

Of the $400,000 appropriated by Congress annually for National Guards, Montana receives as its allotment $2,764.29. The State appropriates $10,000 from its treasury, chiefly in $500 allotments, to companies for armory rent, etc.

Recommendation. That steps be taken through Congressional representation to increase the appropriation to National Guards to $1,000,000. Sixty-five million people should find this an economical expenditure for preparation.

### PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND EXPENSES.

Pay to the amount of $3 per diem and rations to officers and men alike is the present law, when called into service by the governor on the request of county officers to suppress riot and enforce civil law, to be paid from the county treasury. When called into service by the governor to repel invasion or suppress riot or insurrection, the same payment is made from the State treasury. The same pay and allowances are made during encampments.

An allowance of $500 per annum is made to each company for armory rent and other appropriate use not prohibited by law. Bands receive $250 for same purpose. The adjutant-general receives $500 per annum, the ordnance officer $300. The duties of the general staff are in reality chiefly performed by the adjutant-general, inspector-general, and ordnance officer. Pay, subsistence and transportation are also allowed officers and men on court-martial service, but there has been no such expense. Actual expenses are allowed for horses used on State parades and when called into active service. For clerk hire at each regimental or battalion headquarters, $150 per annum is authorized.

Transportation to and from encampments and subsistence thereat are an item of expense paid by the State. Rifle and artillery ammunition the same, on recommendation of a military board. The cost of tactics, text-books, blank books, forms, etc., is authorized.

Recommendation. The proposed military code grades and fixes pay from $3 to $2 per diem, officers and men, in time of peace, and in time of war the same as the U. S. Army; an important saving, but which, being all taken from the men, should be devoted to prizes within different organizations for proficiency in military attainments, target practice, etc.

### DISCIPLINE.

The average rating of discipline for all the troops was between good and satisfactory; the standard of comparison should be understood as between companies of the guard and not a strict line drawn at the Army standard.

Discipline is handicapped in the national guardsman and hundreds of good reasons are at hand. His joining is optional with himself. He gets no pay except in active service, when he leaves perhaps a higher pay for a lower rate; he is excused from jury duty and head tax and that is about all. His obligation requires him to drill, parade, and obey various orders, and the law promises him an encampment one week in a year in return, a suit of clothes, arms, and equipment. Notwithstanding this disparaging balance against the guardsman, discipline can be somewhat improved. Harshness and annoyance should cut no figure. Firmness, kindness, justice, soldierly dignity, and an intelligent knowledge of duty should be the main features. If the captain is insecure in his tactical and general military ability, discipline is much affected, men lack confidence, and grow weak in obedience.

Quietness in barrack rooms and generally are good points for discipline. The salute of the soldier is his daily greeting, and not a mark of superiority outside the requirements of discipline. The Indian says "How," and means much; the citizen, "Good morning, how's your health;" the soldier salutes, and whenever on duty or in uniform it should be observed. Preliminary setting-up to make a soldierly position easy and natural has its merits, but above all in importance is the fact that instructors should be able to instruct commissioned or non-commissioned officers. Men will then follow and with increased respect.

Section 40 of the military code provides that courts-martial may be instituted conforming to those of the United States, and chapter 5 of the proposed new code does not contravene this act. It would seem pertinent to recommend that the Articles of War governing the Army, commencing at the twentieth, first embodying the general sense of section 1342, Revised Statutes, with such modifications as now obtain by operation of General Orders, 21, Adjutant-General's Office, 1891, and such further modifications as may be necessary to properly meet cases arising under State authority, be adopted by Montana in full, for the double reason that, misdemeanors being plainly set forth therein, soldiers are enabled to understand them, and it makes uniformity between United States and State forces—instruction that may be useful if troops are called together.

### PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the National Guard of Montana, both officers and men, gives the impression of possessing those sterling characteristics, physically and mentally, generally found among men reared in pure atmosphere and moral surroundings and which add to the desirable and useful qualities of the soldier. Those connected with the present organization are fully alive to the growing necessity for a guard that will excite the pride and command the respect of the people it aims to protect, who in their turn not only from the experiences of the past in Territorial days, but as well from what must be a knowledge of constantly increasing requirements, will, it is hoped, be ready to approve and support an efficient guard with more active interest than appears to have materially existed in most cases in the past. Much effort is necessary on the part of officers and men to the end that by good discipline and soldierly appearance and attainments they will be able to respond to lawful calls for aid; confidence and respect on the part of the State will be established, appropriate funds will be more cheerfully given, all things contributing to the strength and dignity of the State.

### ENCAMPMENTS.

There has been no encampment for three years. The new military post near Helena would be favorable for encampments by association with regular troops, but until that post is established companies should be taught simple things and prepared for good work.

Recommendations. To make an efficient guard all the picnic elements should be eliminated in encampments. Small bodies—companies—may be marched 5 miles out to some pleasant point, camp made, dinner cooked; marched back the same day, gaining important experience in the art of marching properly, advance and rear guards, flankers, making and breaking camp, an hour of camp guard, commencing with the ceremony of guard mount. A regular army infantry company of 50 men, with one 6-mule team and wagon, is made comfortable for ten days, entirely independent of other base; for longer periods a supply train must follow. Single days might be found when such practice marches could be made without pay, under proper spirit and encouragement. Large bodies of troops without some previous primary instruction in smaller units are expensive and comparatively fruitless of the special good result generaly expected. This expense is a deterring influence with the State authorities. The law and spirit governing small squads in preparing the soldier for company and battalion drill are equally applicable to marches and encampments, and valuable time may be saved, when large bodies are together, by preliminary preparations.

The general complaint of last year against omission of the encampment was prevalent among the companies. I was informed that one would probably be held next year. At this part of my report I invite attention to Exhibit 6, attached, showing every item necessary for a company, battery, or troop of 40 men for ten days in the field, and ask that it be published for information of the Guard. Exhibit 7, attached, shows the articles each company has on hand now, together with all surplus in store at Helena and Bozeman; by comparison, what is needed will be seen.

### ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The arms are the same as issued to the Army: Springfield rifles and carbines, caliber 45, sabers, and 3-inch rifled guns. The Guard is without proper personal equipment for service.

Recommendations. That to supply deficiency, the Mills field belt, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, knives, forks, and spoons be furnished to be used on encampment duty, at other times to be kept in armory. The weakness of individuality in this respect is often apparent when troops are called upon for outside duty.

The table given in Exhibit 6 will show what is required in full.

### UNIFORM AND CLOTHING.

As appears in my separate report on companies, the uniform, full dress and fatigue, is the same as supplied the regular Army, with the exception of one company, which has no full dress, also excepting campaign hats, shoes, and leggins.

Recommendations. That campaign hats, shoes, and leggins be supplied as part of the complete outfit for field use only. Caps are unsatisfactory in hot or stormy weather. Shoes are the strongest point in good marching. Leggins preserve the limited supply of trousers, and in dusty and muddy

marching and drilling more than replace their value in saving. Taken all together, these articles complete and make uniform the dress of the Army and National Guard. All issued should be turned into the armory after the drill or excampment is over.

### BOOKS AND RECORDS.

In general, the books and records kept are extremely limited, irregular, and not altogether uniform. Beyond the records kept by the adjutant-general and the ordnance officer, who transact the paper work at headquarters, most companies have a business-meeting book and a descriptive book. One has an order and letter book and target-record book. * * *

Recommendation.

The object of my recommendations has been to keep in view system, uniformity, and economy in expenses. Each company should keep the following permanent record books: Letters-sent book, letters-received book, company order book, descriptive book, morning-report book, to be used only in the field. Small roll books, rosters, etc., and such other memoranda as may be required by the State. Whenever a company is broken up or discontinued, all records should be sent to the adjutant-general of the State. A few dollars will buy all these books, and a permanent record maintained. A new company formed from an old one could continue on with the same books. Copies of all reports or returns made should be retained and filed with the company.

### TARGET PRACTICE.

Considerable interest has been manifested in this direction, but no uniform or systematized method adopted.

Recommendation.

That the Adjutant-General of the Army furnish sufficient copies of Blunt's Target Practice, published in memorandum of May 12, 1892, Adjutant-General's Office, to supply each company of the Guard, and that whatever firing is done conform to the method prescribed therein, and that at the end of the season the best shots, a given number from each company, assemble for competition; prizes, sharpshooter's or marksman's badges being offered by the State.

Preliminary instruction in sighting, position and aiming, and gallery practice can be conducted during the winter in accordance with the Army text-book, "Small-arms firing regulations." Reloading tools could be procured under section 29 of the State code.

### TEXT-BOOKS, SCHOOLS, RECITATIONS, AND INSTRUCTION.

It is believed that tactics (drill regulations) are generally provided for the companies; if not, sufficient should be supplied to allow copies to be taken home by officers or non-commissioned officers to look over at their leisure.

The principal text-books needed are drill regulations and the manual of guard duty and Blunt's Small-Arms Firing Regulations, and it is recommended that the armories or drill rooms be made pleasant places of meeting on other than the regular weekly drill night, where even a few members can assemble and mutually inform themselves. But if this can not be done, then the duties of the usual night should be diversified—not made for drill only. If the instructor is a good one, half an hour is long enough to drill, each evening reviewing and taking up a new movement. Devote the remainder of the time, as much as can be spared, to guard duty, simulated target practice, answers by non-commissioned officers to questions in their duties, which may have been previously given out. Diversion will help keep up interest with better results. One officer suggested that a regular officer be sent to instruct the National Guard officers, which would no doubt be beneficial, but it is questionable whether the Army has them to spare. No good could be accomplished without constant attention the entire year, going from place to place. In encampments previously arranged much good could be done in shorter time.

Should any of the officers of the guard desire to inform themselves correctly upon the subject of military law in its complex or simple application under section 40 of the military code of Montana, with a view to improved uniformity and cohesion with regular Army procedure, as has been suggested by at least one officer, Winthrop's Military Law, volumes 1 and 2, published by W. H. Morrison, law bookseller and publisher, Washington, D. C., will place him right and be found an instructive study. It is complete in all points from the framing of charges to the conclusion of proceedings and covers all cases of military law.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Where disorder and lawlessness exist, capital and its accompanying development of the resources of a State is timid in locating and investing. Prevention and speedy correction is often found in the simple methods intended to be created by militia laws, and when such bodies can be established, having at heart the best interests of the community, they should be encouraged and not altogether treated as a useless expense. Montana has enormous mining interests and a more or less migratory class of employed men who may, at times, if we learn anything by contemporaneous history, become turbulent, and, to meet any possible feeling of insecurity a reasonable observance of constitutional provisions in sustaining a National Guard would not be inappropriate. All good citizens should support these bodies, and in consideration of what must be accepted as true, that from remote time individuals have always owed a certain service to the State as a payment for security and peace in the enjoyment of good government. So, in turn, the States owe to the General Government a compensating support and service in return for the protection guaranteed and extended to each, under the law, against domestic violence and invasion.

It is manifestly wrong that States should be weak and inefficient and unfair and irregular; that some States should maintain National Guards fully able to assert their dignity, while others of like important resources and production should be indefinite or passive in their support and treatment of these patriotic bodies, falling back early and in weakness upon the General Government on the approach of disturbing elements. * * *

In conclusion, I make grateful acknowledgment to the governor and those of his staff whom it was my pleasure to meet; to Adjt. Gen. Howell, for his courtesy and willing assistance; Inspector-General Curtis and Col. Miller, ordnance officer, for their attention.

Col. Kessler, Lieut. Col. Shoemaker, Surg. Pickman, Lieut. Marsh, adjutant; the captains and subalterns of the first regiment of infantry, battery, and troop, received me with special consideration upon every occasion, calling for my thanks and expression of best wishes that the Montana National Guard may be what they are all capable of making it, unexcelled in its appointments and efficiency.

WILLIAM H. BISBEE,
*Captain, Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army,*
*Inspecting Officer.*

EXHIBIT 6.—*Statement of articles required to arm and equip for sixty days' campaign one troop cavalry, one four-gun light battery, and one company infantry, forty men each.*

| | One troop cavalry. | One battery artillery. | One company infantry. | Total in hands of troops and armory. | Required to arm all troops in State (9 companies infantry, 1 troop cavalry, and 1 battery artillery). | Still to be supplied. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overcoats | 40 | 40 | 40 | 432 | 440 | 8 |
| Blouses | 40 | 40 | 40 | 623 | 440 | ..... |
| Trousers | 40 | 40 | 40 | 817 | 440 | ..... |
| Shirts, D. B. flannel | 80 | 80 | 80 | ..... | 880 | 880 |
| Undershirts | 80 | 80 | 80 | ..... | 880 | 880 |
| Drawers | 80 | 80 | 80 | ..... | 880 | 880 |
| Stockings | 80 | 80 | 80 | ..... | 880 | 880 |
| Shoes | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | 360 | 360 |
| Boots | 40 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 80 | 80 |
| Campaign hats | 40 | 40 | 40 | ..... | 440 | 440 |
| Leggins | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | 360 | 360 |
| Blankets | 80 | 80 | 80 | 402 | 880 | 478 |
| Sabers and belts | 40 | 40 | ..... | 100 | 80 | ..... |
| Carbines, slings, and swivels | 40 | ..... | ..... | 49 | 40 | ..... |
| Rifles | ..... | ..... | 40 | 516 | 360 | ..... |
| Woven cartridge belts | 40 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 400 | 400 |
| Shell extractors | 40 | ..... | 40 | 60 | 400 | 340 |
| Screwdrivers | 40 | ..... | 40 | 60 | 400 | 340 |
| Knapsacks | ..... | 40 | 40 | ..... | 400 | 400 |
| Haversacks | ..... | 40 | 40 | ..... | 400 | 400 |
| Canteens | 40 | 40 | 40 | ..... | 880 | 880 |
| Meat cans | 40 | 40 | 40 | ..... | 880 | 880 |
| Tin cups | 40 | 40 | 40 | 27 | 880 | 853 |
| Knives, forks, and spoons | 40 | 40 | 40 | ..... | 880 | 880 |
| Trumpets | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 22 | 17 |
| Pistols and holsters | 40 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 46 | 46 |
| Three-inch rifled guns | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| Caissons | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... |

**EXHIBIT 6.**—*Statement of articles required to arm and equip for sixty days' campaign one troop cavalry, one four-gun light battery, etc.*—Continued.

| | One troop cavalry. | One battery artillery. | One company infantry. | Total in hands of troops and in armory. | Required to arm all troops in State (9 companies infantry, 1 troop cavalry, and 1 battery artillery). | Still to be supplied. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Battery wagon | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Forage, complete | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Wall tent, poles, and pins | 1 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 11 | ..... |
| Common tent, poles, and pins | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| Shelter tent (halves), poles, and pins | 40 | 40 | 40 | ..... | 440 | 440 |
| Mess pans | 12 | 12 | 12 | 237 | 132 | ..... |
| Camp kettles | 6 | 6 | 6 | 72 | 66 | ..... |
| Field oven, Buzzacott's, large | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 11 |
| Axes | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 66 | 54 |
| Pickaxes | 6 | 6 | 6 | ..... | 66 | 66 |
| Shovels | 6 | 6 | 6 | 21 | 66 | 45 |
| Dish pans | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 22 | 22 |
| Coffeemill | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 11 |
| Butcher knives | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 22 | 22 |
| Meat saw and steel | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 11 |
| Dippers | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 22 | 22 |
| Sets of fire irons | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 11 |
| Books and papers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bacon ..... pounds | 300 | 300 | 300 | (*) | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| Hard bread ..... do | 400 | 400 | 400 | (*) | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| Beans ..... do | 30 | 30 | 30 | (*) | 330 | 330 |
| Rice ..... do | 20 | 20 | 20 | (*) | 220 | 220 |
| Coffee ..... do | 40 | 40 | 40 | (*) | 440 | 440 |
| Sugar ..... do | 60 | 60 | 60 | (*) | 660 | 660 |
| Soap ..... do | 16 | 16 | 16 | (*) | 176 | 176 |
| Salt ..... do | 16 | 16 | 16 | (*) | 176 | 176 |
| Pepper ..... do | 1 | 1 | 1 | (*) | 11 | 11 |
| Vinegar ..... gallons | 4 | 4 | 4 | (*) | 44 | 44 |
| Candles ..... pounds | 6 | 6 | 6 | (*) | 66 | 66 |
| Vegetables ..... do | 400 | 400 | 400 | (*) | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| Six-mule teams | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 13 | 13 |
| Horses | 40 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 96 | 96 |
| Saddles, complete | 40 | 30 | ..... | 58 | 70 | 12 |
| Curb bridles | 40 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 96 | 96 |
| Watering bridles | 40 | 56 | ..... | 58 | 96 | 38 |
| Horse covers | 40 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 96 | 96 |
| Horse blankets | 40 | 56 | ..... | 58 | 96 | 38 |
| Saddlebags ..... pairs | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 40 |
| Sursingles | 40 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 96 | 96 |
| Nose bags | 40 | 56 | ..... | 61 | 96 | 35 |
| Link straps | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 40 |
| Side lines | 40 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 96 | 96 |
| Lariats and pins | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 40 |
| Halters | 40 | 56 | ..... | 60 | 96 | 36 |
| Spurs and straps | 40 | 30 | ..... | 57 | 70 | 13 |
| Currycombs | 40 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 96 | 96 |
| Horse brushes | 40 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 96 | 96 |
| Horseshoes | 80 | 80 | ..... | ..... | 160 | 160 |
| Horseshoe nails | 640 | 640 | ..... | ..... | 1,280 | 1,280 |
| Shoeing hammer | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Toe knife | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Shoeing rasps | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Nippers | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Clinching iron | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Picket rope | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Oats or barley ..... pounds | 4,800 | 8,160 | ..... | ..... | 12,960 | 12,960 |
| Oats for draft animals | 1,080 | 1,080 | 540 | ..... | 7,020 | 7,020 |

*Only ten days' rations and forage estimated.

EXHIBIT 7.—*List of ordnance stores, camp equipage, and clothing in possession of companies and in store, Montana National Guard, September 30, 1892.*

| | First infantry. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Company A, Great Falls. | Company B, Butte. | Company C, Helena. | Company D, Virginia City. | Company E, Dillon. | Company F, Butte. | Company G, Butte. | Company H, Bozeman. | Company K, Anaconda. | Battery A, Helena. | Troop A, Cavalry, Helena. | In hands quartermaster-general, Bozeman. | In armory, Helena. | Total. |
| Officers' swords and scabbards | | | | | | | 3 | | | 2 | | | | 5 |
| Officers' sword belts | | | | | | | 3 | | | 3 | | | | 6 |
| Officers' sword-belt plates | | | | | | | 3 | | | 3 | | | | 6 |
| Non-commissioned officers' swords and scabbards | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Non-commissioned officers' sword belts and plates | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Springfield rifles, model 1884 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 42 | 67 | 50 | 41 | | | | 91 | 516 |
| Springfield carbines | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | 49 |
| Rifle slings and swivels | 60 | | | | 45 | | | 50 | 41 | | | | 10 | 206 |
| Headless shell extractors | 5 | | | | | | | 50 | 5 | | | | | 60 |
| Screwdrivers, model 1879 | 5 | | | | | | | 50 | 5 | | | | | 60 |
| Wooden wiping rods | 10 | | 3 | | 5 | | 12 | 10 | | | 38 | | 108 | 186 |
| Carbine slings | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | 49 |
| *Jointed ramrods* | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | 49 |
| McKeever cartridge boxes | 50 | 75 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 30 | 67 | 56 | 41 | | 50 | | 74 | 573 |
| Waist belts | 50 | 68 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 30 | 67 | 56 | 41 | | 7 | | 68 | 517 |
| Waist-belt plates | 50 | 66 | 40 | | 45 | 30 | 67 | | 41 | | | | 68 | 407 |
| Bayonets | 50 | 50 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 66 | | | | | | 91 | 420 |
| Bayonet scabbards, metal | 50 | 50 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 30 | 67 | 50 | 41 | | | | 81 | 499 |
| Artillery sabers | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 50 | | | 100 |
| Artillery saber-belts | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 45 | | | 95 |
| Artillery saber-belt plates | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 52 | | | 102 |
| Cavalry bridles | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 42 | | 4 | 58 |
| Cavalry halters and straps | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 44 | | 4 | 60 |
| Cavalry saddles | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 42 | | 4 | 58 |
| Cavalry saddle blankets | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 40 | | 4 | 54 |
| Cavalry spurs and straps | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 45 | | | 57 |
| Nose bags | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 45 | | 4 | 61 |
| Arm chests | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Springfield rifle ball cartridges | 2,700 | | 220 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | | 3,000 | | | 2,700 | | | 13,680 |
| Rounds of artillery ammunition, 3-inch shell | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 100 |
| Sets of artillery harness, wheel | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | 8 |
| Sets of artillery harness, lead | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | 8 |
| Pieces of field artillery and carriages | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | 4 |
| Caissons, field artillery | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | 4 |
| Limbers, field artillery | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | 4 |
| Flags and halliards | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Artillery blankets | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | 4 |
| Pendulum hausse | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | 12 |
| Cross cannon | | | | | | | | | | 68 | | 35 | | 103 |
| Cap numbers | | | | | 50 | | | 50 | | | | 635 | | 735 |
| Cross sabers | | | | | | | | | | | | 117 | | 117 |
| Dark blue cloth, yards | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | | 21 |
| Helmets, complete | 62 | 65 | 40 | 45 | 37 | 30 | 67 | | 41 | | | | 21 | 408 |
| Forage caps | 62 | 65 | 40 | 57 | 60 | 30 | 67 | 50 | | 65 | 69 | | 108 | 673 |
| Overcoats | | 50 | 40 | 45 | 36 | 30 | 40 | | 35 | 45 | 42 | | 69 | 432 |
| Uniform dress coats | 50 | 62 | 40 | 59 | 47 | 30 | 67 | | 41 | | | | 35 | 431 |
| Blouses | 62 | 62 | 40 | 55 | 60 | 30 | 67 | 50 | | 67 | 54 | | 76 | 623 |
| Trousers, pairs | 46 | 75 | 40 | 57 | 63 | 30 | 67 | 50 | 41 | 68 | 71 | | 209 | 817 |
| Trousers, stripes, pairs | 12 | 9½ | 9 | 8 | 9 | | 6 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 16 | | 109 | 214½ |
| Chevrons cloth, pairs | 12 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 27 | | | 9 | 10 | 26 | 15 | | 198 | 360 |
| Blankets, woolen | | 50 | | 50 | 20 | 12 | 6 | | | 47 | 42 | 117 | 58 | 402 |

EXHIBIT 7.—*List of ordnance stores, camp equipage, and clothing in possession of companies and in store, etc.*—Continued.

| | First infantry. | | | | | | | | | Battery A, Helena. | Troop A, Cavalry, Helena. | In hands quartermaster-general, Bozeman. | In armory, Helena. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Company A, Great Falls. | Company B, Butte. | Company C, Helena. | Company D, Virginia City. | Company E, Dillon. | Company F, Butte. | Company G, Butte. | Company H, Bozeman. | Company K, Anaconda. | | | | | |
| Cross rifles, cap | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | 100 | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 339 | 529 |
| Letters, brass, cap | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | 100 | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | 68 | ..... | ..... | 621 | 879 |
| Camp kettles | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 61 | 4 | 72 |
| Mess pans, mixed fry, etc. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 214 | 6 | 237 |
| Axes | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5 | 4 | 12 |
| Stoves, large, headquarters | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 8 | ..... | 10 |
| Hatchets | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 5 |
| Hatchet helves | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | ..... | 6 |
| Brooms | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | ..... | 32 |
| Chairs, camp | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | 60 |
| Shovels, short handles | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5 | 14 | 21 |
| Bed sacks | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130 | ..... | 130 |
| Tent flies | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 57 | 38 | 105 |
| Drums, complete | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 7 |
| Trumpets | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Trumpet cords and tassels | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 8 |
| Fifes | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Tents, complete | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Tents, hospital, complete, poles and pins | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| Tents, wall, complete, poles and pins | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 5 | 26 |
| Guidons | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Wash basins | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 | ..... | 95 |
| Tent pins | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,112 | ..... | 1,112 |
| Buckets, iron and tin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 62 | ..... | 68 |
| Lanterns | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 9 | ..... | 13 |
| Candlesticks | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 34 | ..... | 44 |
| Tin cups | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | 27 |

## NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY:

SIR:

* * * * * * *

The details ordered for duty at the camp are shown in General Orders 18, 22, and 24, 1892, and in addition, a detail of four companies from the Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Regiments, each made up of volunteers from its own regiment. Each of these companies had four officers, and consisted largely of non-commissioned officers doing duty as privates. * * *

### INSTRUCTION DURING THE ENCAMPMENT.

All instruction was under the charge of Col. Frederick Phisterer, assistant adjutant-general, chief of staff, who had prepared a programme for battalion drills in close order, in which the movements are arranged in such order that the formation at the close of each admits of the performance of the one next following. Each battalion commander was furnished with a copy of the programme, with instructions to follow it, but during the drill he was permitted to repeat a movement not well executed the first time. This programme included all the movements in the school of the battalion and was divided into three parts for drills on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. * * *

At the officers' school on Sunday the part of the drill programme for Monday was explained by Col. Phisterer, after which came an informal discussion of the subjects

named, and, when time permitted, of other subjects in Drill Regulations. The United States officers present gave such explanations as were asked of them.

The school for non-commissioned officers on Sunday was for the purpose of instructing them in their duties in extended order, and proceeded as follows:

A sergeant was called upon to execute the signals prescribed on page 7, Infantry Drill Regulations, and attention was called to the mistakes most commonly made in using them. The sergeant was next required to form a squad of corporals and execute the various movements in squad-leading, using signals alone, marching the squad, closed and deployed, and giving the commands for firing volleys. Next, another sergeant was called upon to exercise another squad in like manner; then the two squads were combined as a section and the chief of section was required to exercise the section on the same principles.

The non-commissioned officers were also given instruction in their duties as guides and file-closers, and called upon for such questions on Drill Regulations as they might see fit to ask.

At the schools on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the programmes were explained as on Sunday, and the mistakes made at the drills since the last school were discussed.

The drills of the first week had developed the fact that it was with great difficulty that officers and noncommissioned officers could be made to give the proper commands for firing volleys, always choosing, if left without rigid instructions, to give firing at will, as the commands were more easily remembered; hence instructions were given that at the squad and section drills no commands for firing should be given except for volleys.

Programmes giving in detail the movements to be executed at all drills in extended order were prepared after the second week, those for the squad, section, and platoon simply naming the movements to be executed, those for the company and battalion each representing an advance from the point where the enemy's fire compels the battle formation up to the assault on the enemy's position, and supplying the instructions that would have to be given by the captain or major under the circumstances.

In the programmes for company and battalion the division into stages was made necessary by the limited size of the drill ground, each stage corresponding to the portion of the advance that could be executed while once passing from the starting point to the farther edge of the ground, the next succeeding stage being another advance over the same ground, but representing a continuation of the preceding stage. At the close of each stage the command, without changing its formation, moved back to the starting point.

In the programme for the company the distance from the firing line to the support was actually but 25 or 30 yards, representing ten times that distance, and the distances passed over in the successive changes of formation—form for attack, line of sections, line of squads, and line of skirmishers—was only such as was required to complete each formation. The successive firings and reënforcements were arranged with a view to teaching by frequent repetition, first, that the commands for firing should always cause the line to halt and load, and, second, that the line should usually advance on receiving reënforcement from the support, not giving the support an opportunity to halt on the line.

The firings in the second stage were on this plan: First, two volleys by platoon; then, after a pause, another volley, immediately after which, and under cover of the smoke, a squad from the support should arrive, and the whole line rush forward. The number of volleys and the time and size of the reënforcement were always made the same, for the sake of simplifying the instructions to be given by the captain, and the kinds of volleys to be fired were made such as to give chiefs of platoons, sections, and squads practice in giving commands. Scouts were not used, for the reason that their movements on the level drill ground would not instruct to any profitable degree.

The third stage of the advance of the company was intended to illustrate what follows when the action has advanced to the point where it is difficult or impossible to cause the whole line to advance, when the advance by subdivisions, as platoons or sections, becomes necessary. The advance by rushes was limited to platoons for the sake of teaching officers, as thoroughly as time permitted, the proper control of the men, there being too little time to instruct chiefs of sections in the rush by sections, and the officers needing the instruction quite as much as the non-commissioned officers.

The programme for the battalion in extended order was made on the same plan as that of the company, and illustrates the bringing forward the reserve as supports and the final use of the reserve during the assault.

It had been shown by the work of the first week that the principles of the extended order could not be taught, nor even fairly illustrated, without, by some such means as a programme, drawing attention to one definite way of making a combination of

movements that could be made in an advance, and the use of the level drill ground was necessary in order that the execution of the details of the movements might be seen.

For the purposes intended, namely, to drill the company or battallion in the essential details of an advance and to illustrate as well as time and space permitted the way to combine them, these programmes proved to be successful to a marked degree, but they do not give such an application of the principles involved as could be taught in further instruction on varied ground of such size as to allow one continuous advance upon a position selected. The size of the ground owned by the State affords barely room for the proper exercise of three battalions in close-order drilling at one time, and for extended order there is not enough room for one battalion, without resorting to some such division into "stages" as in the programmes used; the ground adjoining the old target range would be a valuable addition to that now owned by the State. During the final week of camp the battalion was placed u nder the instrution of Col. Bates. The number of close-order drills was reduced to two, and extended-order drills increased to eight; this was made possible by the better company instruction of the troops in camp.

Instruction was given in the extended order according to the same programmes as before, and, in addition, one drill in battalion extended order, illustrating, as well as limited space permitted, the use of varied ground in the attack, with the enemy "outlined," both the attack and defense using blank cartridges.

The lessons in fire discipline given in previous drills and the excellent discipline of the command made the control and regulation of the firing in the defense almost mechanical, and advantage was taken of this to illustrate by the fire of individuals or portions of the line the principles laid down under the headings "Use of cover," and "Fire discipline;" the lesson seemed to be well understood. The method of instruction at drills adopted during and after the second week was as follows:

At the battalion drills in close order an instructor accompanied each battalion commander; these instructors were, Col. Phisterer, A. A. G., Maj. Staepole, Tenth Battalion, and Lieut. Hardin, Seventh U. S. Infantry; when there was a fourth battalion I accompanied the battalion commander; at other times I went with the same battalion as Col. Phisterer, attending to the work of the companies, correcting on the spot any error that I observed. The work of all instructors was under the constant supervision of Col. Bates.

The instructor who accompanied the battalion commander assisted him in carrying out the programme by giving him the name of the movement to be executed, telling him what commands to give and correcting his explanation of the movements when necessary; during the execution of movements the instructor corrected on the spot such errors as were observed, or called the attention of the battalion commander to them if he did not himself observe and correct them.

At the battalion drills in extended order the instructors usually went with the captains whose companies were in the fighting line, correcting such errors as they observed. At all other drills the instructors went from one company to another giving instruction and correc ting errors.

The drills showed plainly that the services of at least one instructor were neeessary with each battalion, even if the battalion commander were well instructed, and it seems natural that this work should be most acceptably performed by State officers.

It was evident at the first drills each week that the work done by the United States officers was not of the sort that had been expected by those at drill, and a certain amount of caution and reserve were necessary, allowing many errors to pass uncorrected until a better acquaintance made it apparent to them that we were there to assist rather than to criticise.

The successful results of the work of Col. Phisterer and Maj. Staepole are evidence of the value of such instructors. Such services as theirs can not easily be procured; their value depends upon accuracy of information, and this is not to be acquired without devoting more time than most business men are willing, if able, to give the subject.

Troops of the State are in camp for only one week in two years, and a large and valuable part of the force can not at other times be assembled for anything beyond company drill; besides this, frequent changes occur in the different organizations. These considerations make it apparent that it is expecting too much that one man can give efficient instruction to more than one battalion, even assuming that the instruction in squad and company drill is excellent, and this is not, unfortunately, the rule. Battalion commanders must have instruction as well as practice. It is to be expected that they will make mistakes, and their mistakes must not be passed over uncorrected.

*Instruction of guards.*—Capt. N. B. Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment, and Capt. A. L. Judson, Tenth Battalion, had charge of this part of the instruction, and the results of their work were that guard mounting and guard duty were performed with

such order and regularity as to convey the impression that they were performed by regular troops, having now and then a recruit on post. The end of each day's tour of guard found the men fairly well assured in the performance of their duties. Great credit is due these officers for the efficiency and accuracy of their instruction. The work could not have been performed by less than two officers, nor by officers not thoroughly familiar with the duties and capable of imparting instruction in a manner to cause it to be remembered, for it is rarely found that officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard can give much assistance in this respect.

*Instruction other than infantry.*—Cavalry: Troop A, Capt. Charles F. Roe, commanding, was the only organization that marched to and from camp. This troop is a body of young athletes that can be made to accomplish anything reasonable. Their drills as a troop and squadron showed that officers and non-commissioned officers had a good understanding of their duties. The fact that most of the horses were without training in ranks makes the excellent work done by the troops seem surprising. Artillery: The detachments of artillery were drilled in the manual and mechanical maneuvers of the 12-pounder Napoleon. A detachment of one sergeant, two corporals, and ten privates of the Second Battery were instructed at Battery Hill in the manual of the 10-inch smoothbore (three drills), and two gun detachments consisting of volunteers from the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments (one drill). The proficiency attained at the 10-inch was highly satisfactory, considering the limited time that could be devoted to it. The work was entirely voluntary and was performed during excessively warm weather, that of the detachments of the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments being on a day when they also attended three infantry drills. The detachments of artillery fired the morning and evening gun and the salutes on July 4, 14, 21, and 23, all of which were rendered in fine style.

* * * * * * *

Instruction in signaling was given under the direction of Capt. Gallup during the last three weeks of the encampment, including day and night work, with flag heliograph, torch, and flash light. In one case two stations that were 6 miles apart kept up continuous communication for twenty-four hours.

Capt. Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment, assisted Capt. Gallup in this instruction, and before Capt. Gallup's arrival gave instruction to men in camp who had been detailed for the purpose.

*Hospital attendance, etc.*—The camp was provided with two hospital tents and a dispensary. The medical service was as prescribed in paragraph 4, General Order No. 19, 1892. The number of sick averaged daily one-half of 1 per cent of the command; the majority of cases were the results of indiscretions in diet combined with the effect of hot weather. Instructions for medical officers in examination of recruits are contained in General Order 24, 1891. Rules for making details for company bearers and their instruction are presented in General Order 23, 1891. Instruction in stretcher drill and prompt aid to the injured was given during the camp, and the stretchers were in attendance at drills; they were several times made use of to carry off to the hospital men overcome by the heat.

*Ceremonies during camp.*—Besides the ceremonies prescribed in General Order No. 20, 1892, the following took place: On July 14 Governor Flower visited camp and was given the salute of nineteen guns prescribed in the State regulations, the troops parading as prescribed in General Order 20, after which the command was reviewed by the governor.

The *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, *Dolphin*, and *New Hampshire*, the latter with the First Battalion New York Naval Reserve Artillery on board, anchored in Peekskill Bay during the forenoon of July 21. The *Dolphin* left early on the morning of the 22d, and the *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, and *New Hampshire* on the 23d.

On July 21 the governor visited camp and was there called upon by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and later by Admiral Walker, U. S. Navy; each on his arrival was given the prescribed salute.

On July 22 the governor, accompanied by his staff, returned the call of the Admiral, visiting the *Chicago* and *New Hampshire*. The battalions of marines and blue jackets from the *Chicago* and *Atlanta*, and the Naval Reserve from the *New Hampshire*, were landed, and with the command in camp were reviewed by the governor. During the review the brigade was commanded by Col. Bates, at General Porter's request, Lieut. Hardin acting as adjutant-general. Parade was omitted on the 22d. Not much opportunity was given to observe the Naval Reserve, but the fine physique and alert appearance of the men would attract attention anywhere, and they appeared to be under excellent discipline.

*Target practice.*—No time was given during camp to target practice, and it is not seen how anything could be gained by so doing. The time was all needed for instruction in drill regulations and guard duty, while the practice on home ranges in different parts of the State has resulted in the year ending November 4, 1891, in

qualifying 322 sharpshooters and 5,256 marksmen under the regulations for the State. General Order 15 and 17, 1892, publish regulations governing target practice.

*Inspections.*—There were no formal inspections of troops during the camp. Clothing, equipments, etc., were inspected by company commanders at formations for parade and by the officers of the guard at guard mounting, besides which the inspector-general, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, and his assistant, Maj. Williams, were on hand at all formations under arms, and very few things that should be corrected escaped their notice.

The camp was inspected by Gen. McGrath or Maj. Williams, daily, in the most thorough manner.

There seemed to be but one fault in the policing of camp: a considerable quantity of gravel that belonged in the company streets was swept up and carried off daily, the distinction between earth and dirt not being carefully made; otherwise it was simply perfect: the camp was a model of neatness.

Inspections during the year have been made by Brig. Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, inspector-general, and Col. Wm. J. Harding, assistant inspector-general. Copies of the form used and extracts from his reports were kindly furnished me by Gen. McGrath.

### ACTIVE SERVICE DURING THE YEAR.

During the year but one occasion occurred for calling out troops of the State; this was on account of threatened troubles from strikers at Tonawanda, about the middle of June.

I am informed that, in the case of the Forty-second Separate Company (Niagara Falls), notice was received at 5 p. m. to be ready to take the train at 5:30 the next morning; at 5 a. m. all were present at the armory as ordered.

This is mentioned as an example of the kind of promptness that is confidently expected of the National Guard of New York, and particularly of the separate companies.

### INSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR.

There was such a decided lack of thorough instruction in the squad and company drills in many of the companies that it should not pass unnoticed; probably much of this was due to the recent adoption of the drill regulations and will doubtless be overcome, now that a better appreciation of the importance of the duties of non-commissioned officers is established, but there is also a need of better theoretical instruction on the part of officers; this deficiency will certainly be made up if the same interest that was shown in the discussions that were constant during camp continues.

Non-commissioned officers should be more generally supplied with copies of drill regulations and thus encouraged in their desire to understand them.

*Military courtesy.*—General Order 6, 1891, covers this subject in detail; the observance of it was insisted upon throughout camp. Enlisted men habitually saluted officers, but there were failures and awkwardness in observing the requirements of the order, although it was perfectly evident that no disrespect was ever intended. A more thorough acquaintance with the order and its habitual observance in armories will leave very little chance for improvement in this respect. It seems not out of place to mention here a question on this subject that was asked at camp. It was: If an officer of the National Guard, wearing his uniform, should visit West Point, whether cadets and enlisted men would salute him; in other words, whether his uniform would be recognized as that of New York State and entitle him to the same courtesy that his men were required to show to all United States officers? It can certainly be said that such courtesy would always be properly appreciated and there would be no failure to return it.

The earnestness of officers and men in acquainting themselves with the requirements of the drill regulations made the task of instructing them particularly interesting. Numbers of questions on the subject were asked daily, but, as a rule, they indicated careful study and a desire to arrive at the most sensible way to apply the text; questions of the "hair-splitting sort" were exceptional. Schools for officers and enlisted men and drills not named in the programme were frequent, and discussions of the subject were almost constant.

I am much indebted to Gen. Porter and many officers and men of his command for the courtesy and kindness shown me as an officer of the regular service, and I wish to record as a part of my report my thanks to them for a most pleasant and interesting visit.

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. FRENCH, JR.,
*First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.*

## NATIONAL GUARD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *August 15, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with paragraph 9, Special Orders 143, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, June 18, 1892, and with letter from the governor of North Carolina, I reported about noon July 21, 1892, to Adjutant-General James D. Glenn, who had general supervision of the North Carolina encampments near Wrightsville, N. C. The first and second regiments had been ordered to the encampment which was to be opened on July 21. The encampment was formally opened about 3 o'clock, p. m., July 21, but it was 9 p. m. before all the companies had arrived on the ground and quartered themselves in the tents which had been pitched by laborers under direction of the officers of the quartermaster's department and Lieut. W. E. Shipp, U. S. Army.

The grounds, with some improvements, would be well suited for an encampment. * * * Each colonel was in command of the camp of his regiment. * * *

Gen. Glenn assigned me to duty with the first regiment as instructor in drills, ceremonies, and guard duty; also as instructor of a detachment of the naval reserve and in charge of a detachment of artillery troops from Fort Monroe.

I then reported to Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones, U. S. Army, for his instructions, and to Lieut. Col. D. N. Bogart, commanding the First Regiment. I found that the regiment consisted of 2 battalions of 3 companies each, aggregating 224 men; that each battalion was commanded by a major, and that all instruction was directly under the supervision of the majors. I conferred with the majors, and the following was the system of instruction adopted: Company drills, each captain was to be notified in advance the nature of the drill, and any mistakes noticed by the majors or me were to be corrected on the spot, and all of us were to be on the ground during all drills. Battalion drills, the movements were to be selected and thoroughly discussed before the drills, and any errors made at drill by the majors were to be corrected by me at once, and any other errors by the majors or me. Parades, guard-mounting, and guard duty same as above. This system proved most satisfactory.

I called upon Col. W. C. Jones, commanding the Second Regiment, which consisted of seven companies divided into two battalions, aggregating 306 men. I found that practically the same system of instruction with Lieut. W. E. Shipp, U. S. Army, as instructor, had been adopted by the Second Regiment.

The only work on the 21st was the arrangement of schedules and details for the following day and a guard-mounting by the Second Regiment. These schedules were somewhat modified and those finally adopted were as given below:

*First Regiment.*—Reveille, 5:30; drill, 6; recall, 7; breakfast call, 7 a. m.; guard-mounting, 7:45, and dinner call, 1; drill, 5; recall, 6; dress parade, 6:30; retreat, 7; supper, 7:15; tattoo, 10, and taps, 11 p. m.

*Second Regiment.*—Reveille, 5:30; fatigue, 5:40; sick call, 6; breakfast, 6:30; drill, 7:25; recall, 8:40, and guard-mounting, 9:10 a. m.; first sergeant's call, 12 m.; dinner call, 12:30; drill, 5; recall, 6; dress parade, 6:30; retreat, 7; supper, 7:15; tattoo, 10, and taps, 10:30 p. m.

Work was begun in earnest on the morning of the 22d of July, and by night of that day conversation and observation had developed the following facts: (1) That the North Carolina State guard consisted of thirty-four companies. * * * (2) That the members of the guard receive no pay and no rations from the State and pay for the making of their uniforms. (3) That thirty-one of the companies had been ordered into camp. (4) That the personnel of the commands was excellent and the men well set up. (5) That the officers, as a rule, were not so well instructed as they should have been to have efficient commands. (6) That the non-commissioned officers had very little idea as to their duties. (7) That the discipline was fair. (8) That military courtesy was wofully neglected. (9) That all were very enthusiastic about their work and had come to camp not for play, but for business, a most important consideration, and with it the battle is half won.

The drills were company and battalion, close order, and squad and company, extended order, with most attention given to extended order. At the beginning the companies drilled fairly well at close-order drill, but only a few understood extended order. The progress made in the drills was perfectly remarkable and when compared with that made by the U. S. soldiers the comparison is in favor of the National Guard. At the end of camp the company and battalion close-order drills were good; the extended order very good.

The parades were battalion and regimental. The first ones were fair, the last very good. The officers and men were very deficient in guard duty, and while good progress was made there is stil great room for improvement. At the request of the commanding officer of the detachment of the naval reserve, I drilled it daily, from 5:30 to 6 a. m., at the 10-inch Rodman guns. At the end of three drills the detachment

could handle these guns quite as well as the average artillery detachment. The detachment deserves special mention for its fine work. The detachment of artillery assisted in firing salutes, instructing the naval reserve, and in raising and lowering the flags. It was an efficient and well-behaved detachment.

Nothing in minor tactics could be attempted, but the propects for next year are good.

Transportation. All the companies of the State guard are required to be situated on a railroad or a boat line and near a telegraph office; there are no laws giving the Guard authorities any hold on the railroads.

Facilities and Methods of Instruction. None of the armories can be used for field movements, but there is always at hand a suitable drill ground. Some of the companies have target ranges. Most of the home instruction has been confined to company movements in close order.

Order. The orderly bearing of the troops at all times was specially noticeable. It was simply perfect. No drinking and no boisterous conduct of any kind came under my notice during the whole time.

The Young Men's Christian Association deserves the best thanks of the State for its representatives at the encampment. I am sure that nothing added more to the comfort and convenience of the troops than its tent.

### THE SECOND ENCAMPMENT.

The encampment of the Third and Fourth Regiments was formally opened at noon on August 4, 1892.

The Third Regiment occupied the camp previously occupied by the First; the Fourth that by the Second. What has been said of the first encampment applies equally to the second, with the following exceptions: (1) While the order was very good, it was not equal to that of the first encampment. (2) Toward the end the interest seemed to decrease very much, the formations were much delayed, and the number present at drill was far smaller than it should have been. (3) The Fourth Regiment did not comply with the paragraph of General Orders No. 11, Adjutant-General's Office, current series 1892, relating to extended order drill. At the request of company and battalion commanders, I took command on several occasions.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

To remedy the defects noted and to increase the efficiency of the State Guard, I submit the following recommendations:

(1) That every effort be made to impress upon the State legislature the necessity of providing rations and pay for its troops, and of relieving them from paying anything for their uniforms and equipments.

(2) That the field officers practice at home the battalion and regimental movements, using buttons or some such representatives of the files, giving all the necessary commands and explanations and moving the files accordingly.

(3) That the attention of company commanders be called to the fact that each and every one should strive to have his company proficient in company drill when he arrives in camp, so that battalion and regimental maneuvers may then be held all the time; to this end, in addition to the regular drills, there should be theoretical instruction of the officers and non-commissioned officers as often as possible in company and battalion movements on the same line as indicated above for field officers. It would also be well to open the regular drill with a guard-mounting or formation for dress parade.

(4) That the company commanders, as often as possible, have drills on varied ground, practice their companies as advance and rear guards, and give some instruction in out-post duty.

(5) That the officers habitually salute each other, and impress upon the men that under no circumstances should they pass an officer without saluting; the manner in which a command salutes is usually a good indication of its discipline.

(6) That plans for some field maneuvers be carefully prepared at headquarters, that copies of the plan be sent to each field officer and company commander, and that a portion of the next encampment be devoted to their execution.

I heartily congratulate all concerned on the success of the encampment and a few more conducted on the same lines, should give to North Carolina as efficient a State Guard as can be found in the United States.

I could not have been received with more cordiality, and I sincerely thank all the members of the State Guard, especially the officers of the general staff, the First and Third regiments for their uniform courtesy and kindness.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHMOND P. DAVIS,
*Second Lieut., Second Art'y, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.*

## NATIONAL GUARD OF NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., *November 7, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the North Dakota National Guard, made by me from October 17, 1892, to November 1, 1892. Under paragraph 3, Special Order 158, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 7, 1892, I was to report to the governor of North Dakota for duty at the annual encampment of the North Dakota National Guard. I so reported. In August it was decided by the State officials that an encampment could not, for financial reasons, be held this year, and under date of September 7, 1892, the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, directed me to report in person to the governor of North Dakota for the purpose of visiting the several companies of the North Dakota National Guard under such instructions as I might receive from him.

The objects sought by this inspection were to ascertain the condition and needs of each organization, to give instruction as to proper methods by illustration and otherwise, and to ascertain the causes of the falling off of interest throughout the guard and to encourage and stimulate a renewal of that interest. These objects were in a measure attained.

A statement of the condition of militia matters in this State for some years past may be of value in showing the causes that produced existing results. At the time of the division of the Territory of Dakota into two States, the militia and its belongings were likewise divided. This division left the militia of North Dakota illy equipped, and as the first State legislature failed to provide for its support farther than appropriating for armory rents, and further, as the then administration did but little to foster its militia, there was a gradual loss of interest and numbers. The advent of the present administration followed by an appropriation and the appointment of officers, who were heartily in earnest in an effort to build up a compact and efficient organization resulted in renewed interest that gave a very respectable showing at the encampment last year and promised well. From the spring of 1891 to that of 1892 Adjt. Gen. William A. Bentley was prevented through sickness from performing his duties, and the chaotic condition in which he found his office on entering upon his duties, followed by said illness, made it practically impossible for any one performing his duties to hold the militia department up to a proper state of efficiency. To this must be added the fact that most companies on their return from camp discontinued frequent and regular drills, which was also followed by a change of tactics.

All this occurring during two seasons of unexampled material prosperity, which rendered it difficult for a majority of officers and men to devote much time to militia matters, left the Guard in a somewhat disorganized condition. During the past four or five months the adjutant-general has made a splendid and successful effort to place his department on a proper footing, and for the future, during his encumbency, constant and steady improvement can be confidently expected. The failure to provide arms, accouterments, equipments, and clothing that every company is in need of, together with the inability to have an encampment this year, added to the foregoing, has been discouraging in the extreme, and in view of all these facts the existing rather inefficient state of the North Dakota National Guard is not surprising. It is more surprising that it exists in anything but name.

Ordnance, ordnance stores, and quartermasters' stores to the value of about $4,000 have recently been received from the War Department and will be distributed to the companies at once. In addition uniforms in numbers sufficient to clothe each company fully will be provided before July next, and if possible by that date the Guard will be fully equipped.

Future encampments depend wholly upon the legislature, and it is hoped that the necessary funds will be appropriated. In any event, however, it is proposed to fully uniform, arm, and equip the Guard at the earliest practicable date.

The inspection of the various companies was made on the dates named in the order. The eight infantry companies that comprise the First Infantry Regiment, North Dakota National Guards, are located as follows, to which is appended the total membership of each company and the number present at this inspection:

| | Membership. | Present. |
|---|---|---|
| A, at Bismarck | 37 | 11 |
| B, at Fargo | 43 | 34 |
| C, at Grafton | 43 | 23 |
| D, at Langdon | 38 | 15 |
| E, at Devils Lake | 44 | 21 |
| F, at Grand Forks | 39 | 20 |
| G, at Valley City | 31 | 22 |
| H, at Jamestown | 40 | 20 |

Company K was mustered out in August last.

These companies are all managed on the plan of a business organization, having an income of the armory rent and clothing allowance from the State, together with such other funds as are received from subscriptions and entertainments. The expenses of armory rent, fuel, lights, and, as a rule, clothing, are paid for from this fund. Minute books of business meetings and an account of funds is usually kept, but there is a total absence of anything like a record to show descriptive lists or drills, and in fact military matters are not recorded in such shape as to be valuable or of easy access. The responsibility for property is not appreciated, and many companies had no lists of the same. Much property has disappeared because of the lack of system in accounting for it. Some companies had copies of last year's muster rolls, and this with various lists, answering for roll books, was the extent of the records kept by the companies. In companies A and B only had regular enlistment papers ever been made out, and in these instances for only a small number of men. As each muster (which is a part of the annual inspection) however required a renewal of the oath of allegiance there can be no question as to the obligation of the men who were present to the State.

Each company has 40 rifles and as a rule 40 bayonets. The rifles as a whole are not well cared for, yet with the exception of those at Grand Forks (new ones have been supplied since the inspection) they were fairly clean and but little rust was noticeable. These arms are kept in armories that are heated once or twice a week and the change of temperature taken in connection with the handling of the same with bare hands is the cause of the rust.

Waist belts, cartridge boxes, and bayonet scabbards were found in fair condition but in insufficient numbers. Knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens were found in excellent condition, but six companies only have them and these have but 27 sets per company.

Uniforms, when the fact that but little money has been available for their purchase is taken into account, are excellent, but the number on hand is insufficient.

The armory halls in some instances were too small, but as a rule answered well the purpose. Those at Fargo and Grafton are large, well arranged, and excellent in every way.

Schools for officers and non-commissioned officers are practically unknown, although in one or two companies recitations have been had.

The officers as a body are an excellent lot of men, and consequently their instruction is good, but there is not a tenth part the time given thereto that there should be. The men are uniformly as good material to make soldiers of as can be found anywhere, but the lack of prompt and regular attendance is the most serious obstacle to good results.

The programme laid down for the visit of Col. Miller and I was calculated to give instruction and ascertain exactly the state of each company. Many of the men were unable to attend for business reasons, as at this time of year the handling of the crops and other matters in that connection made it impossible, and at Grand Forks, Fargo, and Bismarck this was so much the case that the work at Fargo was limited to an inspection and guard mounting, and at the two other places to an inspection at night only. With the remaining five companies the programme was carried out to include squad drill, and in one instance (Valley City) to include company movements. No company had had enough instruction in the drill regulations to admit of any drill without more or less explanation of each movement.

Owing to the fact that no instruction had been given in guard duty since the last encampment, and as instruction in this duty is of prime importance, it had been my intention to mount a guard and post and relieve sentinels with each company, but this was impossible, so the time after inspection was devoted to mounting a guard, facings, etc., exercises, squad movements, and the manual of arms. The time admitted of little more than a practical illustration of the proper methods of teaching the drill regulations. From the reports made to Col. Miller, and the statements that reached my ears, I am satisfied that the good accomplished more than paid for the trip, and a revival of interest and a marked increase in efficiency will follow.

I am sorry to report that no target practice worthy the name has been had since last encampment.

The field and staff of this regiment were not included in the inspection; they, however, form a body of most excellent officers, in whose hands the regiment will in time become an excellent organization.

Col. Miller, the commander, is a man of great energy and excellent ideas on militia matters, who received his military training in the late war. The post of lieutenant-colonel is now vacant, and the major is a most excellent officer. The adjutant and quartermaster are men eminently well qualified for their positions. The non-commissioned staff are good men who need only a little training to become excellent soldiers. The band (stationed at Lisbon) consists of 21 members, fully equipped and uniformed, and it is a most excellent organization.

Battery A consists of 47 members, of whom 32 where present for the inspection. The programme in the case of the battery (stationed at Lisbon) was limited to an

inspection only, but the presence of the band and the fact that the inspection was out of doors led to the mounting of a battery guard and a regular guard, which ceremonies, after an explanation, were gone through with in quite a creditable manner. The battery is an excellent organization in spite of the fact that no drills have been had this summer and no drill regulations are as yet on hand. Capt. Hughes, the battery commander, is a most excellent officer. They are sadly lacking in equipments, but these defects will shortly be remedied. They have about forty good uniforms and their arms (sabers) are in excellent condition. The field pieces and Gatling gun are well cared for, but the expense for horse hire prevents many mounted drills. Their armory (the property of the battery) is a good one and represents several years of well-directed efforts. The people of Lisbon take much pride in the battery, and the interest among the men themselves is of the kind to warrant success.

This same lively interest was found among the members of the cavalry troops, and, being stationed in a sparsely settled section, curiously illustrates what can be done in the way of organizing militia where the need of it is felt. Many half-breed Indians from the British Possessions north and northwest of this State have settled in the Turtle Mountains and have so far successfully resisted the collection of State taxes among them. They have a quasi military organization and have on one or two occasions terrorized the settlers on that region. Those facts led to the formation of two troops of cavalry (at Bottineau and Dunseith) which last year received carbines, boxes, and belts and full dress uniforms. They will shortly receive complete equipments and mounted drills for troops and battalion will be held in the spring. They have not received the drill regulations, but the strong interest in the organizations has resulted in sufficient work with the infantry drill regulations to about place these troops on a par with the infantry companies. Troop A at Dunseith has 41 members, of whom 30 were present for inspection. Troop B at Bottineau has 35 members, of whom 23 were present for inspection. These two troops are organized into a battalion with the necessary staff, commanded by Maj. W. H. McKee, of Dunseith. Most members are farmers and can attend drills only with much inconvenience to themselves, yet in the face of these facts the organization is kept up and the attendance at drill is good.

The battalion is in good hands and a good degree of efficiency can be expected from Maj. McKee and his command.

### STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant-general's office: This department is at the present writing on an excellent footing and prepared to do its whole duty to the State Guard. The adjutant-general has the interests of the Guard at heart and will do his utmost to bring it up to a state of efficiency.

Inspector and judge-advocate-general: This office is at present vacant, the former incumbent, Col. Creel, having resigned. This resignation has not yet been accepted and of course a new appointment is yet to be made. The place should be given to a man thoroughly in touch with the adjutant-general on military matters and the duty of inspection should be performed promptly and thoroughly, as the state of the Guard depends in a measure on the manner in which these duties are executed. As the examination of all commissioned officers devolves on this office its importance can not be overestimated.

Engineers and ordnance: The care and responsibility for all ordnance and ordnance stores, the supplying of the same and the duty of securing and rendering returns thereof properly belongs to this office. This duty has so far been performed by the adjutant-general's office and the governor in person and this office can be said to have existed in name only.

Supply department: This office, owing to the sickness and death of Col. Yorkey, the last incumbent, has been practically vacant for some time past, but recently Col. Fuller and two assistants have been appointed and the former is now at work endeavoring to ascertain and perform his duties. The office is so important, supplying as it does nearly all the needs of the militia and controlling nearly all the appropriations, that a high state of efficiency only can render it equal to the demands upon it. Its chief must be prepared to provide at a moment's notice transportation of all kinds at the stations of the various companies and also to provide a full list of necessary supplies at said points on like short notice. At present its duties would of necessity devolve on the adjutant-general or governor but it is confidently hoped that the new appointees will place their departments in a forward state of preparedness in the near future.

The medical department is efficient and prepared to do its duty at all times.

In a State having no large towns or cities it is difficult to find men in sufficient number who are imbued with the military spirit with whom to form militia companies. In North Dakota the cities of Fargo and Grand Forks alone offer an inviting

field wherein it is reasonable to expect to find the numbers and the interest that will form and maintain a company, but as the State depends for its prosperity solely upon one crop, during prosperous years there is an influx of salaried men in the towns and those employed on farms from whom these companies must be recruited. In the unprosperous years merchants employ fewer men and so do the farmers, and as a consequence there is an exodus of the very men from whose ranks militiamen must be taken. The result is that year by year the personnel of the companies change and comparatively few men serve out an enlistment. The men who go rarely ask for or receive a discharge, and those who come join a company without the usual enlistment papers. The time devoted to drilling, with the possible exception of that at Fargo, is so short that it is hardly possible for the subalterns and non-commissioned officers to become efficient drillmasters, and it frequently happens that men are promoted to the grade of lieutenant and captain without having previously drilled a squad, much less a company.

The remedy for the existing condition of affairs is not hard to find, and while among a population so few in numbers as that of North Dakota it would be unreasonable to expect a large and well-drilled militia organization, yet on the other hand it is reasonable and possible to establish and maintain a well-equipped infantry regiment, cavalry battalion, and battery as at present organized in a state of efficiency, that in case of need would be a fair return to the State for its expenditure, and furnish it with a body of men who could be depended upon to comply with any demand the State might make upon them, in a manner alike creditable to the organizations and the State. In this connection a word on the subject of non-commissioned officers of all the organizations might not be amiss. These men, while in no way, except in that of experience and rank, the superiors of the privates, are a splendid lot of young fellows, whose intelligence and abilities are equal to any soldierly responsibility that may be placed upon them. They form the foundation of efficiency for the companies, and any plan adopted for placing the North Dakota National Guard on an efficient footing must provide these men with the opportunity to fit themselves for their duties and make them the responsible and well qualified section and squad commanders as well as drillmasters. To accomplish this result company officers must provide the opportunity, give the instruction, and see to it that a full complement of noncommissioned officers in each company takes every advantage of said instruction. To this end and in the hope that if carried out a desired state of efficiency may be reached, the following recommendations are submitted:

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) That each general staff officer and all the assistants be required to discover and perform their duties or give way to men who will.

(2) That all the militia property of the State be examined, listed, and receipted for by the persons having possession of it; that any shortage be examined into by a board of officers and the same adjusted; that the semiannual returns of property be required invariably and the subject completely handled and closed each six months; that any ordnance, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, and clothing that this action may show to be needed be promptly obtained from the War Department and as promptly issued, and that every article of clothing, arms, equipments, etc., that belongs to the State or for which the State is responsible to the United States be accounted or on the returns of property, and that none of it except ammunition be dropped until authorized by the inspector.

(3) That every member of the North Dakota National Guard, except the officers and men for whom enlistment papers are on file, be discharged and given a discharge certificate showing his service; these men to be immediately reënlisted and a copy of the enlistment papers filed at company and regimental headquarters and in the Adjutant-General's office.

(4) That commissions and warrants for all officers and noncommissioned officers who have none be made up and delivered to the proper persons.

(5) That a descriptive book and roll book be provided for each company, the former to show the property responsibility of each man as well as the other items naturally belonging there, and the latter for use in keeping an exact record of all the drills, parades, etc.

(6) That the monthly report of drills, etc., be invariably required from each company and an annual summary thereof exhibited at regimental headquarters during the encampment.

(7) That every effort be made by a regular and careful attention to increase the interest and thereby secure good attendance at drills.

(8) That company commanders be required to instruct their men in the school of the soldier, particularly facings and salutes, settings up, the squad marchings, and manual.

(9) That simulated guard duty be taught and frequently practiced in all companies.

(10) That a programme for target practice in each company be formulated and published annually, to be followed by competition at the encampment; that the same be aided by furnishing a few copies of the circular of May 12, 1891, and that a record be kept of the practice in each company and the same be exhibited at regimental headquarters during the encampment.

(11) That copies of guard manuals and small-arms firing regulations be provided for each company.

(12) That all officers appointed or promoted be actually examined as provided by the law.

The War Department can aid materially in the accomplishment of the foregoing by complying with requests of the executive in as liberal a manner as the regulations of the Department will admit. The allotment due the State will be exhausted before a complete equipment and uniform are obtained, but by making requisitions many days in advance of the time when the next allotment is due, it is hoped that this object can be accomplished in time for the next annual encampment if there should be one.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me by the executive, the officers and the men, of the North Dakota National Guard, and while it has been my duty to criticise much and offer many suggestions, yet the kindly spirit in which the criticism has been received and the willingness expressed to follow the suggestions has made the duty a pleasant one.

To Governor Burke and Adjut. Gen. Bentley my thanks are especially due for courtesies received, and to Col. Miller, of the First Infantry, North Dakota National Guard, who was associated with me in this work, belongs in a large measure the credit for what success may have attended our efforts.

Respectfully,

F. R. DAY,
*First Lieut., Twentieth Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF OREGON.

PORTLAND, OREGON, *August 30, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

SIR: Having reported to the governor of Oregon for duty with the National Guard of the State, I was directed to take station in Portland, Oregon, and confer with the adjutant-general of the State as to the duties required of me. The adjutant-general informed me that there would be no regular encampment of the State troops, but that the brigade commander, Gen. H. B. Compson, Oregon National Guard, would make an annual inspection of the companies composing the National Guard at their respective stations, and that it was desirable I should accompany him and report to the governor the condition of the State troops.

June 24 the following order was received:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF OREGON,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Salem, Oregon, June 24, 1892.*

Maj. James Jackson, U. S. Army, under authority of the assignment made by the War Department in connection with the National Guard of the State, will proceed, on or about the 24th of June, to Fort Klamath, and there report to Brig. Gen. H. B. Compson, brigade commander, Oregon National Guard. Upon completion of the duties assigned him by Gen. Compson he will report to these headquarters.

By order of the commander in chief.

R. W. MITCHELL,
*Adjutant-General.*

Complying with the above order, I proceeded to Fort Klamath and reported as directed. The first organization inspected was the Cavalry Troop B, stationed at Klamath Falls, but at the time of this inspection in camp at the abandoned post of Fort Klamath, using the unoccupied barracks and quarters for shelter instead of tents.

The encampment was voluntary; the expense being borne by the members of the troop, it was looked upon as much in the light of an outing as a military duty, and attendance seemed to be at the personal convenience of the members. Capt. Siemens was directed by the brigade commander to report to me for such exercises of the

troop as might be deemed expedient. I found the officers and men desirous to attain proficiency in their duties and capable of acquiring readily the movements of cavalry drill. In the movements mounted only the saber could be used, as the troop was without carbine slings. Instruction was given in the form of guard mounting, mounted, in a number of troop movements, and in the mechanism of mounting and dismounting. The men ride well, but have received very little instruction in the "school of the trooper." With sufficient practice and proper instruction they will make effective cavalrymen. The horses are provided by the members of the troop who have heretofore furnished the horse equipments also, but during and succeeding the encampment 36 saddles, bridles, and blankets were issued to the troop commander by the brigade quartermaster. The troop is without pistols, carbine slings, lariats, nose bags, canteens, saddlebags, and haversacks; equipments necessary for field service should the troop be called out in an emergency.

A list of calls and duties, about the same as those of a camp of regular troops, was established by Capt. Siemens before my arrival in camp and instruction in guard mounting and the duties of sentinels (dismounted) was given each day. At my request he had the horses brought up, tied to the picket line, and groomed, as well as they could be without currycomb and brush, each afternoon, simulating stables. The ceremonies of review and inspection (mounted) were fairly well executed, the arms and clothing were found to be in good condition, the accouterments worn out and worthless. The men are soldierly in general appearance but not well "set up" individually. The troop has been kept up under many discouragements and a lack of proper provisions for its needs, which it is hoped may be remedied in the future. In the locality where stationed horses are cheap and the young men generally good "rough riders," if properly encouraged by State aid it is believed that an efficient cavaly troop can be maintained. The captain has been a cavalry soldier in the regular Army (Second Cavalry), and is competent to give all the practical instruction necessary.

The armory at Klamath Falls is a rented building, not very well adapted to the purpose; its drill room, 40 by 60 feet, affords space enough for instruction in dismounted formations; but the armory is without "lockers" for uniforms, which are consequently in possession of the men; an objectionable practice, and one not conducive to their proper care. The arms are kept in a small company room over the drill room, and are reasonably secure against loss or injury except by fire. The organization of the troop is as follows: Captain J. W. Siemens; First Lieutenant J. C. Johnson, Second Lieutenant C. L. Parrish; 9 non-commissioned officers, and 33 privates. Of this number, Capt. Siemens, Lieut. Parrish, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 22 privates took part in the reviews, inspections, and Fourth of July ceremonies.

### FIRST REGIMENT OREGON NATIONAL GUARD.

A battalion of the First Regiment, consisting of companies A, C, E, G, H, I, and K, was inspected in their armory at Portland July 15, 1892. Col. C. F. Beebe commanded the battalion and was accompanied by the regimental staff officers. The forms of review and inspection were carefully observed and battalion maneuvers correctly executed.

Companies G and I exhibited careful instruction in the details of each formation. The turnings, at a halt and while marching, were especially well executed by Company G. Other companies performed the movements properly as to results, but without the same exactness of detail. Commands were correctly given, both as to manner and substance, the length and cadence of the step well maintained, and all movements performed with life and energy. At the detailed inspection by company, the "position of a soldier" was not correctly taken by all the men of any company and the position taken at "inspection arms" was generally faulty, showing a lack of instruction in this ceremony and of detailed instruction in the position of "port arms." Company movements were well executed and the places of non-commissioned officers and file-closers correctly taken. Some of the companies have been well drilled in bayonet exercise and all of them have had more or less practice on the gallery range in the basement of the armory, mostly with ammunition provided by the regiment. Each company has "by-laws" prescribing penalties for infraction of discipline and holds company courts of discipline to assess the fines, but difficulty is experienced in getting magistrates to enforce the sentences of the courts.

Instruction in extended order and squad-leading has been given to a few companies and is to be taken up by all the coming drill season. Company H, composed principally of high-school boys, was unarmed, but maneuvered creditably at company drill. The armory of the First Regiment is a substantial and commodious structure, occupying a block in the city and built by the county for this purpose. Its drill room, 100 by 200 feet, paved with asphalt, affords ample space for company drill, some battalion formations, and all necessary tactical instruction. Each company has an administration room, handsomely furnished and provided with lockers for the uniforms

and equipments of its members. The arms are kept in racks under charge of an armorer, who is paid to care for them, and they were found to be in excellent condition.

The discipline of the battalion is very good, and its observance of military courtesy and etiquette excellent.

All the staff departments are provided for in the regimental organization and most of them are in good working condition. No attention has been given to hospital instruction, no ambulance corps is organized, and no attempt has yet been made to instruct company stretcher-bearers in "litter drill" or in "first aid to the wounded." The gallery range is conveniently arranged and provided with targets assimilated to 200, 300, and 500 yards distance; it affords a means of effective instruction in the use of the rifle and the aiming and sighting drill at all seasons of the year. An outdoor range of 200 yards has been used to some extent for regular target practice, but the lack of ammunition has prevented this important part of a soldier's education from receiving the attention it deserves.

The colonel, his staff, and the company officers are enthusiastic soldiers and spare no effort to put the regiment in the best condition possible with the means provided them.

Two companies of the regiment are outside of Portland and were inspected separately, Company B at McMinnville, Yamhill County, 50 miles from Portland, and Company F at Oregon City, Clackamas County, 12 miles distant. The condition of instruction in these companies is considerably below that of the companies in Portland; they show the need of military association and sufficient drill room. The manual of arms and such company movements as there was space for were well executed, the proper step was taken, discipline is very fair, and observance of military courtesies satisfactory. The position of the men in ranks and at inspection arms was faulty, showing a lack of proper instruction in the school of the soldier. But little, if any, attention has been given to bayonet exercise, simulated guard mount, aiming and sighting drill, extended order, or squad leading. This instruction can be readily imparted in the armories and would be a relief from "four right," "four left" and limited company movements that can be practiced in the generally small armories rented and occupied by companies in suburban towns. The material in the companies is good, the officers are competent, well informed, and anxious to have well-instructed and efficient companies; they have had much to contend with in the failure of the State to make proper provision for the maintenance and equipment of its National Guard and an almost entire absence of regulations or any military code adapted to the needs of the State service. The new drill regulations are not well understood and considerable comment is made on their indefiniteness to officers not already familiar with tactics.

### SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON NATIONAL GUARD.

The headquarters of the Second Regiment, Oregon National Guard, is at Salem, the capital of the State, where two companies, H and B, are also stationed. Other companies are located as follows: A at Whiteaker, C at Eugene, D at Ashland, E at Hubbard, F at Albany, K at Brandon, G at Marshfield, and I at Macleay, covering the southwestern portion of the State. With the exception of A, K, G, and I, not visited (and not included in this report), these companies were inspected at their respective stations. Col. S. L. Lovell accompanied the brigade commander in the inspection of companies H, B, E, and F. It is impossible that companies so isolated should have much uniformity of instruction. In most of them the manual of arms and simpler company movements were well executed, discipline is satisfactory, and observance of military courtesy very fair.

The ceremonies of review and inspection could seldom be correctly conducted, on account of the want of room in the armories. Instruction is confined principally to the manual of arms, company movements, and dress parades in undress uniform. The school of the soldier, bayonet exercise, skirmish drill, simulated guard mount, and inspections, receive but little attention in the armories, where all could be effectively taught and ready to practice when an encampment is held. Only one company (C) has enforced discipline by the means provided in the militia laws of Oregon. The condition and effectiveness of the companies were observed to depend entirely upon the captains. Too little duty and responsibility is devolved upon other officers and upon the non-commissioned officers of companies. Company E, at Hubbard, had received the most instruction in battle formations and turned out for inspection the greatest number of men in proportion to enrolled strength (41 out of 50). Company C, at Eugene, is in the best condition so far as administration, general effectiveness, and discipline are concerned. The material in all the companies is good and only needs the molding of right hands to make it an effective soldiery.

Col. Lovell is an energetic and efficient officer with large administrative capacity. With the companies of his regiment more frequently brought under his personal supervision great improvement would take place.

### THIRD REGIMENT, OREGON NATIONAL GUARD.

The headquarters of the Third Regiment was, at the time or this inspection, located at The Dalles, Oregon.. Lieut. Col. G. T. Thompson was in command. The former colonel had resigned and his successor, Col. J. P. Lucas, not yet commissioned.

A battalion of two companies, A and C, stationed here was reviewed and inspected by the brigade commander and drilled in battalion formations by Lieut. Col. Thompson; the drill took place in the streets of the city just about dark. The space being limited, but few movements could be tried. These and the review were correctly performed. Lieut. Col. Thompson was accompanied at the review by most of the regimental staff officers. The companies were inspected separately at the armory; they are armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, model 1885, but were without accouterments, a recent fire having destroyed their former armory with most of the military property pertaining to the regiment.

The other companies of the regiment are located as follows: Company B, at Weston; D, at Hood River; E, at Fossil; F, at Baker City: H, at Condon; I, at Joseph; and K at La Grande. Company G is not organized. These companies are spread over the eastern and northern portions of the State. The same remarks and about the same classifications apply to them as to the companies of the Second Regiment. Company I, at Joseph, Wallowa County, is 52 miles from the nearest railway station (Elgin branch Union Pacific Railroad from La Grande). Company H at Condon and E at Fossil, Gilliam County, are 40 and 60 miles respectively from the Oregon railway and Navigation Company's station at Arlington. They are composed of excellent material and have energetic and capable officers, but would be somewhat difficult to mobilize in an emergency on account of their distances from railway transportation and the large areas over which their membership is scattered. Col. Lucas accompanied the brigade commander in his inspection of H and E companies; he is well informed on tactical and other military subjects and will prove a careful and efficient regimental commander. He received his commission as colonel about the close of this inspection and has removed the headquarters of the regiment from The Dallas to Condon, his place of residence.

The armories of the companies are generally small and without proper convenience for taking care of the uniforms and equipments; the largest and best arranged armory is that of Company F at Baker City; it was built for the purpose, has a drill-room 58 by 100 feet, and is provided with company administration room and lockers for the uniforms. The armament of the companies is similar to that of other infantry companies in the State, each organization having from 36 to 45 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, with waist belt, McKeever cartridge box, and steel scabbard (with exception of A and C companies, noted above). There are a few caliber .50 rifles in some of the companies, but they are no longer used. There is no ammunition on hand and no field equipment of any kind in possession of the regiment. Its tentage was burned at the fire previously mentioned.

### BATTERY A, OREGON NATIONAL GUARD.

The militia law of Oregon provides for one battery of light artillery. This battery was organized in Portland and has excellent quarters in a portion of the First Regiment armory. Its enrolled strength is 3 officers and 48 men; 2 officers and 32 men were present at the inspection July 18, 1892. Virtually the battery has but two officers; its captain was dishonorably discharged for desertion and has not been replaced; the senior first lieutenant seldom attends the drill meetings; the battery is commanded and its affairs are administered by Lieut. George H. Thing, assisted by Second Lieut. H. W. Williams. The armament consists of two 12-pounder brass pieces and two Gatling guns, and the men have the light artillery saber. Platoon drill with the 12-pounder (dismounted and in the armory drill room) was correctly executed. The men are proficient in the school of the cannoneer, so far as the manual of the piece is concerned. Mechanical maneuvers were not attempted, nor were the Gatling guns used at drill. The battery has no horses; it depends upon hiring for occasions of ceremony or actual service. Being without ammunition for the 12-pounders or Gatling guns, target practice has not been possible; practical use is confined to firing salutes. Discipline is very good and attention to military etiquette excellent.

### ENCAMPMENT OF A AND C COMPANIES.

Companies A and C and one section of Battery A went into camp at Long Beach, Washington, August 6, and remained until August 14, 1892. (Permission to hold the encampment in Washington was procured from the governor of that State.)

Capt. F. D. Kelsey commanding the battalion sent forward a pioneer party two or three days in advance of the troops, and on arriving at the place of encampment

found the tents pitched, sinks constructed, and camp cleaned up in accordance with the plans and instructions given them. The movement of the troops was made by boat from Portland to Ilwaco, 112 miles, thence by rail to Long Beach, 4 miles. Each man carried his arms, accouterments and a blanket roll, with change of clothing. The camp was pitched in an open valley between timbered ridges, about 800 yards from the ocean. It simulated a regulation camp as nearly as the location would permit. Rations were not issued; food was purchased by the caterer (an officer), cooked, and served to officers and men in separate messes, by three colored men hired for the occasion; it was plentiful and well prepared. The officers' tents were floored with rough boards, the men were provided with wool-sacks filled with dry hay, which kept them well up from the damp ground while sleeping. The list of calls and duties were as usual in camp, and provided for a guard-mount, company drill, battalion drill, and dress parade each day.

Brig. Genl. H. B. Compson visited the camp during the afternoon of August 7, on his tour of annual inspection, and was received with a salute of 11 guns, fired by the section of Battery A. The second morning in camp all available men were placed on the guard detail for the purpose of instruction in the ceremony of guard mounting as prescribed in the new drill regulations, which was repeated until it was understood and executed with tolerable accuracy. Improvement in this ceremony and that of dress parade was marked from day to day.

An instruction in minor tactics was arranged for the third day, consisting of an attack upon the camp from its left rear by a hostile party approaching stealthily through the timber on a wood road and the repulse of the attack and capture of the attacking force. The outposts observing the approach of the enemy gave warning by messenger and delayed their advance as much as possible by rapid firing. The long roll was sounded in camp, the companies fell in promptly, the battery (drawn by horses) was placed in position to command the wood road and protect the left rear, and was masked behind a clump of pine trees. The left flank of the camp rested upon a swamp and was considered unassailable; the rear was defended by rifle pits; the efforts of the defense were therefore directed to protecting the right rear and preventing a lodgment of the enemy in that direction. The defending force rapidly took up position in a grove on the right rear and concealed their line by lying down.

The pickets being driven in, the enemy appeared in sight on the wood road and formed in line for attack, when the battery opened upon them with an enfilading fire, to escape which they charged across the valley to gain cover on the right, and were met by the defending force, who, rising up, fired two volleys at short battle range, and, seeing the enemy waver, charged with the bayonet. The attacking force was driven back, and retreated in good order to the timber, under cover of which they had approached the camp, took up a sheltered position. The defending infantry formed line on the wood road, with battery on their right, and attempted to dislodge the enemy, but failing to do so, an expedition was organized to take them in reverse. This command, moving through the edge of the swamp by a blind trail, gained the rear of the enemy unobserved, and opening fire caused them to surrender. The captured troops were brought into camp. Capt. J. H. Porter commanded the attacking force. Lieut. H. C. Speer commanded the troops thrown out to meet the attack, and Sergt. Clark commanded the battery. The troops moved to the rear of the enemy were commanded by Capt. C. C. Matton. Acting camp adjutant, Lieut. Matquam, officer of the day, posted the guard to the best advantage, and had charge of the immediate defense of the camp.

The operations of the defense were under charge of the battalion commander Capt. L. O. Kelsey, who, mounted, moved rapidly from point to point directing the movement of the troops. The movements were performed with celerity, deployments fairly well executed, fire discipline (blank cartridges were used) well maintained. The conduct of the attack and defense exhibited intelligent comprehension of the instructions given and the requirements of the situation. The plans of operations were suggestions from the environment and were carried out with as near an assimilation to the condition of actual warfare as was possible under the circumstances.

This encampment was held at the expense of the officers and men present, was voluntary, and regarded as an outing. In view of this, the discipline maintained, the instructions given, and the duties performed, were exceedingly creditable; its effect can not be otherwise than beneficial from a purely military point of view. The weather was unfavorable most of the time, duty was considerably interrupted by cold mists and rainy days. The conduct of the men was generally good; there were some instances of absence without leave, some attempts to pass the sentinels without the countersign, and one case of insubordination. These were promptly punished by the officers of the camp, who exhibited much zeal and energy in caring for their commands, in enforcing discipline, and imparting correct instruction.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The militia law of Oregon authorizes thirty-three companies of troops, of from 10 to 60 men each, two of which are to be cavalry and one light battery of artillery. They are to be organized in regiments of battalions as the Military Board may direct. This Military Board has directed the organization of three regiments of infantry, to consist when fully organized of from eight to ten companies. The first and third regiments have nine companies each; the second regiment has but eight fully organized. Two troops of cavalry have been organized, but only one now exists. The troops of the State constitute one brigade. The militia law allows $300 per year to each company for armory rent and other expenses. A tax of one-fifth of a mill on the State valuation of property provides the money with which to meet the expense of the military organization. This brings in annually about $20,000 and is insufficient to provide for an effective military force.

The militia law is general in its terms and devolves large powers of administration upon the military board, who regulate the organization of the State troops, provide for the examination of officers, make regulations for discipline and administration and audit all military accounts. Two boards of officers have been convened by their authority to provide regulations in detail for the government of the National Guard, but have so far failed to act. The greatest need of the National Guard at this time is a complete system of regulations, adapted to the specialties of State service, to govern the details of its discipline and administration, and sufficient blank forms to insure a systematic rendering of returns and a uniform administration of each unit of the force. The State is largely in debt to the General Government for arms, etc., and can not profit by its annual appropriation for militia until the indebtedness is paid. This condition of affairs and the insufficient tax levy have made it practically impossible to put the National Guard upon a good footing as to equipment. The troops need new uniforms, new accouterments, and, to be effective, should have overcoats, blankets, haversacks, knapsacks, cartridge belts, canteens, leggins, and tentage.

The lack of money to properly provide for the troops has necessitated considerable personal outlay upon the part of each member of a military company, which is discouraging and has militated against the strength and efficiency of the State troops. There seems to be quite a taste for military service throughout the State, and if companies could be assured of being properly uniformed and provided for they could be recruited to the maximum strength with excellent material; but if they have to provide the means as well as the service their condition will not improve. Encampments were not ordered this year, for economic reasons; they provide the most effective military instruction and if properly carried out, and for sufficient time, prove of inestimable benefit to all engaged. In armory drill too much time is devoted to the manual of arms and movements by fours; perfection in these things is well, but it is not well if more important instruction is sacrificed to it; machine accuracy in the manual of arms is wholly spectacular and never yet helped a soldier to an effective use of his weapon or fitted him to take part in a campaign. Instruction in guard duty, outpost and picket duty, extended order and squad leading, fire discipline, bayonet exercise, and military gymnastics can be taught in all armories and save valuable time in short encampments.

The much neglected bayonet exercise is not only an invaluable instruction for actual warfare, but is unsurpassed as a military athletic and "setting-up" drill. If properly instructed in the armories, the troops would be ready, as soon as encamped, to take up a higher plane of instruction in battle formations. It would be well if future competitive contests in the National Guard could be confined to accuracy and alertness in extended order to perfect fire discipline and an effective use of the bayonet for infantry. Non-commissioned officers need a thorough instruction in squad leading, with a better comprehension of the duties and responsibilities which it involves. The school of the soldier has been generally ignored throughout the State; the men, though strong and active, are not well set up and do not understand handling the rifle. The have been taught very little of those details of soldierly appearance and conduct which give grace to strength and effectiveness to activity. The material in the ranks is good and anxious to improve; the officers are generally competent, but have devoted too little time informing themselves to properly instruct the men. Where this *has* been attended to the improvement is marked, the condition of companies under well-instructed officers being satisfactory throughout. The State now requires all military officers to be examined for qualification for office, and it is expected that this system will furnish a body of well-instructed officers, and measurably correct the acknowledged defects of the elective system of providing officers for the National Guard. The troops of the State can be relied upon in any emergency that may occur to do the best that is possible under the circumstances.

The brigade commander is a well-known cavalry officer of the late war, whose military record has helped to illumine the pages of this country's history; he has

had large experience in handling troops, and earnestly desires to put his command in the best possible condition; he takes great interest in the details of military management, and will do all that one man can to make the militia of the State an effective body of troops. In this he is well supported by the adjutant-general of the State, whose unforgotten war experience, added to a natural capacity for administration, makes him an effective officer in this important and responsible place, the virtual military head of the National Guard.

JAMES JACKSON,
*Major, Second Cavalry.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, August 30, 1892.*

I was first directed to report to the governor for such duty as he might require during annual encampment of the Guard from July 16 to August 8, inclusive. Early in July, however, a shocking affair, involving loss of life and property, occurred near Homestead, Pa.; so it eventually became necessary to revoke orders for intended regimental encampments, and to quickly mobilize the entire Guard in support of the civil authorities.

In view of this changed condition of affairs Governor Pattison telegraphed asking that I join him immediately. At first it was thought best that no officer of the regular Army should be present at the scene of expected disturbances; but after a renewed request by the governor I was authorized to accompany him at inspections about to be made of the forces then assembling—this with the distinct understanding that I should not personally participate in any collision that might occur between troops and disturbers of the peace of the Commonwealth.

Three times during the past eight years it has been my great privilege to officially visit the National Guard of Pennsylvania, during its annual encampments by division, brigade, and regiment. To reports I have already rendered, published in full in the annual reports of the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, for 1885–'86, I refer again for my observations upon organization, equipment, discipline, and drill of that fine command. * * *

Briefly described once more, the National Guard of Pennsylvania to-day consists of one division, comprising three brigades. Each brigade has, besides various regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry and one battery of light artillery. To the first brigade there is also attached one separate battalion and one independent company of infantry, the last composed of colored men.

Excepting the first, second, and eighth infantry, each of which has 10 companies, all regiments have 8 companies; following the new drill regulations of the Army, each regiment is divided into two battalions. Each troop, battery, and company has an enlisted strength of about 60 men, kept constantly near this maximum, and the whole Guard now aggregates about 8,500 commissioned officers and enlisted men. Under the State law the governor is empowered, in his discretion, to enlarge this force in time of war, invasion, insurrection, etc., and its carefully planned organization admits of immediate expansion into a strong army corps.

Uniforms, arms, and accouterments resemble those of the United States. Systems of administration, supply, discipline, and drill all conform as closely as possible to those of the regular Army. When in actual service commissioned officers receive the same pay as of corresponding grades in the U. S. Army. Amongst enlisted men first sergeants receive $3 per diem; sergeants, $2; corporals, $1.75; musicians and privates, $1.50. There is further added to pay of enlisted men 25 cents daily for each reënlistment. Subsistence furnished to enlisted men is based upon the ration supplied to the regular Army; it is either issued "in kind" when encamped in large bodies, or its money value turned over to regiments when encamped separately. Commissioned officers subsist themselves in whatever may prove to be the most convenient fashion. One regiment has a regular regiment mess.

### CONDITION OF UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Arms and ammunition of the infantry are ample, and are generally as fit for field service as those of the regular Army. The rifle is the Springfield pattern, caliber .45, model 1873. Target practice is well conducted under supervision of capable officers. Although the system for qualifying sharpshooters and marksmen is necessarily not the same as in the regular Army, the general firing efficiency is high.

Infantry accouterments, however, are sadly worn out by many years of hard use. The recent field service shows that they must soon be almost entirely renewed. In

many instances overcoats and blankets are far past their days of usefulness, as are likewise many knapsacks, haversacks, cups, and canteens. The men carry all these articles simply because they are required to do so at inspections in heavy marching order; but missing canteen-stoppers and various other lost articles showed how little real dependence some of the men placed upon their dilapidated regulation kits.

The clothing was all good originally, but in some regiments and companies it has become either unsightly or unserviceable through hard field service. Much of it should be promptly renewed for purposes of decent appearance at inspections, ceremonies, etc.; the old suits could still be utilized when in the field. It would be most unfair to apply the usual rules of inspection to these hard-worked troops during their recent stern field service, but the fact remains that much of the clothing is worn out, and that many articles of equipment are missing or utterly lost. The most desirable additions to the dress of the men were twice indicated by me in my former reports of inspections of these troops in 1885 and 1886. They consist of a proper uniform shirt and a serviceable marching shoe. If adopted, the material of the shirt should not be too heavy, because the regular annual encampments are habitually held during the hottest of summer weather.

In absence of State regulations as to shirts and shoes, some regiments have already taken commendable voluntary steps in these particulars. One regiment of infantry has adopted a uniform shirt, the drab Army campaign hat, and attractive Italian high gaiters of russet leather, into the tops of which trousers are gathered. Several regiments wore the Army brown canvas leggins and drab campaign hats. It would be well if both these articles could be added to the field uniform of the entire Guard, for they would contribute greatly to its appearance and comfort.

### CAVALRY.

The cavalry equipment seemed good, such as it is, but I was informed it is inadequate, especially as to arms and saddlery. In one troop all the firearms are said to be private property of the members. The three troops were temporarily organized into a provisional squadron commanded by the senior captain. It presented a striking appearance whenever turned out for mounted duty, and would form the nucleus of a fine cavalry regiment, should one ever be raised.

### ARTILLERY.

Of the wretched condition of the artillery equipment and material little can be said not already well known to the War Department. The field-guns and harness are utterly obsolete. A gallop could hardly be raised, owing to the bad state of harness and decayed wooden carriages. In 1885 and 1886 I reported upon all these matters. Some harness was afterwards replaced, but that last issued by the War Department seemed not better than what had been abandoned. The latter had been kept faithfully patched and oiled until sold outright, but that issued in its stead, I am assured, showed marks of fabrication in 1861; it is now dry and brittle.

Excepting the Gatling machine guns, all pieces are nearly useless, yet creditable attempts have been made to hold target practice with the Parrotts and light 12-pounder Napoleons. From unmistakable marks upon the peculiar battery of Parrotts, its captain convinced me these guns were the identical ones I saw in action the day before the battle of Gettysburg was fought, in 1863. They are now rightly regarded as more dangerous to friend than to foe, and almost no ammunition can now be found to suit them.

However, the foregoing defects in actual equipment of the three arms of service in the National Guard of Pennsylvania are merest incidents that would undoubtedly be corrected instantly in time of war. The Guard has the necessary organization, the personnel, the discipline, and drill, to render it a formidable fighting unit.

### MOBILIZING THE GUARD IN 1892.

Late in the evening, Sunday, July 10, Governor Pattison received by telegraph from the sheriff of Allegheny County a proper legal demand for troops. Within an hour the executive order therefor was delivered to Maj. Gen. Snowden, commander of the Guard. By 11:30 p. m. Gen. Snowden had telegraphed his own detailed instructions to the several brigade commanders living in widely-separated sections of the State. A copy of the governor's order to Gen. Snowden is inclosed. It briefly directs him to "put the division under arms, and move at once to the support of the sheriff of Allegheny County, at Homestead, in order that peace may be maintained, and all persons protected in their rights under the constitution and the laws of the State."

No more trying season, day, and hour could have been deliberately selected to test the ability of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to quickly assemble. It was a midsummer Sabbath night; regiments and companies located in remote farming or mining regions were practically inaccessible.

The staff was not to be deterred by any such obstacles; the railway telegraph wires were open, even if those of commercial lines were not. When necessary, therefore, messages were sent to the nearest railway "block" available, couriers there employed, and dispatches carried through to destinations. The Associated Press early became aware of the intended movement, and their bulletins sometimes indirectly warned troops, even ere official orders were received.

The Third Brigade (Gen. Gobin) is widely dispersed through the central part of the State. He received his orders about 12:30 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 11, awakened his adjutant-general, and began notifying his colonels by telegraph. This brigade was assembled at Lewistown, Pa., by sundown, and delivered before midnight at the place of final concentration of the division, in the extreme western part of the State.

The First Brigade (Gen. Dechert) is located in Philadelphia, except the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, which is scattered through Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties. Gen. Dechert received his orders at midnight, Sunday, July 10. By 11 a. m. Monday his command was embarking upon the cars, en route to the point indicated for concentrating his brigade. One regiment arrived at the final brigade rendezvous with every officer and man present, except a field officer absent on leave in a foreign land.

The system for notifying men is unique and very interesting. A captain in a western regiment explained to me his method, which, if not uniform throughout the entire Guard, is substantially followed by many officers. The company was divided into squads, each under charge of a sergeant, corporals and privates of squads being grouped, as far as practicable, according to residence or place of employment. In case of a call to arms the captain (who invariably carried in his pocket an address-book of his men, containing house and business addresses and nearest telephone number) notified the sergeants in the quickest way, and they, in turn, the men of their squads.

The captain of another company of infantry, located in Pittsburg, described his plan. Many of his men are employed in large industrial works thereabouts. He sent in a "general call" from the central telephone station to works in which many of his men were employed. News of the order for assembly was thus communicated to one establishment in particular; the foreman of which instantly stopped labor and directed all belonging to the National Guard to advance to the center of the workshop. Over 25 men hastened from that shop to their ranks.

The cavalry troop of one brigade is scattered over a farming region many miles in extent. The orders were communicated, the men assembled at the troop rendezvous, with their private horses, the troop loaded on the cars, transported to the far western point of mobilizing the Guard, and was one of the first organizations to arrive there. The cavalry of the Guard seems to be specially alert in these matters. I watched the Philadelphia troop of city cavalry loading their horses into the cars when leaving Homestead. They possess a well-built "ramp," or cleated gangway, which they habitually carry with them in service. It is braced with iron, and has claw hooks to engage in the iron sill upon which slides the side door of a stock car. The horses are thus easily passed from the ground to the car, or the reverse.

So, too, with the artillery of the Guard; the three batteries are all under good captains, with a veteran of the war as chief of artillery. These batteries are so accustomed to embarking and disembarking from railway trains every year that the cannoneers usually need no outside help.

### THE STRATEGY OF THE MOBILIZATION.

Four thousand workmen had recently left the Carnegie mills; many were well armed, and all were arrayed against constituted civil authorities. In Allegheny County there were known to be many thousands of idle men, part of whom pertained to the dangerous classes, who would in all probability join the Homestead strikers in case of a fight with the troops. So it became desirable to occupy that place by surprise, avoid a collision with hostile elements, and avert possible bloodshed on both sides.

By examining accompanying maps and sketches the general movement of the Guard upon Homestead may be better understood. The town lies in a valley on the left bank of the Monongahela River, about 7 miles southeast of Pittsburg. Beyond the town and along the river bank lie the immense Carnegie steel works. Beyond the works is Munhall Station; still further to the southeast is Port Perry; a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company connects all these places with Pittsburg; railway bridges, impassable for either wagons or foot passengers, cross the river at

Homestead and Port Perry. On both sides of the river steep hills dominate Homestead and the Carnegie mills; they have an altitude of more than 200 feet above the surface of the water, and their crests are about a mile apart in straight line traversing the river. Swissvale is the nearest station upon the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, much beyond the river, but about abreast of Homestead on the south side of the stream. East of Pittsburg, at varying distances on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, lie Swissvale, Brinton, Radebaugh, and Blairsville Intersection. Radebaugh is about 29 miles by rail from Pittsburg.

Owing to threatened dangers and possible outbreaks elsewhere in Pennsylvania, it was deemed best not to move the first brigade from Philadelphia directly to Homestead, but to hold it in reserve at some place where it could, if needed, be quickly thrown to other points in the State. It was therefore ordered to hasten from Philadelphia to Mount Gretna and there await further orders; its cavalry troop, however, to proceed by first train toward Homestead. This brigade reached Mount Gretna about sundown Monday, July 11.

The Homestead strikers supposed the troops would descend upon them from the direction of Pittsburg. To disconcert everybody, therefore, the second and third brigades were publicly ordered to rendervous, the third at Lewistown and the second at Brinton. The third brigade, having assembled with great celerity at Lewistown by sundown Monday, moved westward immediately, with General Snowden and division headquarters, ostensibly to join the second brigade at Brinton. To further mystify the public, the objective of both the second and third brigades was next announced to be Blairsville Intersection, but quickly afterward secret orders were given, over the railway wires only, to run all troop trains to Radebaugh, which information was successfully concealed even from the colonels of the regiments on the cars.

As already stated, Radebaugh is on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, about 29 miles east of Pittsburg. Near Brinton a branch line turns toward the southwest, emerges from a tunnel at the Monongahela River, crosses it by the bridge at Port Perry, whence trains may proceed down the south bank of the river to Munhall and Homestead.

Radebaugh is a lonely place in the quiet country. There are no houses, railway station, or telegraph office, but there are seven long railway sidings, which will accommodate many cars. These sidings were ordered cleared, and the troop trains steamed in upon them at intervals of a few minutes until the whole of the second and third brigades, numbering about 6,000 troops, were massed there in orderly military fashion. This general movement was complete before midnight, Monday, July 11, and the Guard was thus assembled under arms and transported hundreds of miles from home in less than twenty-four hours from the instant the order was given.

Next to the zeal and efficiency of the personnel of the Guard, the incredible rapidity with which this little army of between eight and nine thousand troops was assembled and transported so far with all its paraphernalia may be attributed to Governor Pattison, through whose two administrations the Guard had received his best thought, he having once been a soldier in it himself before he became its commander-in-chief. With sagacity and forethought he has habitually drawn around him, amongst his military staff, gentlemen closely identified with great railway lines of the keystone State. The present quartermaster-general of the State, for example, has long been superintendent of the middle division, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has passed years as a civil engineer with the regular Army on the frontier, and is a master of details of military transportation. The moment the order was given to assemble the Guard he availed himself of the railway telegraph service, and with military and railway maps of the State as guides empty cars were sent speeding all that quiet Sunday night toward points where they would be needed in the early morning. Requisitions for transportation were thus anticipated, and few were the instances in which cars were not ready when troops appeared at a station.

### OCCUPATION OF HOMESTEAD BY THE GUARD.

At Radebaugh, midnight Monday, July 11, General Snowden gave his final orders for the direct descent upon Homestead. A provisional brigade, consisting of three regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, all drawn from both the second and third brigades, was formed under the command of Colonel Hawkins, tenth infantry, and was directed to proceed in its cars after daylight, *via* main line Pennsylvania Railroad, to Swissvale, disembark there and go quietly into position upon the bluffs of the Monongahela on the side opposite Homestead. This was done accordingly, whilst Maj.-Gen. Snowden proceeded simultaneously with the main part of the second and third brigades, commanded by Brigadier-Generals Gobin and Wiley, to Port Perry, crossed the Monongahela by the railway bridge there, and ran down to Munhall Station, about a mile from Homestead, and at the southern end of the Carnegie works. This main force left Radebaugh at 6:45 a. m. Tuesday, July 12,

and began disembarking at Munhall Station at 8:25 a. m. A regiment of infantry advanced rapidly into Homestead, dispersing crowds in the streets; another occupied crests of the hills upon the left; the main force disembarked as rapidly as trains arrived at Munhall, and under cover of the leading regiments moved to the main heights, where they formed their brigade lines upon a circumscribed plateau. Here they went into bivouac, awaiting tentage received by later trains from the State arsenal at Harrisburg, and finally encamped there regularly for weeks to come.

A provost marshal was immediately appointed—a veteran of the war now serving upon Gen. Snowden's staff. A provost guard, consisting of a regiment and a half of infantry, to be changed daily, was placed at the provost marshal's disposal. It established its lines in front of Homestead, directly facing the large brick building used as headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the fruitful parent of all the local troubles. Entire companies of this provost guard were thrown forward as outposts at the railway stations of Homestead, City-Farm-Land (separating Homestead from the Carnegie mills), at Munhall's Station, and at other points.

Back of the provost-guard camp, but higher up the steep slope, was placed the camp of the cavalry squadron, while crowning the hills and upon a small plateau were the camps of the two infantry brigades. A two-story frame school-house situated at the eastern edge of the plateau was occupied as division headquarters; here a battery encamped, its guns overlooking Homestead and the mills. Across the river, a mile away, could be seen the provisional brigade already described.

Signal stations were soon established on both sides of the Monongahela River and communication constantly maintained between the separated forces by flag, heliograph, and lantern. It is true that there is no regular signal corps in the Guard, but various officers have voluntarily taken interest in signaling, and an aide-de-camp of Gen. Snowden was fortunately owner of a pair of United States service heliographs. When dense smoke, arising from chimneys of the Carnegie works, rendered signaling with flags impossible, the penetrating power of the heliograph flash enabled troops on opposite sides of the river to maintain almost constant communication by day. Lanterns were used by night, and a telegraph line was built to division headquarters upon the hill connecting with commercial lines. The practical usefulness of signaling having been so plainly seen at this time the Guard is now taking steps to establish a regular signal corps and make it as efficient as that drawn from the twelfth infantry, National Guard, Pennsylvania, at this time.

### ENCAMPMENT OF TROOPS, SUBSISTENCE, SUPPLY, AND HYGIENE.

The beautiful camping ground of the first brigade at Mount Gretna has been so often described in reports already rendered to the War Department that I need add nothing in that respect. At Homestead camping places were chosen for purely strategical reasons and not for purposes of ceremony or drill. The camping ground of the provisional brigade on the north side of the Monongahela River was preferable to that of the main force on the Homestead side. Here there was little or no shade, the ground very broken, and there was almost no place where more than a regiment could maneuver at a time. At first, indeed, there was even no water for the main camp, but the National Guard of Pennsylvania includes in its ranks men of every profession and trade, and all are fertile in expedients. Considerable quantities of 3-inch iron pipe were soon found, mains were laid all the way from the Monongahela River to the heights of the camp, and branches were then extended throughout it. Skilled guardsmen occupied the steam-pump house of the Carnegie mills, connected it with the improvised mains, and thus provided their thousands of comrades upon the distant hills with a steady and bountiful supply.

### SUBSISTENCE.

The general system of subsisting the Guard I have described in the earlier part of this report. When the Guard was ordered out, all were directed to come from home provided with three days' cooked rations. In the intense eagerness of all to start, it is not to be wondered that some neglected this precaution, or that others, like the proverbial army recruit, consumed in one day the haversack supply intended for three; yet there was, as a rule, only good-humored allusion to empty stomachs, and the subsistence department was working regularly in an incredibly short time. For the forces at Homestead and across the river the division commissary of subsistence contracted at Pittsburg; supplies were daily delivered by mail. Fresh beef for two days alternated with salt meats and ham for three. The heat was intense and, when greatest, all fresh meats were cooked as soon as received. The division quartermaster supplied a carload of ice daily, and thus actual suffering was spared. The men built of lumber rude kitchens and storage bins for supplies; cooking was done by

methods described in my former reports, and there was little complaint heard about meals. A few companies hired cooks, but most were supplied from the ranks. Surely no staff department labored harder than did the subsistence officers, and the success of their efforts is attested by those who enjoyed the fruits of their work.

### MEDICAL CORPS.

Of the medical department much can truthfully be said in the way of praise. The hospital service was managed regimentally under the supervision of the surgeon-general and the division and brigade surgeons. The heat during the encampment was terrific, and finally all drills had to be suspended, yet at Homestead the men seemed able to perform their extraordinary guard and outpost duty in heavy marching order for twenty-four hours at a time without an excessive amount of sickness or of prostration by heat. At no time were more than 30 men of the 6,000 at Homestead actually excused from duty on account of sickness. One case of scarlet fever developed in camp, but the sufferer was immediately isolated and transferred to a hospital at Pittsburg. Not a single death occurred during the whole time I was with the troops. In Homestead there were vile nests of utter filthiness amongst the more degraded part of the inhabitants, but under authority of the governor medical officers of the Guard assumed control, hired laborers and teams, bought and used disinfectants in large quantities, and speedily removed causes that might have ended in pestilence during the hot term.

### DISCIPLINE OF THE GUARD.

Seven years ago in reporting upon these troops I used language which I can not do better than repeat here as especially apropos:

"The citizen of Pennsylvania who takes the enlistment oath in the Guard does so with a profound sense of his general responsibility to the State, especially in sections where turbulent and reckless elements are a constant menace to the tranquillity of the Commonwealth; so the Pennsylvania National Guardsman dons his uniform and presents himself for duty at both personal risk and business cost. Sacrificing his winter evenings to drill in the armory, relinquishing his brief summer holiday in order to attend the annual encampment, where he accepts the rudest conditions of a bed upon the bare ground and the ration of a common soldier in time of war, he exemplifies the highest appreciation of the duty of a citizen to the community in which he lives, and deserves from State and National Governments all, and even more than, the slender aid he receives.

"'No flock is without its black sheep;' and while possibly there may be found occasional exceptions to the general rule of order, decency, and respectability characterizing the National Guard of Pennsylvania, taken as a whole, still, as an organization, the Guard represents the intelligence and worth of the citizens of the State, and the records of its bureau of military justice show that none are more zealous than the Guard itself in eliminating unworthy members who may have found their way into its ranks."

During all the trying scenes at Homestead I heard of but two flagrant violations of decency, order, and discipline. One has become notorious through the press, but the public has not known all the facts.

### GUARD DUTY.

Referring to so much of my reports of 1885–'86 as relates to the performance of guard duty, and to recommendations I then made, I invite attention to the inclosed Instructons for Guards and Sentinels, published by the present adjutant-general of the State. They were printed in sufficient quantity to give everybody a copy for use during expected regimental encampment this summer, and their spirit was earnestly carried out. What had formerly seemed to many enlisted men only meaningless ceremony now reached their understanding as a most solemn part of duty in protecting life and property. Besides the provost guard of a regiment and a half, changed daily, as described in the earlier part of this report, there were the usual troop, battery, regimental, brigade, and division headquarters guards. I have certainly never anywhere seen sentinels more alert, day and night, than these seemed in performance of duty. Courtesies to those entitled to them were notably observed by day, whilst after dark I found it idle to attempt to cross a sentry's post unchallenged and properly identified, if I happened to be without the countersign. There was no "horse-play" with recruits on post, for the first time this year; ball cartridges were in the rifles now, and nobody felt like taking risks with the man at the trigger. There were several night alarms, and the way in which the troops got under arms on those occasions was admirable. The object lessons of the recent emergency will bear good fruit throughout the Guard for years to come.

COURTESIES.

A general neglect of prescribed courtesies, alluded to in my former reports upon these troops, has now been partly corrected; failure of soldiers to salute officers was exceptional. Still, I observed some cases. I followed out this matter and satisfied myself it was no question of country or town, regiment or brigade, but of the captains of companies.

REDUCTION OF THE FIELD FORCE.

After eight days in camp the reserve brigade was authorized to leave Mount Gretna, but even after the men were upon the cars they did not know until trains changed direction at Lebanon Junction whether they were en route to Homestead or to Philadelphia. Arriving at the latter place, they were dismissed, but were held in readiness to reassemble quickly, if needed, the brigade commander proceeding in person to Homestead to receive his final orders from the commander-in-chief.

By Friday, July 29, it seemed safe to reduce the force at Homestead to one brigade and this was then done, Gen. Snowden departing with most of his staff, leaving Gen. Wiley there with the Third Brigade and in full charge of affairs. A week later, under authority of the governor of the State, Gen. Wiley relieved all of his brigade excepting the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Infantry and a battery of artillery at Homestead, with half of the Tenth Infantry, under its colonel, upon the opposite side of the Monongahela.

The troops on the Homestead side of the river were paid off under direction of the adjutant-general of the State on Friday, August 5. So far as I am now informed, Gen. Wiley still remains at Homestead with two or three regiments, and there is no likelihood yet of this force being withdrawn. The morning I left his camp there were 1,516 enlisted men for duty. In the Carnegie works, the manager informed me, there were also 1,500 "non-union workmen" for duty. The inference is plain: a soldier had to be kept for protection of each individual workman.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, which has reached unusual length, owing to peculiar circumstances of field service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania this year, I desire to bear witness to the earnestness of the soldiery of that State in thoroughly learning what military duty really means, and in *doing it*. It is not yet anything like a perfect machine, but it is trying to become one and may well serve as a good model to other Commonwealths. In the higher grades it is officered by veterans of the war of the rebellion, who are now teaching a new generation of soldiers how to appreciate and apply military knowledge of to-day.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. J. VOLKMAR,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF RHODE ISLAND.

FORT ADAMS, NEWPORT, R. I., *August 31, 1892.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: On receipt of my orders, I reported by letter to Governor Brown, and was by him placed in communication with the adjutant and quartermaster general, who kindly furnished me then and since with such detailed information relating to the militia laws of Rhode Island and the constitution and equipment of it as were necessary to my report.

By the kindness of the brigade commander, I was also furnished in advance with his orders containing the project of each of the five days, including the hours of service and the kind of instruction to be given at such hours.

I reached camp at noon of July 11, nearly twenty-four hours in advance of the troops and of the formal opening. I left camp with the brigade after the tents had been struck and much of the property hauled off of the ground. I therefore witnessed the work done by the advance details in pitching the camp and clearing up the ground, and was present to see the troops debark at camp from the trains and the mounted troops arrive by road. I also saw the foot troops reëmbark, the mounted troops start on their return to Providence by road, and I saw them both debark and arrive again at Providence.

These movements were executed with dispatch, excellent order, and punctuality and without noise or confusion. There were no tiresome intervals of waiting for any part of the command. The supply departments and the brigade commander deserve commendation for this state of things.

The camp ground is half a mile north of the field occupied for some years, but from which the militia has been crowded out by cottagers. While not as popular as the older site, the new one has an unbroken, nearly level field, bordered on the east by the high road to Providence, and on the west by a pine wood which extends to the edge of the tide-water inlet. Except for a short stretch on the northwest, the grounds on all sides, and at no great distance, are surrounded by inlets and the waters of the bay; and the approaches to the camp are easily guarded by a small force. The soil is light and sandy, readily absorbing the rain that falls, or carrying it off by gentle slopes toward the surrounding inlets. The ground had recently been under cultivation, a part of it being still covered by a standing crop on the first day. This, and the absence of a firm sod and a continued spell of hot, dry weather, caused some annoyance from dust.

In extent, the ground is adequate to all the purposes of the camp, even if the militia should be recruited to thrice its present number, and it furnishes fairly good drill grounds for all the arms. The camp is readily supplied by railroad from Providence, and troops can be shipped by connecting lines of standard gauge to any part of the country.

The sources of water supply are adequate. Driven wells and hand pumps were at first resorted to, but these proved insufficient, and were supplemented at first by a neighboring pond, and later and more satisfactorily by the railroad tanks and water carts. The water found a few feet below the surface is abundant and good, with no near sources of pollution; and the question of supply can easily be solved by the aid of economical mechanics.

While the camp ground itself is nearly level, its approaches and the diversified neighboring country present admirable opportunities for the application of drill to the practical solution of many interesting problems in minor tactics.

During this year the usual marching of foot troops to camp was omitted, and they were brought down and returned to Providence by train.

For the past thirteen years the Rhode Island militia has been ably commanded by Brig. Gen. Elisha H. Rhodes, of distinguished war service. Gen. Rhodes, having lately retired, has been succeeded by Brig. Gen. Hiram Kendall, who at his election was lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment. Gen. Kendall therefore appeared for the first time as camp commander. The work of the camp he laid out in advance, and persistently followed his plans. Gen. Kendall showed an understanding of the moods of his men, the military and social bonds which unite them in a service which taxes their time and means, and he knows where to draw and where to loosen the rein. All his efforts are directed toward making the militia a serviceable military body that can confidently be relied on by the State in any danger. He was loyally seconded by a well-chosen staff and by other subordinate officers of every grade.

The opportunity not presenting, no formal inspections were made by me during the encampment. I made it my duty to see as far as possible what was going on in camp from reveille until after taps; to observe the degree of promptitude shown in assembling for all duties, the manner of performing them, and the spirit animating the instructors and the instructed. Every opportunity was taken to observe the sufficiency and cleanliness of the uniforms, arms, and equipments and equipage at all hours, the care taken in handling arms on guards or other duties, and the general police conditions of the camp.

The militia of Rhode Island seems animated by a patriotic purpose, and nine-tenths of it may be counted upon if its services should be demanded by the State or the United States.

Two branches of needful instruction have been somewhat neglected, the set-up drills and target practice. The most noticeable defect throughout the camp was in the setting-up. As to target practice, the militia has not had the means, but the legislature at its last session made an appropriation for the encouragement of an officers' rifle association. Grounds have been secured near Sassafras Point, in the neighborhood of Providence, and the spirit of emulation which is now kindled among the officers will soon fire the men. The officers are fully aware of the importance of range practice, and their organization has for one of its chief objects the ultimate training of the men.

The maneuvering skill of the brigade is sufficient for the usual maneuvers in close order, simple formations, and for reviews, ceremonies, and guards. A great deal of work remains to be done in extended order and fire discipline.

The physical character of the men and the state of instruction and discipline are good and markedly uniform throughout the entire command. The men of the infantry are younger than those of the cavalry and artillery, averaging perhaps twenty years, and a greater proportion are in their first term of service. The artillery has

the largest proportion of long-service men and the greatest number of skilled mechanics. There are in the infantry some men so young that they have scarcely attained a satisfactory physical growth, but these are generally lately recruited. Nearly a third of the men go out of the active militia annually. The majority of the officers are young men, generally under 30.

Guard duty, for which the officers and men had been prepared by some previous armory training, was performed with interest and enthusiasm, and with increasing efficiency from day to day. Camps of this sort present many phases of guard duty. Personal honors of all sorts and at all hours, and sentinels by day and night have ever to be on the alert to prevent trespasses by insolent, negligent, and, worse than these, by mischievous persons. Guard duty is far from a sinecure, and during the hours of challenging there seemed to be almost an uninterrupted succession of calls from one or another part of the chain of sentinels, but, by whatever class annoyed, the sentinels were alert and efficient, perhaps the more so because of these tests.

Commendation is due for the improvement made in the neatness of dress and in the recognition of officers, both by formal salutes and in general manner. At the opening of camp these matters were so greatly neglected as to suggest that too little attention is paid to them throughout the year at armory drills.

The uniforms accord generally with army patterns. Ornaments have been added in some cases, notably to the undress coats of the brigade staff. This body of officers was admirably dressed on all occasions. Others were generally in correct dress. The men's uniforms are serviceable, of good cloth, well made, of uniform color, well-fitted, and clean. For the first day or two undress was badly worn, unbuttoned, with neckhandkerchiefs and unsightly improvised havelocks put under the caps on drills and other armed duties. But corrections were made, and toward the end of the camp men were rarely seen with these faults. The dark-blue facings are retained by the infantry, and orange by the signal corps. Shoes are notably deficient in breadth of sole and solidity for the work required. The cavalry wears the leather leggin in preference to the riding boot. Leggins are not worn by the foot troops. Gloves were rather irregularly worn by the foot-troops in full dress, and they were not always presentable.

In good order and cheerful obedience the discipline was excellent. I saw no disorders and no quarreling, no hesitations and no unwilling looks. There was no undue familiarity between officers and men.

The new drill regulations, which had been received by the infantry sometime before the encampment, commanded the interested attention of the instructors of all grades. The changes from the last drill-book were commended, especially by those who had the most service experience. On the drill ground they show an adaptation to larger organizations than are maintained. For example, platoon and company movements, either in close or extended order, are fully possible only by a consolidation of small companies. In the battalion the small fronts of companies in double rank is felt, especially in masses. In the formation of the brigade for review in line of columns of masses, the small extent of column fronts is very conspicuous, and the distances between the subdivisions of the columns becomes apparently disproportionate to the intervals in the line. The formation was accepted as a great improvement over the old. The fault is in the small numbers to which the units are recruited. The formation of battalions and the new tactical functions of the majors, as well as the handiness of these bodies in the brigade, were greatly commended. The cavalry is in a creditable condition. The artillery is well drilled.

The Rhode Island militia will soon need rearmament. In fact, the light battery should be rearmed at once with new breechloaders. As to the infantry and cavalry arms, they should be uniform for the Army and the militia, that their instruction may proceed on the same lines, and that when joined in service they may be supplied from the same ammunition train. But the present allotments would not suffice to rearm the Rhode Island militia in ten years. It seems very important that rapid manufacture should succeed the adoption of the new rifle, and that the militia should be early supplied, even if a considerable special appropriation should be necessary.

The usefulness of the camp may be well-measured by the progress made. In this view this year's encampment was satisfactory. While the diversity of maneuvers practiced was not as great as it will be another year, when the new drill has grown familiar, the time was all judiciously allotted to the most essential work, and it was conducted with excellent spirit. I share the feeling of most of the officers who are responsible for what it accomplishes that the time of the encampment is too short. Whether higher instruction can be given to a selected battalion, as was done in New York, or some other plan devised, an extension of the time seems highly desirable. First enlistments might be made for five instead of three years—the first three as active, the last two as reserve, members; the active members to go for the first five of an eight days' encampment, and all for the last three days.

To Governor Brown, to Adjutant-General Dyer, and Quartermaster-General Dennis, and to Brig. Gen. Kendall and the members of his staff I am pleased to acknowledge my indebtedness for a succession of official aids and personal courtesies that made my stay in camp so agreeable that I was sorry to see its tents struck.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
*Captain, Second Artillery, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF TEXAS.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX., *August 20, 1892.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with paragraph 15, Special Orders No. 142, current series, adjutant-general's office, I reported to the governor of Texas, at Austin, July 12, 1892, and proceeded to inspect the troops and camp of the annual State encampment of the Texas volunteer guard, at camp Mabry, near Austin, Tex., July 12 to July 20, 1892, inclusive.

My reception by the governor and all officers of the encampment was courteous and cordial. Every facility was furnished by the adjutant-general, commanding officer, and all other officers of the encampment, for securing exact information and making a most critical inspection of the camp and troops.

The laws of Texas fix Austin, Tex., as the point at which State encampments of the Volunteer Guard shall be held. The ground selected for this purpose is a level plateau about 1 mile from the Colorado River and about 3 miles north of Austin, on the line of the International and Great Northern Railroad. It is well adapted for the purpose, except that the area is too limited. There is a growth of oak and cedar timber, sufficient to afford shade, and a plain for drill and parade purposes. The elevation is sufficient to secure good drainage and the benefits of the prevailing winds. Water is supplied from the city waterworks, the supply being entirely inadequate for the demands of the troops. Pipes were laid through the grounds so as to have water convenient for men and animals. Arrangements for bathing consisted of a pool with paved bottom and a system of pipe shower baths, but the inadequate supply of water rendered all these arrangements unsatisfactory, a difficulty which may be easily overcome.

Near this ground and under the jurisdiction of the State authorities is a piece of ground favorable for a target range, but no range has been established for want of appropriation.

The State has in possession 9 hospital tents, 59 hospital-tent flies, 485 wall tents, 45 wall-tent flies, and 60 common (A) tents, mostly new, and all serviceable, which were used for shelter of the men at the encampment. The tents were pitched by laborers and were ready for occupancy on arrival of the troops. At the close of the encampment the tents were struck, folded, and turned over to the camp quartermaster by the organizations occupying them.

### ORGANIZATION.

There were present at the encampment 1 major-general, 2 brigadier-generals, 4 colonels, 7 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, and 9 captains of the general staff; 6 regiments (48 companies) of infantry, 1 regiment (6 troops) of cavalry, 3 batteries (Gatling gun) of artillery (1 battery horsed and 2 batteries not horsed), and 2 unassigned companies of infantry, comprising 59 of the 64 companies ordered to appear at this encampment; a total of 224 officers and 1,542 enlisted men, all of whom arrived and were comfortably settled in camp early on the morning of July 12 and remained until the evening of July 19, 1892.

These troops were organized into two brigades, constituting a division, commanded by Maj. Gen. A. S. Roberts, commander of the camp. Each regiment of infantry was organized into two battalions, as required by drill regulations, one commanded by the lieutenant-colonel, when present, and one by the major.

The regiment of cavalry was organized into two squadrons of three troops each, each commanded by a major. The three batteries of artillery were organized into a battalion under a major. Each general officer and staff had a mess, each colonel and his regimental officers a mess, and each company a mess, the furniture, one cook, and one waiter for each mess furnished by the State.

### UNITED STATES TROOPS PRESENT.

There were present, under command of Col. John J. Coppinger, Twenty-third Infantry, the regimental staff and band, Twenty-third Infantry; a squadron of the Third Cavalry (Troops D and K), Maj. Louis T. Morris, Third Cavalry, commanding; Light Battery F, Third Artillery, First Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, Third Artillery, commanding, and a battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry (Companies A, E, F, and H), Maj. J. T. Haskell commanding.

The cordial and friendly intercourse enjoyed at former encampments between officers of the regular forces and the Texas Volunteer Guard was renewed and extended so far as practicable under existing conditions. The regular troops were camped a half mile from the State troops, a deep ravine and a rugged hill intervening, which entailed much extra labor on the part of officers detailed for duty as instructors and prevented the ready intercourse between the State and regular troops which it seems desirable to promote, and which I was much pleased to notice a desire on the part of the State troops to exercise for the purpose of instruction. Under the circumstances the camping of the regular troops so far away appeared to be a necessity on account of the limited suitable grounds under control of the State authorities.

Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding department of Texas, visited the encampment on the 16th and 17th, and, in company with Governor Hogg, inspected the camp and reviewed the troops.

### ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Infantry armed with Springfield rifle, caliber .45, and equipped with waist belts and McKeever cartridge boxes. Three companies have the Mills woven cartridge-belt. Five companies have steel bayonet scabbards with hook frogs, all others the Hoffman attachment. No blanket bags, haversacks, or canteens. Rifles of all models from 1873 to 1884. One battery of artillery, horsed, had two guns; two batteries, not horsed, one gun each, all Gatling, latest model, drum feed; six troops of cavalry armed with sabers, Springfield carbines, equipped with waist belts, McKeever cartridge boxes, saddles and saddle blankets, all of United States pattern, and in good condition except the carbines of one troop, old and in general bad condition. Two troops had an excellent mount, the other four troops a fair mount.

### UNIFORM.

General Orders, No. 28, adjutant-general's office, State of Texas, series of 1892, prescribes that at this encampment commissioned officers shall appear at all occasions of ceremony in full dress of their arms of service. This order was generally observed, but seemed to me inconsistent with the uniform of the men, viz: Foot troops, white helmets, blue blouses, white trousers, and gloves; mounted troops, white helmets, blue blouses, blue trousers, gauntlets, and black leather leggings; to say nothing of the discomfort, compared to the uniform worn by the regular officers in this country, the same as that of the men.

### MESSING.

Rations were supplied by the contractor direct to messes, on ration returns, duly approved, which were taken by the contractor and used as vouchers. Food was cooked at camp fires and served on tables under sheds. This plan left nothing to be desired.

### GUARD DUTY.

A brigade guard was mounted each morning, consisting of 1 officer of the day, 4 officers of the guard, 8 non-commissioned officers, and 60 privates. This guard was mounted as prescribed in the drill regulations, under the personal supervision of First Lieut. W. A. Nichols, Twenty-third Infantry, on duty at headquarters of division, and instructed throughout its tour of duty; Second Lieut. T. C. Dixon, Second Artillery, a visitor at the camp, who kindly volunteered his services for this work, and performed it intelligently and energetically, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned and to the great improvement of the men under instruction. The guard and sentinels were alert and vigilant and the duty was performed as well as could be expected with so little training.

### DRILLS.

The drills and ceremonies were as follows: Battalion or regimental drill, 5:55 a. m. to 7:30 a. m.; guard mounting, 8:40 a. m.; company drill, including extended order 9:30 a. m. to 10:40 a. m.; division review, 6:35 p. m. These were attended by all

organizations, and superintended by officers of the regular forces. All took great interest in these exercises, and showed great improvement during the encampment. The drill regulations prescribed for the U. S. Army were used throughout all arms of the service, and I was pleased and surprised to see how readily they had adopted them. The organizations throughout showed great improvement, and that of the cavalry was such as to excite comment and general approval.

At division review the various formations prescribed in the drill regulations were practiced on different occasions, all arms of the service, including the regular troops, participating. At this ceremony the six bands present were consolidated into one band of about 100 pieces. Their performance in this shape was a great improvement upon that of last year, and reflects great credit on the enterprise and talent of the performers.

### INSPECTIONS.

All the organizations present at the encampment were inspected by me on days designated by the camp commander. I have to repeat my former remarks upon this subject: "The material here is as good as any in the country, intelligent, hardy, resolute men, of good physique, military bearing, and spirit. The general appearance is good. They are not as a rule well set up." They enter into this work with a determination to endure whatever hardships may fall to their share and do their duty to the best of their ability, always showing a commendable desire for information on military subjects.

The arms generally are of modern pattern and in good condition, but some are of obsolete pattern, worn and mutilated by long use and frequent change of hands. These are barely serviceable in the light of modern improvements and should be replaced.

Most of the companies were deficient in this part of drill, but a marked improvement was observed over the last encampment.

### DISCIPLINE.

The good behavior of the men at this encampment was a marked feature and showed the effect of proper camp regulations, strictly enforced. The orderly manner in which they arrived in camp and settled down to the work in hand showed a marked improvement over the same performance last year. During the whole encampment I did not see a case of drunkenness or disorder such as would in the regular service require restraint. With all the enthusiasm common to raw troops, without which there would be no State encampment, there was a general disposition to submit to authority and observe rules and regulations.

The men do not observe military courtesies as strictly as they should, and their manner of saluting shows a want of instruction in this important branch of a soldier's education, though the improvement in this respect was very encouraging.

### POLICE AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The police of the camp from beginning to end was all that could be desired. The ingenious plan of taking the condition of camp into consideration in deciding the standing of organizations competing for the several prizes and benefits brought that important part of camp duty to its highest standard. Holes were dug in the ground near each cook fire, into which waste water was thrown. They were filled with earth as soon as they became foul. Refuse matter was piled near the cook fire and removed daily.

Sinks were holes or trenches, board seats, screened with boards. Earth was thrown in each morning by details from the organizations to which they belonged.

For the entire camp there was one division hospital, under general charge of the surgeon-general of the State, assisted by the medical officers of regiments; also one hospital steward. Very few cases were taken into hospital during the encampment, a few cases of prostration by heat and some bowel troubles being the only sickness in camp.

There is no hospital or ambulance corps. Attendants for the sick are detailed from companies.

### INSTRUCTIONS.

At the request of the commanding officer of the camp, officers were detailed by Col. Coppinger, commanding the regular forces, to instruct regiments and battalions, as follows, viz: Capt. George F. Chase, Lieuts. J. W. Heard and J. P. Ryan, Third Cavalry, the cavalry regiment; Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, Third Artillery, the artillery battalion; Lieuts. W. H. Sage, R. P. Stevens, Hugh Swain, T. F. Schley, F. W. Kobbe, Twenty-third Infantry, and Matthias Crowley, Fifth Infantry, the infantry regi-

ments. These officers were present at drill, recitations, and other exercises and gave instruction whenever opportunity offered.

Lieut. W. A. Nichols, Twenty-third Infantry, was detailed to assist at division and camp headquarters.

Capt. G. A. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry, was detailed on the State board of inspectors, and Lieut. H. T. Ferguson, Twenty-third Infantry, was detailed as instructor in military law. The duties assigned these several officers were performed with readiness and proficiency and with satisfaction to those with whom they were associated.

Second Lieut. T. C. Dixon, Second Artillery, a graduate of the United States Military Academy of this year, who was visiting at the encampment, volunteered to take charge of instruction in guard duty. He worked assiduously and accomplished much good in that important part of a soldier's duty.

The regular troops took part in all general formations, such as division review, etc.

Lectures were delivered by Capt. Geo. F. Chase, Third Cavalry, subject, "Cavalry and its use in the field;" by Lieut. W. H. Sage, Twenty-third Infantry, subject, "Crossing streams;" by Lieut. T. F. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry, subject, "The Heliograph."

Officers and non-commissioned officers of each regiment were assembled each day and lectured and instructed by the regular officers detailed for that purpose. They were found to be intelligent, attentive, and showed an earnest desire to learn the profession. Progress was generally satisfactory.

### TARGET PRACTICE.

The laws of the State make no provision for target practice. Some of the companies have had practice at their own expense and were anxious for instruction in regular practice under the regulations governing practice in the regular Army.

### TRANSPORTATION AND SUPPLIES.

The laws do not provide for the exclusive use of public lines of transportation by the State in carrying troops and supplies, and the supply department has no system of procuring and concentrating supplies, except purchases in open market or by advertising in the regular way.

### REMARKS.

While there was much to be desired in the way of better water supply, facilities for bathing and for transportation at the permanent grounds, the State is to be congratulated on the success of this encampment. The troops came there with a willingness and readiness to learn and perform military duty and submit to discipline which should encourage the people of the State to extend them better support.

In connection with the lecture by Capt. Geo. F. Chase, Third Cavalry, referred to above, two squadrons of cavalry under command of Majs. H. B. Wilson and W. O. Kretsinger, and two Gatling guns, under command of Maj A. Harrison, all under command of Lieut. Col. William Von Rosenberg, jr., First Cavalry Texas Volunteer Guard, were thrown out on high grounds about 3 miles away, representing the advance of an army. Their movements were directed by heliograph from headquarters of the camp, the position of the troops changed, attack made, and a skirmish conducted by use of the heliograph. The troops were handled with skill by Col. Von Rosenberg and his battalion commanders. The officers were surprised to find that their men on opposing sides came near having a personal collision with sabers and stones.

This is nothing new and should be avoided by not allowing them to come to close quarters. The same precautions are necessary in the regular service. Even a simulated engagement has its excitement and opportunities for advantage over the adversary which the individual daring of the American soldier leads him to take advantage of, while the same pluck causes the other side to stubbornly resist.

The use of the heliograph was explained and practically demonstrated to the edification of an attentive and appreciative audience both at the camp and the scene of action.

Heliographic operations were conducted by Lieut. T. F. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry, at the camp, and by Sergt. Cyrus J. Dolph, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, with the advance line.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended that the plan set on foot by Adjt. Gen. Mabry for professional examination of officers be carried out. Many officers expressed themselves as disappointed at not having been examined, and it is my opinion that no officer who is competent to hold the position would object to the examination. A modification of the

last clause of paragraph 6, General Orders No. 17, adjutant-general's office, State of Texas, series of 1891, which would allow any officer failing to pass the examination one year in which to prepare himself for a reëxamination, as in the case of officers of the regular Army, is recommended.

In order that each man may be mounted on guard at least once during the encampment, and properly instructed, it is recommended that regimental guards be mounted, with sufficient number of supernumerary, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to furnish posts covering territory outside of that assigned to each regiment.

That a certain territory be assigned to each regiment, under the immediate orders of an officer of the day, and an officer of the guard for that regiment, all to be under the orders of an officer of the day acting under orders of the camp commander. These guard mountings could be under the direction of the regular officer detailed to instruct the regiment, as it is impossible for one officer to properly instruct the number of men required to guard the whole camp. That so far as practicable a sufficient number of companies be organizad in one locality to form a battalion, under a field officer, for the purpose of battalion drill. That regimental or brigade drill be held each alternate afternoon, instead of review. That officers of the line, in the several arms, be detailed on the board to determine the standard of excellence, and that drill, to include the school of the battalion, be considered in determining the standing of organizations.

That a target range be constructed on the grounds and that a sufficient appropriation be made for ammunition to admit of at least competitive firing, for which prizes or other inducements be offered. The average Texas man can shoot well and is anxious to perfect himself in that important feature of military training. That the entrance to the grounds be made at one end, instead of opposite the center, in order that the main thoroughfare may not be across the center of the parade and drill grounds.

It seems desirable that amusements should be brought to the camp, rather than that inducements be held out for the troops to go to the city. To that end it is recommended that a pavilion be built on the grounds for refreshments, dancing, and other recreation, at which visitors can also be received at such times as it is not desirable to have them visit the camp.

That no visitor be allowed in camp (among the tents) between 1 and 5 o'clock p. m. This time should be allowed for rest and dressing for the afternoon exercises. This is a subject which seriously affects the efficiency of the troops who commence work at 5 o'clock a. m.

In closing this report I desire to thank his excellency, Governor Hogg, his able Adjt. Gen. Mabry, Maj. Gen. Roberts, Brig. Gens. Stoddard and Oppenheimer, and all the general staff officers for their universally kind, courteous and hospitable manner toward myself on all occasions, both social and official.

The same can be said of every officer and man of the Texas Volunteer Guard with whom I came in contact.

Space does not allow me to name all to whom I am indebted for special courtesies, but my reception by the entire Texas Volunteer Guard at this, my second State encampment as inspector, was such as to give me the flattering assurance that my friendly interest in their progress, though coupled with some criticism, had been understood and appreciated.

The State may justly look with pride upon her citizen soldiery, which, in all the essential qualities of American soldiers, stand second to none among the 100,000 men under training as reserves of the Army of the United States.

They richly deserve a hearty personal and financial support, both by the State and General Governments.

Very respectfully,

R. I. ESKRIDGE,
*Captain, Twenty-third Infantry, Inspector.*

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FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX., *September 5, 1892.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the Colored Battalion, Texas Volunteer Guard.

This battalion encamped at Camp Mabry, Austin, Tex., and consisted of the following organizations: Band, Austin, Tex.; Company A, Excelsior Guards, San Antonio, Tex.; Company B, Brazos Light Guard, Bryan, Tex.; Company D, Ireland Rifles, Seguin, Tex., and Company E, Capitol Guard, Austin, Tex., commanded by Maj. Jacob Lyons.

### THE ENCAMPMENT.

The organizations arrived in camp on the 23d and remained until the evening of the 28th of August, 1892. These troops are on the same footing in every respect as other Texas volunteer guards, except that they have a separate encampment. They were transported to and from the encampment by the railway companies free of charge, encamped and subsisted by the State, one cook and one waiter for each organization paid by the State, and are subject to the same rules and regulations.

One company, the Lincoln Guards (Company C), of Galveston, Tex., was not able to attend this encampment by reason of refusal of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company to furnish free transportation.

The camp was on the permanent encampment grounds occupied by all the militia of the State, and described in my report of the regular encampment.

Water for drinking and cooking was ample and good. Bathing facilities were good in consequence of recent rains, which filled the bathing pool.

The food consisted of sugar, coffee, bacon, fresh beef, potatoes, onions, and bread, all of good quality, supplied by contract and issued to the companies by the camp commissary officer, cooked at open camp fires, and served on tables under sheds.

The officers had a mess and each organization a separare mess.

Men quartered in common (A) tents; officers in wall tents. Camp pitched by troops.

Hours of service as follows: Reveille, 5 o'clock a. m.; bread and coffee, 5:30; battalion drill, 5:45 to 7:30; breakfast, 7:45; sick call, 8:20; guard mounting, 8:30; company drill, 9:30 to 10:40; first sergeant's call, 11:30; dinner, 12:30 p. m.; officers' school, 3 to 4; supper, 5:30; dress parade, 6:35; taps, 11, were regularly observed.

There were present at the encampment Lieut. Col. John Dowell, A. D. C., T. V. G., inspector on part of the State; Capt. W. G. Sneed, brigade quartermaster, First Brigade, T. V. G., in charge of property and supplies; Second Lieut. Hugh Swain, Twenty-third Infantry, and Sergt. Cyrus J. Dolph, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, the latter two as assistants to myself, all of whom took great interest in the progress of the troops, worked faithfully and in perfect harmony, and effected great improvement in drill, guard duty, and discipline.

Adjt. Gen. W. H. Mabry visited the camp daily and spared no effort to make the encampment and duties thereof pleasant and effective.

The following is the standing of organizations during the encampment, maximum being 10:

| Organization. | Inspection of camp, kitchen, and mess. | Inspection under arms by battalion. | General department. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capitol Guards | 9.26⅞ | 8.00 | 10.00 | 9.08⅞ |
| Excelsior Guard | 9.20⅜ | 7.66⅝ | 10.00 | 8.95⅛ |
| Band | 8.80 | 7.40 | 10.00 | 8.76⅓ |
| Ireland Rifles | 8.57⅓ | 7.00 | 10.00 | 8.52⅔ |
| Brazos Light Guard | 7.79⅔ | 5.83⅓ | 10.00 | 7.87⅝ |

They were armed with Springfield rifles, caliber .45, models 1873 and 1878, generally badly out of repair, many of them unserviceable. No provision made by the State for repairs except to furnish spare parts. Waist belts—plates of two patterns, square and elliptical—McKeever cartridge boxes, no haversacks, canteens, or leggins. United States fatigue uniform and summer clothing, use white gloves on all duties under arms.

### GUARD DUTY.

Guards were regularly mounted each morning, consisting of one officer of the day, one sergeant, two corporals, and ten privates. Guard mounting and guard duty were performed under the supervision of the officers present as instructors. Great interest was manifested and much improvement shown.

### DRILLS AT CEREMONIES.

Drills and ceremonies were conducted in accordance with U. S. Army drill regulations, and it was surprising and encouraging to find the degree of proficiency attained before and during the encampment.

Dress parade was held each evening, after which the battalion marched in review and occupied the time until dark in company or battalion drill. They did not confine themselves to the drills prescribed, but drilled whenever opportunity offered.

The physique of these organizations is superb, though somewhat deficient in their set up. No amount of military duty seems to fatigue them.

There was present a surgeon and a hospital steward with medical supplies. There was but one case taken into hospital during the encampment.

One hour each day, from 3 to 4 p. m., was devoted to the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers by Lieut. Swain and his assistant, consisting of lectures and recitations, drill in manual of the sword, salutes, duties of guides, etc. All attended promptly, were eager to learn, and made good progress.

I consider the encampment a success. The State may feel repaid for the money expended, and the officers present have reason to feel encouraged and repaid for their efforts by the interest manifested and the progress made.

My thanks are due Gen. Mabry for his polite and thoughtful attention to the personal comfort of myself and party, and his ready and efficient support and assistance in all the duties of the encampment. Also to Col. Dowell and Capt. Sneed, who, in the efficient discharge of their several duties, spared no effort to make our stay with them pleasant to ourselves and advantageous to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. I. ESKRIDGE,
*Captain, Twenty-third Infantry, Inspector.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, VT., *August 31, 1892.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: In compliance with letter of instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the camp of the Vermont National Guard during the period of its encampment, August 23 to 27, 1892, said visit having been made in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 137, current series, Adjutant-General's Office.

Having reported by letter in advance to the governor of the State, as required by the order above referred to, I repaired to Montpelier August 23, arriving about noon. I found the National Guard of the State, consisting of the general staff, brigade commander and staff, First Regiment Infantry (12 companies), and First Light Battery (4 guns), established in camp on a meadow bordering the Winooski River, near the village. The camp was named Camp Governor Page, in honor of the governor of the State, and was commanded by Brig. Gen. W. L. Greenleaf. As nearly as practicable it was laid out as prescribed in the drill regulations. The drill and parade ground was not sufficiently level in places, and more ground would have been an improvement. The camp ground was easily accessible by means of the Central Vermont Railroad, which passes in close proximity.

An abundance of pure water was supplied by means of a pipe laid from the village. The camp equipment was ample and in excellent condition. The tents were provided with floors, and the men slept on mattresses. The sinks were kept in good condition, fresh earth being thrown in daily. The camp was kept thoroughly policed, and its sanitary condition was excellent throughout. The hospital arrangements and medical attendance, under the direction of Surgeon-General Rutherford, were all that could be desired. Less than 2 per cent of the command required medical treatment during the encampment. Each organization had its separate kitchen and mess tent, and there was a separate mess for the headquarters, field, and staff. The company officers messed with their men. The food was abundant, of excellent quality, and in good variety. It was well cooked, by means of ranges, portable ovens, or steam cookers, and well served by persons hired for the purpose. A large tent in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association was used as a reading and writing resort. It was well supplied with newspapers and magazines, and was well patronized during the wet weather, it being estimated that as many as 275 visited it in one day. It undoubtedly exercised a salutary influence. Divine services were held in the open air, near this tent, after dress parade, on the last day of the encampment, which were largely attended. Chaplain Hill, of the First Regiment, officiated.

Ninety-eight per cent of the National Guard of the State (exclusive of the section of artillery pertaining to Norwich University, which holds a separate encampment near the close of each college year) was present at this encampment. All the troops are provided with the regulation army uniform complete, with the Vermont button. The uniforms are in good condition. The infantry is armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber 0.45, and the battery with the 3.2-inch steel breech-loading rifle and

sabers. The sabers are used on guard duty and for instruction in the saber exercise. The guns of the infantry were found in fair condition and those of the battery in good condition. All are capable of rendering good service. The infantrymen are equipped with a black leather waist belt, with the Vermont belt plate; the Frazier cartridge box, with sliding cover; canteens and haversacks, and an antiquated pattern of knapsack. The local company (H, Montpelier) was the only one having its canteens and haversacks for inspection. The other companies did not bring them to the encampment. Three companies only (B, St. Albans; E, Barre; and H, Montpelier) had their knapsacks at the encampment. The accouterments inspected were in good condition. The officers wear the dress belt with the undress uniform.

The battery had no target practice during the year. The amount of gallery and range practice held by the different companies varied considerably. Many of the men were comparatively new in the service, and at least one-third of the infantry had never practiced in the gallery or on the range. Those most interested generally had the most practice. The time given to practice by individuals varied from that required to fire one score to two or three days. The degree of efficiency attained is not so high as it should be, and the percentages obtained during the past year show a slight falling off from those of the year previous. This may be accounted for by the extra time required to master the intricacies of the drill regulations; more time having been given to drill and less to rifle practice. The range facilities of the companies are generally poor, and they can rarely secure a range permitting practice at a greater distance than 200 or 300 yards. Maj. Nelson and Capt. Wyman, the brigade and regimental inspectors of rifle practice, are intelligent and energetic officers, and are enthusiastic in their efforts to do everything possible for their departments. The annual competition between teams of five men each from the different companies for the centennial trophy, presented some years ago by Col. W. Seward Webb, State inspector of rifle practice, took place on the 26th instant. The trophy was won by the team of Company I, Brattleboro, by a score of 97 out of a possible 125, wresting it from Company F, Northfield, which took it last year with a score of 98. The first prize for individual marksmanship, presented by Gen. Greenleaf, was taken by Private Round, of Company D, St. Johnsbury, with a score of 22 out of a possible 25; and the second prize, presented by Maj. Nelson and Capt. Wyman, was taken by Lieut. Bonett, of the same company. All the firing was at the distance of 200 yards, and the conditions were those prescribed in the small-arms firing regulations. Maj. Nelson was in charge of the competition, and Lieuts. Gatchell and Jameson, of the U. S. Army, acted as judges.

All the companies have the use of rooms, called armories, rented by the State. While they are much better than none at all, none of them are really suitable or afford proper facilities for indoor instruction. The number of drills of various kinds held by the different organizations during the past year, aside from those required by law, varies from about 24 to about 100. The law of the State requires that the officers assemble for instruction two days each year; that one day in June shall be devoted to drill and inspection annually, and that there shall be an annual encampment of five to eight days. Many of the organizations hold meetings occasionally, attended by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and such privates as are sufficiently interested for the study and discussion of the drill regulations and recitations thereon.

Unfortunately, the weather during the encampment was highly unfavorable, and the opportunities for a rigid inspection of testing thoroughly the capacity of the officers and the knowledge of the troops as to the duties of sentinels were somewhat curtailed. Rain fell during the greater part of the forenoon of the 24th instant, all of the 25th, more or less every night of the encampment, and the troops took their departure for home in the rain on the morning of the 27th. All outdoor military exercises were suspended during the rain, and I believe wisely. Guard mounting took place on the 23d and 26th instants, the camp guard being composed of 2 officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, and 72 privates detailed from the infantry. Guard duty was not well performed, but as well, perhaps, as could reasonably be expected, considering the limited opportunities of the men for instruction and practice. Two of the companies had received no instruction in guard duty; others little, and others yet considerable.

Each battalion had one dress parade by itself during the encampment, and there were four regimental dress parades, the battalion parades immediately preceding those of the regiment. Marked improvement was observed in all ceremonies. I accompanied the adjutant and inspector-general in a regimental inspection on the 25th instant, and inspected each company in its street on the forenoon of the 26th. In the afternoon of this day his excellency Governor Carroll S. Page reviewed the entire command, and the review was followed by a regimental dress parade, and later by a sham battle between two of the battalions, blank cartridges being used. As Gen. Greenleaf expects soon to retire from office, his farewell address was read at dress

parade, and he delivered the prizes for marksmanship in a few well-chosen words. Company and battalion drill in close and extended order was held from time to time during the encampment as the weather permitted; and, considering the recent change in the system of tactics and the fact that many of the men were comparatively new in the service, a very fair degree of proficiency was shown. Every evening at 8 o'clock the officers of the First Regiment were assembled in the colonel's tent for discussion of the drill regulations. At these meetings I pointed out and corrected such errors as I had observed at drills and ceremonies, having been present at all such and made rough notes at the time. Informal discussions followed, and questions were asked and answered. All seemed willing and anxious to learn, and the meetings seemed productive of good results.

In this connection I desire to acknowledge the valuable assistance of Second Lieut. Geo. W. Gatchell, Fourth U. S. Artillery, professor of military science and tactics at the Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, who was present at all of the meetings and at most of the drills and ceremonies. Evening schools were also held by the battery officers, and the battery was duly drilled and inspected. This is probably the best light battery in the United States, outside of the regular Army. The officers were assembled for theoretical instruction during the wet weather of the 24th instant. In general, the time of the encampment was as well employed and the object of the encampment as well fulfilled as the unfavorable weather permitted. Both officers and enlisted men showed great interest in their duties and evinced a strong desire to learn and improve. The officers, as a class, have good capacity and aptitude, and are capable of leading and instilling proper enthusiasm and discipline among their men. Generally speaking, the Vermont National Guard is composed of intelligent, zealous, and patriotic men, of substantially the same class as those who sprang to arms in 1861 and 1862; and, should opportunity offer, it would, in my opinion, fully sustain the noteworthy and enviable reputation won by the Vermont troops in the war of the rebellion.

The discipline of the troops during the encampment was good; the men were generally quiet and orderly, and the observation of military courtesies was fair. Veteran's badges were awarded to officers and enlisted men as follows: For 25 years' service, 2; for 20 years' service, 3; for 15 years' service, 5; for 10 years' service, 5; for 5 years' service, 51.

The law of the State provides that the National Guard shall be transported over railroad lines within the State at the rate of 2 cents per man per mile. It is estimated that 95 per cent of the command could be mobilized at any railroad point within the State in 24 hours and at any point within the State in 48 hours. Probably 80 per cent of the command could be relied upon for duty outside the State for sixty days. The State has no subsistence department, and it probably would not be wise to establish one. The troops could be subsisted by the State until rations could be supplied by the United States.

There are about 250 students under military instruction at the University of Vermont, Norwich University, and the Vermont Academy, each of these institutions having an Army officer as military instructor. The cadets of the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, and the independent company known as the Burlington Cadets are well uniformed, and well drilled bodies of young men. The last-named organization was present one day of the encampment and participated in the ceremonies of "Governor's Day," making a fine appearance. The Montpelier Military Band, an excellent musical organization, was present during the encampment, and contributed much to the benefit of the troops and pleasure of all present. There are two companies of Sons of Veterans Guards in the State, one at Burlington the other at Barre, which could be considered in case of hostilities. They have the regulation undress army uniform, except the blouse button, old pattern waist belts, and cartridge boxes, and are armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .50. They are fairly well drilled. Several camps of the Sons of Veterans are armed and equipped in a similar manner, and have had some drill, but have not a regular company organization. Some of the finest young men of the flourishing and populous town of Rutland are very desirous of organizing a second light battery, if it can be incorporated in the National Guard.

I respectfully submit the following recommendations and suggestions:

I concur in the recommendations of my predecessor, Capt. R. W. Hoyt, Eleventh United States Infantry, that the National Guard of the State be increased by an additional regiment of infantry, and the organization of a hospital corps. The Second Regiment should consist of Burlington Cadets, the two companies of the Sons of Veterans Guards, already organized, all of which organizations desire to become a part of the National Guard, and other companies which could be easily and quickly recruited from camps of the Sons of Veterans. These young men have had some military training, possess the patriotism and military instincts of their fathers, and would make excellent soldiers in a comparatively short time.

In my judgment the efficiency of the Vermont National Guard would be greatly enhanced by the selection and establishment at the most available and centrally located point, of a permanent camp ground, with a good target range. The advantages of this plan are so obvious as to require no explanation, and it is believed that in the long run it would prove the most economical.

The full limit of time allowed by law, eight days, should be given each encampment. With only five days the troops have barely settled down to real work when it is time to break camp. This is especially true when, as was the case this year, there is considerable wet weather. With only three and one-half days actually in camp, with the risk of unfavorable weather, neither the troops nor the State get the benefit of the money expended. The benefits to be derived from three additional days would be out of all proportion to their cost. Regular troops should, when practicable, participate in the encampments. This plan has been tried in this State with most gratifying and beneficial results.

The adoption by the State of a graded system of pay to the troops when on duty, is deemed worthy of consideration.

If practicable, the officers should be required to pass an examination before a competent board of examiners before receiving their commissions, and all officers should be required to provide themselves with the regulation black leather belt, for use with the undress uniform. I would recommend that regulation knapsacks, leggings, and cartridge belts be issued to the troops; and that any issue of accouterments hereafter be confined to the regulation pattern, presumably the best in all cases. Also, that the number of drills to be held by each organization during the year be prescribed by State regulation, instead of being left to the company by-laws or the company commander; that no enlistments be permitted within three months of encampment; that more attention be given to the setting-up exercises; that every man be required to practice in the gallery and on the range; that more instruction be given in simulated guard duty before encampment, and that a competent officer be detailed as instructor in guard duty at each encampment, the guard detail for the following day being required to report to him each evening for examination and instruction; and that non commissioned officers' schools be held in each organization throughout the year, special attention being given to battalion drill, duties of the guides, etc., during the period preceding encampment.

In conclusion, I desire to record my appreciation of the uniform courtesy, kindness, and cordiality with which I was treated during the encampment by all with whom I was brought in contact. I am especially indebted for courtesy and assistance to Brig. Gen. W. L. Greenleaf, Adjt. and Insp. Gen. T. S. Peck, Q. M. Gen. W. H. Gilmore, Surg. Gen. J. C. Rutherford, Col. J. J. Esty, First Regiment; Capt. and Bvt. Col. L. K. Fuller, First Light Battery; Bvt. Lieut. Col. M. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general; Bvt. Lieut. Col. William Smith, assistant quartermaster-general; and Maj. C. E. Nelson, brigade inspector of rifle practice.

Respectfully submitted.

H. S. FOSTER,
*Captain, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., *July 29, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office dated June 23, 1892, I reported in person (June 24, 1892) to Maj. F. E. Trotter, Twenty-fourth Infantry (brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army), as assistant instructor to the National Guard of Washington, during its annual encampment at Murray, near Tacoma, Wash., on the Tacoma, Olympia and Grays Harbor Railroad, a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In obedience to further instructions from the War Department, Adjutant-General and Inspector-General's department, by letter, I have the honor to submit this report:

### THE CAMP.

The camp was situated on a gently undulating plateau, slightly above the level of American Lake, distant about one-eighth of a mile. The camp was on all sides fringed by a scattering growth of scrub oak; some trees were large enough to afford good shade. The space for drill ground, natural clearing, was amply large and suitable for drilling a regiment of cavalry or infantry, but not ample for brigade evolutions. The camp was named in honor of the owner of the grounds. There is

a good stream of pure, cool water running through the camp. The subsoil is gravel covered with a light growth of turf, and the camp therefore naturally well drained. The stream furnished water for all purposes, it being taken out in barrels and hauled to troops most distant from it. Ice was furnished by quartermaster department. American Lake furnished facilities for bathing and was thus used frequently by the men of the command.

Upon reporting, I found the brigade already in camp. The tents were pitched by regiments and as nearly according to U. S. Army regulations as the formation of the ground would permit, by a detachment of two infantry companies sent ahead of main body of troops the day or two before.

I believe Col. Trotter made some slight changes after he arrived, which was before I reported.

Roster of troops assembled at Camp Murray in compliance with General Orders No. 10, is as follows:

*Governor's staff.*—Brig. Gen. R. G. O'Brien, adjutant-general and chief of staff; Col. Henry Landes, paymaster-general; Col. E. M. Carr, assistant adjutant-general; Col. E. L. Smith, surgeon-general; Lieut. Col. Albert Whyte, assistant commissary-general; Lieut. Col. H. F. Garretson, assistant quartermaster-general; Lieut. Col. F. L. Boyd, A. D. C.; Lieut. Col. Will L. Visseber, A. D. C.; Lieut. Col. C Reichenbach, A. D. C.; Lieut. Col. Atkins, A. D. C.; Maj. C. H. Ayer, A. D. C.; Capt. Coiner, A. D. C.

*Brigade commander and staff.*—Brig. Gen. A. P. Curry, commanding; Lieut. Col. S. W. Scott, acting inspector-general, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. J. A. Hatfield; assistant quartermaster-general; Lieut. Col. M. K. Snell, assistant commissary-general; Capt. Wallace Mount, brigade paymaster; First Lieut. E. P Gillette, A. D. C.; First Lieut. C. P. Lake, A. D. C.; First Lieut. W. E. Cromwell, A. D. C.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

*Field and staff.*—Col. Joseph Green, commanding, headquarters, Seattle, Wash.; Lieut. Col. W. S. Shank; Maj. F. Gans; First Lieut. Charles Esplin, jr., adjutant; Maj. L. R. Dawson, surgeon; Capt. H. E. Henderson, assistant surgeon; First Lieut. H. Chapin, quartermaster; First Lieut. H. D. Allison, commissary; First Lieut. James Ross, inspector small arms practice.

*Non-commissioned staff.*—Sergeant-major, W. B. Younkin; quartermaster-sergeant, A. Bryan; commissary-sergeant, A. Olsen; hospital steward, L. T. Allen; color sergeants, J. A. Coughey and J. A. Henderson; principal musician, L. H. Wagner; chief trumpeter, W. F. Lindsly; drum-major, P. Finney.

*Company officers.*—Company A (Olympia), Capt. C. S. Rhinehart, First Lieut. M. C. Kent, Second Lieut. W. J. Milroy; Company B (Seattle), Capt. L. S. Booth, First Lieut. W. M. Calhoun, Second Lieut. G. H. Fostron; Company C (Tacoma), Capt. I. M. Howell, First Lieut. W. F. Clark, Second Lieut. J. G. Jolly; Company D (Seattle), Capt. F. S. Hilton, First Lieut. William Crist, Second Lieut G. W. Saum; Company E (Seattle), Capt. E. S. Ingraham, First Lieut. F. L. Stinson, Second Lieut. H. H. Smith; Company F (New Whatcom), Capt. J. J. Weisenberger, First Lieut. W. C. Gregory; Company G (Tacoma), Capt. C. W. Billings, First Lieut. E. F. Stafford, Second Lieut. M. M. Bartlett; Company H (Vancouver), Second Lieut. M. S. Wintler; Company I (Port Townsend), Capt. George H. Jones, First Lieut. C. B. Wood, Second Lieut. N. S. Snyder; Company K (Aberdeen), First Lieut. George D. Allen.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

*Field and staff.*—Col. E. W. Pike, commanding. Headquarters, Goldendale, Wash.; Lieut. Col. M. McCarthy, Maj. E. H. Fox, First Lieut. N. B. Brooks, adjutant; Maj. J. N. Hudgins, surgeon; Capt. J. T. Eshelman, chaplain; First Lieut. E. S. Isaacs, quartermaster; First Lieut. F. J. Elsonolm, commissary; First Lieut. G. B. Baker, inspector small arms practice.

*Non-commissioned staff.*—Sergeant-major, R. E. Stuart; quartermaster-sergeant, H. N. Pringle; commissary-sergeant, F. Fenton; hospital steward, E. J. King; color-sergeant, C. C. Alvord; principal musician, F. W. Pynn; drum-major, J. F. Warren.

*Company officers* —Company A (Ellensburg), Capt. J. E. Frost, First Lieut. J. B. Bucker, Second Lieut. J. G. Armstrong; Company B (Goldendale), Capt. R. B. McCully; First Lieut. H. C. Jackson, Second Lieut. H. C. Phillips; Company C (Centerville), Capt. G. W. Billington; First Lieut. J. Jackel, Second Lieut. C. H. Wald; Company D (Waitsburg), Capt. H. G. Shuham, First Lieut. C. T. Smith, Second Lieut. H. W. Fletcher; Company E (North Yakima), Capt. F. D. Eshelman, First Lieut. R. B. Coombs, Second Lieut. J. C. Liggett; Company F (Dayton), Capt. John Carr, First Lieut. W. C. R. Darr, Second Lieut. C. A. Booker; Company G (Spokane), Capt. E. W. Lyons, First Lieut. A. W. McCallum, Second Lieut. A. T. Brown; Company H

(Pomeroy), Capt. H. St. George, First Lieut. E. R. Brady, Second Lieut. J. W. Murphy; Company I (Clyde), Capt. W. B. Buffum, First Lieut. P. J. Lyons, Second Lieut. S. P. Young; Company K (Tekoa), Capt. J. W. Stearns, First Lieut. H. D. Kay, Second Lieut. C. F. Kay.

### FIRST CAVALRY BATTALION.

Maj. C. B. Johnson, commanding; headquarters, Spokane Falls.

*Staff.*—First Lieut. H. B. Swellenbach, adjutant; Capt. J. A. Beebe, surgeon; Capt. W. A. Shankland, chaplain; First Lieut. J. W. Dougan, quartermaster; First Lieut. J. R. Bamber, inspector small-arms practice.

*Non-commissioned staff.*—Sergeant-major, G. Lindsay; veterinary surgeon, W. G. Cottes; hospital steward, D. P. Bonney; commissary-sergeant, Tom Box; quartermaster-sergeant, L. A. Cooler.

*Officers.*—Troop A (Sprague), Capt. A. W. Lindsay, First Lieut. E. H. Peterson, Second Lieut. F. H. Gehres; Troop B (Tacoma), Capt. E. J. Griggs, First Lieut. P. M. Boringer.

Some three days seemed to have been lost to the command in completing grounds and general arrangements of the camp for the accommodation of the troops, such as building kitchens, messing places, changing tents, and constructing latrines and tent floors.

Guard mounting and parades were had daily, the first in the morning and the latter in the afternoon, with indifferent success at first. Slight improvement in each was noticed from day to day.

### GOVERNOR'S DAY.

June 27 was governor's day. The governor, E. P. Ferry, and members of his staff arrived on this date about noon. Immediately upon his arrival he was given the salute due his rank, and in the afternoon a review of the entire brigade, Brig. Gen. Curry commanding, was received by the governor. The troops seemed to be fully aware of the efforts required of them and presented a very good appearance. The brigade was formed in line and during the marching, which was quite steady, distances and intervals were fairly well kept. During the inspection, however, by the governor, some of the companies in the Second Regiment remained at parade rest and presented arms alternately as he passed in front and rear. Markers for changing direction were not posted until ceremonies began.

The staff of the governor was in full uniform, as well as that of Brig. Gen. Curry. Nearly all were present mounted. The governor expressed himself as well pleased with the appearance of the troops and camp. He remained in camp until the following evening, when he returned to Olympia.

### COL. TROTTER'S DEATH.

On June 28 a gloom was cast over the encampment by the sudden death of Col. Trotter. The National Guard, as well as myself, by his death, lost a generous, kind, and noble friend and brother officer; the Army a brave, valuable, and dutiful soldier; society a true and polished gentleman, and his family a loving and affectionate husband and father.

Maj. F. E. Trotter, Twenty-fourth Infantry (brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army), instructor of the National Guard of Washington, died suddenly at Camp Murray, Wash., June 28, 1892, at 4:55 p. m. He was attacked with cerebral apoplexy at 10:30 a. m. It was at first thought the attack was not severe. He was not rendered wholly unconscious, and could swallow with but slight symptoms of paralysis. Hemorrhages set in, seemed to be progressive, and at 12:30 p. m. he became unconscious. The physicians treated him with hypodermic injections; packed ice on his hands and wrists. At 4:55 p. m. he received another shock. Death followed almost instantly. His remains were placed in a casket the same evening. The next day they were escorted to the railroad station and placed on the train en route to his home.

Gen. R. G. O'Brien, adjutant-general, and guard of honor (Col. Boyd and Capt. Coiner), and Company H, of Vancouver, accompanied the remains home.

(The escort ceremonies were all minutely and correctly carried out according to the Drill Regulations.) During the day of Col. Trotter's death, and the following day until after his remains were sent away, all duties except the necessary guard and fatigue were suspended. Every individual man and officer realized their great loss, and perfect stillness reigned both day and night, certifying that all were in deepest sorrow, evincing the esteem and respect in which their dead comrade was held.

Appropriate orders from general and brigade headquarters were issued, and all officers of the National Guard of Washington were requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Taking the time consumed in preparing camp and the different headquarters and that occupied during and after Col. Trotter's death, it amounted, practically, to five days without "settling down" to real practical work in the matter of drills, target (skirmish practice), and usual routine duties.

### TENTAGE.

The tentage seemed to be all in very good condition. Hospital tents of large size were furnished at general and brigade headquarters. Wall tents with flies were used at each regimental headquarters and for company officers. The men used common A tents and A wall tents. There were on an average four men in a tent. The guard used a large conical tent. There were one or two instances where company officers had to sleep with their men, which should not be.

Company officers' tents were not pitched a sufficient distance from the flanks of their companies, nor were the headquarters tents far enough away. All this, no doubt, was due to the lack of space, trenches, and formation of the ground.

### MESS.

The troops were subsisted by the State by contract. Large dining sheds were erected for each regiment sufficient to seat all at a time. Ranges were used for preparing the meals. There were separate places for the officers of the regiments and for general headquarters. Cooks and waiters were hired.

Much dissatisfaction for two days existed because of improper preparation of food and because some of the men were detailed or ordered to wait upon their comrades at table, waiters having been discharged for incapacity and trying to extort higher wages. The remarks of many of the officers and men were closely bordering upon insubordination and were unsoldierly; yet due reparation was afterwards made, new waiters and cooks hired, and all difficulties of mind and body adjusted.

### ARMS, ETC.

The troops were generally armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, and of different dates of make from 1878 to 1883 or 1884, in fair condition and serviceable, except Company 1, Second Regiment Infantry, which had guns of obsolete pattern from .50 caliber to .45 caliber of 1878, and buckhorn sights in poor condition, and which were furnished a few days before going into camp.

They have blankets (but not to compare with the Army standard either in weight or quality), black belts, and McKeever cartridge boxes, some of which are worn and show want of care.

They have haversacks and canteens, United States pattern, and knapsacks, black leather backs, Pettibone Company make, not as good as Army pattern. They had also generally Mills woven field belt, triangular bayonet, and steel scabbard. The cavalry battalion have carbines, caliber .45, pattern 1888; sabers, United States pattern, and Smith & Wesson revolvers and holsters, and in good condition. Troop A is without pistol holsters. Each troop has regulation saddle and bridle. Horses in troops are mostly owned by members and in good condition.

### CLOTHING.

The regiments and battalion are uniformed complete, dress and fatigue, U. S. Army regulation. In a majority of cases the uniform looks very neat and well fitting, and presents a fine appearance. There are some instances where the blouses of the officers might fit better, and amongst the men some of the blouses and trousers seem worn from long use and the necessity of reissuing to men after being worn by others during an enlistment, or part of one, which is discouraging to men to have to wear them under such circumstances, and in such cases should be renewed. Fatigue uniform and overcoats were worn during encampment, and gloves on ceremonies. Many men appeared without numbers on their caps, and in some instances wore the numbers and letters wrong way. No uniform shoes.

### GUARD DUTY.

The performance of guard duty was only fair. In this most important duty the brigade is less proficient than any other. There had been evidently little attention paid to this duty. Some of the sentinels on post seemed to think it all right to sit down in any convenient place near their posts. This kind of neglect is inexcusable. Many of their faults were due to lack of practice and instruction. There were

many of the sentinels who seemed to know or try to do their duty, and were courteous and grateful when cautioned or corrected, and were desirous of saluting, whether it was in the proper manner or not, showing a willingness to learn. A closer study of Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty would remedy these faults.

Each officer and non-commissioned officer of the guard should see that a copy of all orders and instructions is kept at the guard house or tent, and that each sentinel reads over and learns them. Each relief should be visited by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard for the purpose of ascertaining the knowledge of the sentinels with their orders. The officer of the day is held responsible that all orders are carried out and his guard properly instructed. These sentinels were diligent in challenging, and all calls were repeated and answered, and towards the end of the encampment much progress was made in this as well as in other duties.

### DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

The requirements of General Orders No. 10 from general headquarters were carried out with some slight changes. I observed all drill and ceremonies minutely, and was impressed with the evident desire of the troops to do what was required of them. The company drills were good. There was a great and apparent improvement in battalion drills, in parades and ceremonies, as the encampment progressed. Both officers and men showed that they were being greatly benefited by study and practice. At first there was a noticeable unsteadiness in ranks—chewing tobacco, expectorating, looking around, laughing and talking, smoking in ranks, and in marching, wheeling, and touching of elbows, instead of turning; and again, pivot turning on his own ground, or in some places stepping backwards instead of describing the arc of a circle.

Sometimes the step was too slow; many times distances were lost and intervals too small or too great. Guides seemed to be uncertain of their duties. Officers generally flourished and pointed with their swords while dressing, or held them across their bodies while company was turning.

Sometimes civilian head dress and partly civilian dress and military was worn on drills and parade. All of these faults were rectified when attention was called to them and were seldom committed a second time.

I drilled both regiments in riot, or street drill, which they were all very anxious to learn. Much improvement was made, and officers and men showed close attention and quickness in learning these movements.

### INSPECTION.

I was ordered to inspect the First Regiment on the morning of June 26. I found the men looking neat and clean, arms in very fair condition, company streets very clean, and tents in good order. In some instances there was a difference in the folding of blankets, bed sacks, and clothing, a lack of uniformity in that respect.

Col. Trotter inspected the Second Regiment and Cavalry Battalion. I did not get his notes, but from the conversation had with him, he found matters to exist in these organizations much as I found them in the First Regiment.

### BANDS.

Each regiment has a fine band, excellently equipped, and good uniforms, efficient leaders, and drum majors. Instruments in good order and condition.

### CAVALRY BATTALION.

The Cavalry Battalion is commanded by Maj. Charles B. Johnson, a typical soldier, a veteran of the late war. He is, by his tact and judgment, particularly fitted for a cavalry commander, and of volunteer troops. He is firm but just, and thoroughly commands his men. The discipline of the troops was good. The men enter into the spirit of their duties in a soldierly manner, and while there was one or two cases of questioning the orders of superiors they were remedied when advised upon.

The troopers and officers were anxious to learn military discipline and etiquette, and a single correction was all that was necessary to obtain the desired result. The battalion was drilled in the manual of arms and foot movements, and in mounted movements, skirmish drill on foot and mounted, and in saber drill, also in charging, but not in the grand menage.

The troops were well equipped and armed. Horsemanship was very good; no bad riders; but one fault to be found was to move at a gait faster than a walk when not necessary.

HOSPITAL AND SICK.

The hospital arrangements in camp were very good. A large and comfortable hospital tent was used, with cots in it. Dr. J. A. Beebe, surgeon, Cavalry Battalion, had a full set of instruments and supplies with him, the only ones in camp (private property) consisting of stretchers, flags, brassards, and field tourniquets. There was no systematic instruction in the hospital corps, owing to inability to get men for company bearers, litters, and ambulance drills.

No ambulance in camp; no ambulance corps.

The doctor reports the prevalent sickness at camp to be diarrhea, due probably to (1) ice water in unclean barrels; (2) overeating, especially of food prone to fermentative changes, *i. e.*, corn, beans, sauces, etc. The food was good, and the ration about three times too ample. * * *

SINKS.

Sinks consisted of trenches 3 or 4 feet deep, provided with railings to sit on, and covered and screened with brush; in some instances they were made of boards covered and provided with seats. Not uniformly distributed nor in proper localities. They were too close to camp. Fresh earth was thrown in them daily.

STABLING.

A good and comfortable stable was constructed for the use of all horses and at a convenient distance from the camp, and near to water.

No instruction in advance and rear guards, and outposts and pickets.

No signal corps organized and no instruction.

BOOKS, RECORDS, AND ORDERS.

The few that I noticed were well kept. Surgeon Beebe and those of Col. Scott, were complete from beginning of camp to the date of breaking camp.

Some orders were signed "By order of Brig. Gen. A. P. Curry, commanding," which should have read, "By command of Brig. Gen. Curry."

Col. S. W. Scott, assistant inspector-general, was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general. He was zealous, prompt and soldierly, courteous to all, and capable to perform the duties of any office to which he may be assigned.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The State pays to each officer for stated drills and parades, and while in camp, $2 per day, with subsistence and allowance of $1.50 to $3 for his horse. The men are subsisted and allowed as pay $1.50 per day.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

At the head of this department is Col. Henry Landes, paymaster-general, a man regarded by all who know him as standing in the front rank of the financiers of the country. Being a successful banker, he brings with him the experience of many years in his profession. He is soldierly and commanding in appearance, and popular in military as well as in civil life. The brigade paymaster, Capt. Wallace Mount, rendered very efficient service in the pay department. He had every company of the brigade paid up before leaving camp, and his accounts all squared and closed up to date.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

This department was ably managed by Lieut. Col. H. F. Garretson, assistant quartermaster-general. He was always ready and willing, earnest, and constant in the performance of his duties, prompt, zealous, and of soldierly bearing. He is destined to occupy as prominent a part in the National Guard as he does in civil life, in the estimation of his friends and fellow citizens.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Albert Whyte, assistant commissary-general, in the management of this department was untiring, attentive, and constantly striving to please all. Realizing the importance of this department in camp, and the cares and wants inci-

dent thereto, he was ever on the alert to supply every necessary article of food, and to keep a sufficient amount on hand. He is a very popular and efficient officer, a thorough gentleman, and a prominent lawyer.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Hatfield, assistant quartermaster-general, was assigned to duty in the subsistence department in the absence of Col. Whyte, and by his broad experience, faculty of understanding human nature, and with his admirable executive and administrative ability, rendered invaluable service. He seems especially fitted for responsible duties, and where it requires leadership.

### ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

This department has at its head Brig. Gen. R. G. O'Brien, adjutant-general and chief of staff. He is a man of tireless energy, soldierly bearing, and thoroughly imbued with the military spirit and ardor, constantly alive to the interests of the National Guard. In time of peace he is ex-officio commissary-general, quartermaster-general, inspector-general, and chief of ordnance. He has in in his own department a staff, an assistant quartermaster-general, an assistant inspector-general, and assistant commissary-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and two aides-de-camp, with rank of captain.

The adjutant-general's orders and instructions, as a rule, contain throughout wisdom as to important measures and judgment as to details. He superintends the supply of ordnance, clothing, camp equipage, subsistence, transportation, and in general all manner of appurtenances used by troops. He is the only bonded officer of the departments of which he is ex-officio chief.

### DISCIPLINE.

In some respects the discipline of the organization is very good; in other respects, weak. There is no intentional or wilful neglect of duty, but much ignorance and failure to appreciate the value of things which seem trivial. One or two nights the noise after taps was loud and disturbing. In my observations about camp, I noticed sometimes too much familiarity between officers and men, and a slackness of military bearing when off duty. Privates, non-commissioned officers, and officers lounging in and around officers' tents; much carelessness in wearing caps, belts, and other things, betraying a want of a correct appreciation of the relative duties of different grades, and an ignorance of the value of the seemingly trifling formalities embraced in the term "military etiquette."

The wearing of part uniform and part civilian dress mars the appearance. All officers, from the chief of staff down, should wear the uniform while on duty. Several instances of officers wearing the dress belt with the fatigue uniform were noticed.

There was only one instance of "horse play," "bouncing," or "blanketing," which fully terminated when it was seen that serious results might have been. Such practical jokes and mock ceremonies were due to the exuberance of spirit on the part of many from home the first time, and to whom the whole thing was new and uncontrollable except by measures which would have been repugnant to the amiable nature of the brigadier-general commanding, Gen. Curry, who is a beau ideal soldier, a veteran of the late war, and possessed of that rare tact, policy, judgment, discretion, and good nature which combine to make the popular, able, and successful commander.

It is most gratifying to report that there was not a single case of drunkenness during the encampment. No profanity or obscenity. Objectionable characters brought to camp were promptly ordered away. Every vender of intoxicating liquors, with or without license, was ordered away from camp and vicinity. Intoxicants were particularly refrained from. We do not look for the discipline of the regular Army, quite, in the National Guard.

The relation between men and officers is such as naturally results from being soldiers to-day and business associates and neighbors to-morrow, and is common with all volunteers on entering the service. They do not observe the courtesies regarded by military men as essential to discipline, nor show that respect for rank and authority which comes only from long habit and subjection to the stringent and absolute government of the articles of war.

The men were prompt, obedient, willing, and correct in the performance of the duties which they knew and understood. The officers are all capable, earnest, and zealous, and with opportunity and a competent instructor with them to direct their energies, in their armories, at their stations, or in camp, would soon bring the organization to a high standard of excellence.

Not one suggestion of mine was passed unheeded, and it was a great pleasure to instruct both officers and men, and who by their earnest endeavors showed me that my instructions were appreciated.

TARGET PRACTICE.

I instructed each inspector of small-arms practice in the preparation of the targets, attaching canvas and pasting on the silhouettes, and in laying out a skirmish range.

The facilities for skirmish firing were limited; space was contracted and no good background or embankment to shoot against could be found. However a distance of nearly 600 yards was measured and eight groups for individual skirmish firing were set up.

*Targets, kneeling, standing and lying, D, E, and F.*—The firing was conducted with manner laid down in Blunt's. Considering that very few had ever fired at skirmish targets, and many had never seen a target of that sort, the firing was very good. Officers and men took great interest in the practice, and considerable rivalry was exhibited and great regret expressed that more men could not fire owing to the shortness of the time. The scores are given below:

*First Regiment Infantry.*

| Company. | Kneeling. | Standing. | Lying. | Total. | Total hits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 2 | 13 | 4 | 67 | 19 |
| B | 3 | 11 | 9 | 90 | 23 |
| C | 10 | 10 | 8 | 110 | 28 |
| D | 5 | 7 | 6 | 71 | 18 |
| E | 7 | 13 | 5 | 92 | 25 |
| F | 4 | 7 | 4 | 57 | 15 |
| G | 10 | 11 | 11 | 128 | 32 |
| I | 9 | 5 | 4 | 71 | 18 |
| K | 8 | 13 | 12 | 131 | 33 |

*Second Regiment Infantry.*

| Company. | Kneeling. | Standing. | Lying. | Total. | Total hits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | (*) | (*) | (*) | 112 | 60 |
| B | 6 | 11 | 3 | 72 | 20 |
| D | 9 | 16 | 4 | 98 | 29 |
| E | 6 | 11 | 2 | 67 | 19 |
| F | 2 | 13 | 6 | 77 | 21 |
| G | 2 | 6 | 1 | 31 | 9 |
| H | 7 | 16 | 6 | 106 | 29 |
| I | 2 | 7 | 20 | 129 | 29 |
| K | 8 | 7 | 7 | 88 | 22 |

* Three rounds averaged.

*Cavalry Battalion.*

| Troop. | Kneeling. | Standing. | Lying. | Total. | Total hits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 10 | 11 | 1 | 78 | 22 |
| B | 10 | 14 | 6 | 112 | 30 |

No known distance firing.

PRESS.

The people of the State showed a great interest in their citizen soldiers, the Tacoma Ledger, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and Seattle Telegraph having representatives in camp who gave daily reports of the encampment.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having witnessed the encampment of the National Guard of Washington, and having conversed freely with officers and men on their facilities and needs, I have the following recommendations to make, the adoption of which would, in my opinion, add to the efficiency of the soldiery of the State.

PERMANENT CAMP GROUNDS.

The purchase of permanent camp grounds should be made as soon as practicable, looking well towards the site being suitable for all purposes, good drainage, thorough sanitary facilities, good wood and water, facilities for bathing, good target grounds for known distances and skirmish firing, sufficient area for encamping the brigade, and additional grounds for drills, ceremonies, and evolutions. It should be thoroughly accessible. One of the useful institutions for the training of the National Guard in the practical duties of soldiership is the camp of instruction. The brigade is required to go (or should be) in camp ten days every year; the results there obtained are becoming manifest in the better discipline and steadiness of the militia. A certain *esprit du corps* that the militia did not once possess has arisen in consequence of these summer drills, and these citizen soldiers are now spoken of with respect by those trained after the more arduous and more exacting methods of the regular Army.

A standing army is out of the question in a republic, and for this reason the reliance of the people on their citizen soldiers for protection against mobs, violence, or sudden invasion must be complete. It is well to be assured that the militia men are so well trained and disciplined that in a great national or social emergency we would have defenders not only brave, but capable—men qualified physically and mentally. All action and legislation should be favorable towards perfecting the militia and its organization. The cost of the camp would not be great, but any cost would be small that would insure the efficiency of the militia and establish a confidence in the minds of the people of the State of Washington of absolute security of life and property in case of riots, insurrections, or invasions which are becoming numerous throughout the land.

A brigade encampment is recommended, because a military head is always necessary at an encampment to prevent friction between regimental organizations. The work goes on much more satisfactorily.

The additional cost would be small, and not to be compared with the advantages.

Citizen employers should freely grant privilege to serve, and foster and encourage the spirit so to do, to every one in their employ. I would also recommend more attention to: (1) Setting-up drill. (2) Simulated guard instructions and duty in armories. (3) Skirmish drill and firings. (4) Gallery practice, with reduced charges. (5) The organization of a signal corps. (6) For each man such field equipment as blanket bag, knapsack, haversack, meat ration can, plate, knife, fork, spoon, canteen, tin cup, Mill's belt (field), and some form of entrenching tool.

There should be some arrangement by which all old pattern and obsolete pattern and caliber of guns could be transferred to the Government for the improved Army pattern, and all the men be armed alike thoughout.

Company messes are recommended as preferable, cooks and waiters being hired, or, in emergencies, detailed and paid, rations being drawn by regimental commissaries on requisitions from chief commissary officers and issued on requisitions signed and approved by company and regimental commanders.

The Buzzicott oven for baking bread, invented in the Army and used generally now by the Army and militia of the several States, with satisfaction and success, should accompany the mess kit of the company.

At present the adjutant-general performs all the duties pertaining to the quartermaster-general's, commissary-general's, inspector-general's, and adjutant-general's departments. That they are performed in a manner that is faultless is known by all, but the work is too much for one man. The adjutant-general should receive an adequate salary and be enabled to devote his whole time to the duties of his own department, which would increase in scope and importance with the growth of the militia.

There should be a separately authorized commissary and quartermaster's department, and when a regiment is ordered into active service or camp the necessary camp equipage, quartermaster's and subsistence stores should be regularly transferred to the quartermaster or the commissary of the regiment (by the chief of each department), and either regular or memorandum receipts and invoices passed, thus fixing the responsibility for expenditure, preservation, and care.

Such a system would result not only in a great saving to the State government, but in valuable experience to the officers belonging to these departments and selected for their responsible and important duties.

The quartermaster's, commissary, adjutant-general's, and medical departments should be sent to the place of encampment at least a week beforehand, so as to insure a thorough preparation and readiness for the troops, and not encroach upon the time allowed them for instruction.

Each staff officer should be required to perform the functions of his own office, and thus prevented from becoming a "figurehead."

Company commanders and company officers and men should be impressed with the absolute necessity of taking proper care of their clothing, arms, and accouterments.

I also recommend the continuance of the custom of the officer of the day wearing while on his tour of duty a sash across the shoulders and around the waist, and the officer of the guard to wear it around the waist. This is a pretty custom and thoroughly identifies these officers, and could well be followed by the regular service.

First sergeants should not wear swords unless acting sergeant-major or some other staff officer.

I can not close this report without expressing my thanks to Col. E. W. Pike, commanding the Second Regiment, for many courtesies from himself and officers. Col. Pike is a veteran soldier and is beloved by all his men and officers, and to serve him and obey his orders is their greatest pleasure. He has efficient field and staff officers. To Col. Green, commanding First Regiment, and who has been a soldier from his boyhood and is a popular commander. I know that his regiment is composed of excellent material, as I have served with it personally in the anti-Chinese riots at Seattle, during the Seattle fire and elsewhere. Finally, by all, from the much esteemed and popular governor and Brig. Gen. Curry down to the youngest private, I was treated with all due kindness and courtesy, and I return thanks to all.

I have no confidential report to make. I would state that my delay was caused by having to collect many items of interest, which I had to get through the mails, and then the making of the report devolved upon me by sudden and unexpected circumstances.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM A. KIMBALL,
*First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. Army,*
*Inspecting Officer and Assistant Instructor.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., *July 28, 1892.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions from your office dated July 17, 1892, I have the honor to forward herewith a report of my inspection and observation of the West Virginia National Guard during the period of its encampment at Camp Blennerhassett, near Parkersburg, W. Va., July 19 to 26, 1892. The camp included the entire National Guard of the State, a brigade of two regiments of infantry commanded by Brig. Gen. B. D. Spilman. The strength of the encampment was as follows:

| Organization. | Number of companies. | Enrolled strength. | | Average strength present. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Total. |
| Brigade headquarters | ..... | 10 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| First Regiment | 10 | 37 | 404 | 33 | 309 | 342 |
| Second Regiment | 7 | 29 | 320 | 26 | 247 | 273 |
| Total | 17 | 76 | 725 | 68 | 557 | 625 |

Percentage of attendance, 78.

This was the second encampment of the National Guard of the State, the first one having been held last year under very unfavorable circumstances regarding weather and accommodations. The limited experience gained last year proved of great benefit. Many defects were entirely removed, and all of them remedied in part.

### SITE OF THE CAMP.

The encampment was upon a comparatively level plain of about 60 acres, situated on the Northwest Turnpike, about half a mile from Parkersburg. The country was open and the camp lacked shelter. All parts of the ground drained into a small water course running through it. Water in abundance was supplied from the city waterworks of Parkersburg by pipes laid especially for that purpose.

TENT EQUIPAGE.

The State owns no tent equipage, those used during the encampment (wall tents of uniform pattern) being hired. A 12 by 14 tent was provided for every two officers, and a 10 by 12 for every four enlisted men. All enlisted men's tents were pitched by the troops, others being pitched by civilian labor. A few of the officers' tents were floored; bed sacks were provided, as were also buckets, wash basins, dippers, soap, etc.

MESS TENTS.

Mess tents were provided for brigade headquarters, for each regimental headquarters, for each regimental company officers, and for the enlisted men of each regiment. The tent provided for the enlisted men of the first regiment, although 200 feet long, had not enough seating capacity, and two services each meal were required. Near the mess tents brick ovens were erected, as were also commissary storehouses and tents for the cooks and waiters; 15 cooks, and 33 waiters were employed. The cooking facilities were not adequate.

BATH HOUSES AND SINKS.

No special bathing facilities were provided. The Ohio and Little Kanawha rivers were within a mile of the camp, but I did not observe that the men took advantage of this opportunity. Sinks ample in number were dug and sheltered by canvas. After the first two days they were kept in good condition by the employed labor, being covered with earth and quicklime daily.

STABLES.

In the rear of brigade and each regimental headquarters, stable sheds were erected for the mounts of officers. Civilian labor was employed to care for them.

CAPABILITIES OF THE GROUNDS.

The ground in front of the encampment was level, open, and suitable for drills and ceremonies. Its proximity to the city of Parkersburg enabled purchasing officers to procure supplies in large quantities, especially fresh meat and ice. The latter was plentifully supplied, and without it much suffering would have ensued.

CLOTHING.

The clothing was of uniform pattern of regular Government issue. All troops were supplied with dress coat, blouse, trousers, helmets, cap, and white gloves. No blankets or overcoats have been issued to the troops.

DAILY ROUTINE.

The routine duty prescribed and regularly adhered to was: Reveille at 5; sick call, 5:30; breakfast, 5:45; first sergeants call, 6:15; squad drill, 7 to 8:30; guard mounting, 9; company drill, 10:15 to 11:45 a. m.; dinner, 12 M.; battallion drill 1:30 to 3:30; fatigue call, 4; dress parade, 6:45; supper immediately following; tattoo, 9:30; taps, 10 p. m. This routine was not interrupted in any particular by the weather. It will be seen that, including ceremonies, the command was under arms from five and one-half to six hours each day. The weather was extremely hot, and many complaints were made by officers and enlisted men relating to the severity of the routine duty. I believe that better results could have been accomplished had the drills and ceremonies been shortened to three hours, and theoretical instruction substituted for the remainder.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The troops were armed with Springfield breech-loading rifles, mostly .45 caliber; but one company of the Second Regiment, recently organized, carried .50 caliber rifles. They are cared for by the men themselves, not by armorers. While the arms are in a serviceable condition many of them are so rusted and dirty as to seriously impair accuracy and efficiency of fire. Greater attention should be given by company commanders to this matter. McKeever cartridge boxes, leather belts and plates and steel bayonet scabbards are issued to all troops, and knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens are issued to about half. No cartridge belts have been issued.

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS OF THE CAMP.

The staff of the commander in chief consists of an adjutant-general, who is also ex officio quartermaster-general; commissary general of subsistence; paymaster-general; and surgeon-general; all with the rank of brigadier-general, and four aides-de-camp, with the rank of colonel. The adjutant-general was present during the whole of the encampment, the remaining members of the Governor's staff also attending for the purpose of accompanying the Governor at review. The adjutant-general is the only paid officer of the National Guard. Under orders from his office troops traveled to and from the encampment promptly and in good order.

BRIGADE STAFF.

The adjutant-general's department, in charge of Lieut. Col. C. L. Smith, has never been organized. Lieut. Col. Smith performed most of the clerical labor himself. The enlistment of a few general service clerks and their assignment to brigade headquarters would, I believe, be of great practical benefit. Copies of orders and returns were difficult to obtain on account of inadequate clerical assistance. The records of brigade headquarters consist of files of letters and orders, and letter and order books. The inspector, Maj. R. H. D. Willis, an officer of considerable military experience, was present at the encampment and inspected the troops with the view of submitting a report of his inspection to the brigade commander at a later date. The quartermaster's department, under charge of Maj. J. C. Gluck, was practically conducted. Wagon transportation was provided, tents erected and assigned, mounts provided for all mounted officers, and the quartermaster's supplies purchased and issued under his direction. Maj. Gluck gave his department his personal, careful attention. The commissary department, under charge of Maj. A. J. Bardy, was efficient. Cooks and waiters were employed and rations purchased and cooked under his directions. The food was of a good quality, ample, adequate, and varied. No well-grounded complaint was made in relation to the conduct of this department. The inspector of rifle practice, Maj. Charles L. Hagan, was present at the encampment and assisted the assistant adjutant-general. The medical department, under charge of Lieut. Col. C. B. Blubaugh, medical director, was not thoroughly organized. But one hospital for the brigade was established.

The medical supplies were reported by the regimental surgeons as inadequate. Lieut. Col. Blubaugh did not remain at the encampment, but made daily visits. No brigade reports of sick could be obtained, but from the reports of regimental surgeons the percentage of sick was estimated at about 38 per cent. Many of the sick were treated by company commanders, and their names were not entered upon sick reports. No serious case of accident or illness was reported, the prevailing disease being diarrhea. I would recommend in future the establishment of regimental hospitals and the organization of small regimental hospital corps. Maj. Thomas Pettigrew, engineer and signal officer, surveyed the site and laid out the camp accurately and efficiently. There is no signal equipment or signal corps. I would recommend the establishment of a brigade signal corps, or a system of signal instructions throughout the brigade.

Without reflecting upon the individual capabilities of the various staff officers, it is fair to state upon their authority that their efficiency is largely due to the counsel and direction of their immediate commander, Brig. Gen. B. D. Spilman, whose military education at West Point and service in the U. S. Army has eminently fitted him for the position he occupies.

TARGET PRACTICE.

There was no target practice in camp. I believe, however, practice took place at the stations of the various companies during the past year.

GUARD DUTY.

A brigade guard was mounted daily. Guard duty was performed without observation of instructions contained in manual of guard duty, of which the great majority of the officers and men were ignorant. But the orders, as understood, were carried out conscientiously and thoroughly. It is but fair to state that the revised edition of the guard manual was received but a few days before the encampment. I would recommend instruction in simulated guard duty at the stations of the various companies.

DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

Four squad drills, poor, from which the men derived little benefit; 5 company drills, unsatisfactory, owing to incapacity of officers in charge of companies; 5 battalion drills, fair; 6 brigade guard-mountings, satisfactory; 5 brigade dress

parades and 1 brigade review, very good. The majority of the officers were comparatively ignorant of the new drill regulations; even the evolutions prescribed in the school of the soldier and company were unfamiliar to them. This defect can only be remedied by a system of theoretical and practical instruction for officers. Being stationed in small towns throughout the State they have no opportunity to gain the necessary knowledge from observation. A system of examinations of officers before being commissioned is strongly recommended. The detail of an instructor and inspecting officer to visit the various companies at their armories during the winter would be of very great benefit. A few notable exceptions of efficient field and company officers were observed.

DISCIPLINE.

The principles of military discipline were not generally understood. But there was an honest purpose of both officers and men to perform their whole duty. Few of the rules of military courtesy were observed.

FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized December 23, 1887. It has ten companies. Col. R. H. Frear, its first and only colonel, an officer of experience, was not on duty during the first few days of the encampment, and the command devolved upon Lt. Col. R. E. Fast, a young, capable, and energetic officer. The regimental staff officers were fairly proficient in their duties. I would specially mention Maj. H. B. Baguley, surgeon, and Capt. Phil. A. Shaffer, adjutant, for efficiency. No two companies of this command are stationed together, and they had received no instruction in school of the battalion until this encampment. Instruction in this regard was therefore elementary. The companies were all more or less deficient in the school of the company. Special mention should be made of Company C, Capt. E. E. Price, for comparative efficiency in discipline and drill; and of Company G, Capt. C. Shriver, for neatness and cleanliness of company quarters, arms, and accouterments. Much study on the part of field and company officers is required to bring this regiment up to a fair grade in tactics. During the first part of the encampment much social association of officers and enlisted men was noticed. This was rectified to a great extent later.

SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized July 10, 1889; has seven companies; and was commanded by Col. J. W. A. Ford, an energetic and experienced officer. For the purpose of instruction this regiment was divided into two battalions, commanded respectively by Lieut. Col. T. E. Hodges and Maj. D. I. E. Casteel. Both of these officers are efficient tacticians, and the results of their work were plainly seen. The second battalion of the regiment made surprising progress in the school of the battalion. The regimental staff officers were not as well instructed in their duties as those of the First Regiment. The records at regimental headquarters were incomplete. I would mention Maj. S. H. Austin, surgeon, as a painstaking, efficient, and capable officer. Several of the companies of this regiment are far ahead of any others of the brigade in drill and discipline; Company I, Capt. W. H. Banks, and Company G, Capt. W. H. Lyons, deserving the highest commendation. Company E, Capt. C. E. Morrison, although organized only two months before the encampment, made a most excellent showing. The personnel of this company is excellent. Much social intercourse between officers and enlisted men was observed throughout the regiment.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would recommend encampment by regiment upon the same site, each regiment remaining for at least ten days. Instructors could then have opportunity to give their attention to smaller bodies of men and to minor details. Economy of administration would also be effected, and less money need be expended for the erection of tents, stables, ovens, mess tents, etc. The detail of a few non-commissioned officers of the Army as assistant instructors would be very beneficial. The military code of the State should be revised and completed. Officers and soldiers should be paid while on duty. It is a difficult matter to impress men with a sense of obligation when their services are not remunerated. Examinations for promotion to the grade of a commissioned officer should be required. Frequent visits to separate companies by competent inspecting officers should be provided for. Companies could then, with defects pointed out, perfect themselves in matters pertaining to company routine and tactics, and would then, at the time of the encampment, be able to make good progress in higher tactics and the minor operations of war. Inspectors should hold schools for officers and non-commissioned officers, sending in advance a statement of

the ground to be covered. Field or staff officers could well be detailed upon this duty at a small expense to the State. Regiments should be organized upon the basis contemplated by the drill regulations into two or more battalions. I believe a battalion of cavalry could be organized, but the cost of maintaining it while the present organization lacks so much in the way of equipments, armory facilities, etc., would, I fear, have a serious detrimental effect. Small regimental hospital corps, a few general service clerks, and a bicycle signal corps, could and should be organized with little cost and great profit.

The State appropriation is but $10,000 a year, which, in this State, whose mineral resources are being so rapidly developed, where manufactories are so rapidly springing up, is too small to maintain an efficient National Guard ready for the State service at any moment. Tentage for at least one regiment should be provided; otherwise the troops would be placed at serious disadvantage if called suddenly into service. Moreover, in the end I believe it would be an economical measure, as the owners of rented tents make money which the State could save. Special attention should be given to a scheme effecting the mobilization of all troops at any part of the State at short notice. Railroads should be compelled to transport troops within a given specified time, and at a fair rate. The importance of education in the use of arms should not be neglected. Target practice should be regularly and systematically held. Company commanders should pay more attention to the set-up of the men, and the uniforms should be altered to fit.

Finally, but by no means of least importance, is the necessity for the enactment of a law defining the duties and powers of officers and men in case of a riot. Few officers now know what would be expected or required of them in such cases.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking Governor Fleming, Adjt. Gen. Oxley, Gen. Spilman, and all the officers of the Guard with whom I came in contact, for many courtesies extended.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK DE W. RAMSEY,
*First Lieut., Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.*

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## NATIONAL GUARD OF WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *August 21, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: In compliance with a letter of instructions from your office, dated July 6, 1892, I have the honor to submit this report of my tour of duty with the Wisconsin National Guard during their encampments commencing July 10, 1892, and ending August 13, 1892, performed in obedience to Special Orders 116 dated, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, June 22, 1892.

Upon reporting by letter to the Governor of Wisconsin, I was informed through the adjutant-general of the State, that it was desired that I should superintend and direct the military programmes of drill and instruction at the encampments, and, when necessary in special cases, to drill the troops.

I left Milwaukee on the morning of July 10, and, proceeding on the same train with the Fourth Battalion of Infantry and First Light Battery, arrived at the place of encampment about 2 o'clock p. m., the same day.

### THE PLACE OF ENCAMPMENT.

The Wisconsin Rifle Range, the place of encampment, is near the village of Camp Douglas, in Juneau County, the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroads. Its adaptability for military purposes was first recognized by a number of public-spirited officers of the Wisconsin National Guard in the summer of 1888, and a camp of instruction in rifle firing was held there in the month of September of that year. By an act of the legislature, that received the approval of the Governor March 21, 1889, its purchase for the State was authorized, and in January, 1890, the State acquired the title to the property, consisting of about 600 acres of land, at a cost of $180. In the selection of this piece of ground its fitness for rifle practice was, perhaps, the first consideration; but, although unsurpassed for this purpose, it is also excellently adapted for the field instruction of troops. The surface is undulating, with a sandy soil, and in its original condition was covered with a thick growth of stunted oak trees and underbrush. Sandstone bluffs that have resisted the denuding processes of nature afford excellent stop-butts for the bullets, and by clearing the ground ranges of any

desired extent can be made. The sandy soil readily absorbs moisture, and after the severest rainfall no inconvenience from wet ground is experienced. About 200 acres of the land have been cleared, and six well-equipped ranges have been provided, varying in extent from 400 to 1,800 yards.

The appropriations for the improvement of these grounds have been small in amount, and the buildings erected are of a cheap and temporary character, though well adapted to their purposes. They are as follows: One guard house, 1 range house, 1 administrative building, 1 Governor's office, 1 bath house with swimming pool 190 by 32 feet adjacent, 2 stables, 12 kitchens, 7 target shelters, and 19 sinks. There has also been placed on the grounds, by private enterprise, a barber shop equipped with six shower baths, and a structure for canteen purposes. Ten wells from 30 to 60 feet in depth have been driven into the sand rock and provided with force pumps. These wells, having been cemented so as to guard against the danger of surface drainage, afford an abundant supply of pure, soft, and wholesome water. The reservation is under the charge of the Quartermaster-General of the State, and a custodium is appointed who gives personal attention to its preservation and management. With reference to future improvements, the most important want appears to me to be such clearing of the grounds as shall make fully available for military purposes the whole reservation. The thick underbrush places a serious restriction on field maneuvers, and when the target ranges are in use it is even difficult to find ground upon which to drill in the extended order exercises. It can, however, hardly be doubted that the importance of the reservation for military purposes will be fully appreciated by the people, and that liberal appropriations, wisely expended, will in a few years make it one of the best equipped places for military encampment in the country.

The troops of the State having no brigade organization, the authorities have not thought it wise to provide tentage and other camp conveniences for more than one regiment, and accordingly it has been the practice to bring the regiments into camp in succession, one week at a time. Previous to the establishment of the Wisconsin rifle range it was the custom to encamp the regiments at different points in the State upon the invitation of resident citizens of certain towns or cities. On such occasions the camps were usually prepared for the reception of the troops by the citizens. This custom, and the fact that the tents are occupied in succession by the different regiments, has probably given rise to the practice of having the encampment at the State reservation prepared by the labor of hired civilians. Thus, the troops on their arrival in camp have few preparations to make and may at once take possession of their tents and begin the routine of military duties. It is thought that the disadvantages of this system are recognized by the authorities, but they feel that the loss of practice in the art of castrametation is to some extent compensated by the additional time afforded for other exercises.

The infantry camp was pitched upon the same ground as last year, and as far as possible in accordance with paragraph 666 of the Infantry Drill Regulations. Wall tents, with floors, were provided for the enlisted men, each tent accommodating from two to six men, according to the strength of the regiment occupying the camp. These tents have been in use several years, and are beginning to show signs of wear. Thirty new wall tents have been provided since the last encampment and were assigned to the use of the company officers. Hospital tents also, comfortably floored, were furnished for the field and staff officers. The tents of the Light Battery were pitched about 200 yards east of the infantry camp, and were, as far as practicable, arranged in accordance with regulations. All these preparations had been made, as above stated, by the quartermaster's department; the grounds had been put in perfect order, and the heavy baggage of the different organizations, which had preceded the troops, had been hauled from the station and placed in convenient proximity to the tents. Straw was supplied for filling the men's bed sacks, and laborers were employed during the whole encampment to collect and carry away the daily accumulation of garbage and to cover the sinks with dry earth each morning.

### THE FIRST LIGHT BATTERY.

This organization went into camp at the Wisconsin rifle range for the first time this season. It has no horses, and by the system previously in vogue the necessary number was usually provided by the citizens of the place where the encampment was held, thus saving the expense of their hire and transportation. The authorities, however, wisely determined, this season, to defray these expenses from the treasury of the State, in order that the organization might enjoy all possible benefit from its short season of field duty. Horses were hired in Milwaukee and transported to Camp Douglas, when it was found that, for some reason, not yet fully explained, a large number of the men who had been expected to attend the encampment had failed to appear; it was accordingly found advisable to send back to Milwaukee two of the guns and about half of the horses. The battery brought into camp 23 enlisted

men and 3 officers, not quite 39 per cent of its enrolled strength. Last year it brought into camp at Marinette, Wis., 68 per cent of its men and officers. The causes that have induced this remarkable falling off in attendance do not fully appear. The reasons most frequently assigned were the unwillingness of employers to grant leaves of absence, and that the men had become prejudiced against the Wisconsin rifle range as a place of encampment, fearing that their tour of duty at that place would be one of hard work, without the enjoyments to which they had been accustomed in former camps.

It is difficult for me to believe that the enthusiastic young soldiers whom I saw so interested in their work at Marinette last year could have been influenced by the last-mentioned consideration, and I am of the opinion that the light attendance is not fully explained by either of these causes. The conduct of that portion of the battery that attended the encampment can hardly be too highly commended. The largely increased amount of work thrown upon the men and officers by the defection of their comrades was performed untiringly and without a murmur. The battery in camp was placed under the command of the commanding officer of the Fourth Battalion of Infantry, but its captain was given full discretion in the conduct of its drill and instruction. The first two days were devoted to the breaking in of the new horses and to the drill of the single platoon that represented the battery. The improvement was rapid, and by the middle of the week the platoon was able to maneuver at trot with considerable facility. Later in the week some target practice with shell was had with its 3-inch rifled field guns at the rocky bluffs in the vicinity. "Borman" fuses were used which appeared to be defective, as very few of the shells exploded. It was stated that the ammunition had been stored for some time in a rather damp, badly ventilated cellar at the armory in Milwaukee, and to this cause the somewhat unsatisfactory result of the practice was attributed. On Thursday the battery was formed with the Fourth Infantry, and reviewed by his Excellency, the Governor. The ceremony was properly conducted and satisfactory. I made a critical inspection of the battery Friday morning, and found it in very fair condition. The horses and horse equipments and the arms and accouterments of the men were in good condition. The tents were in order and the police of the camp was good. Kitchen refuse was placed in barrels and was removed daily by hired laborers. The sinks were ample and were well cared for. On Saturday morning the battery took part in the attack by the Fourth Infantry against an enemy outlined by silhouette targets. It prepared the attack for the infantry by shelling the position, but, as previously stated, many of the shells failed to explode. Aside from this fact, the accuracy of the fire was not remarkable.

The battery left camp on the afternoon of Saturday, returning to Milwaukee by special train. The experience gained by the portion of the battery that attended the encampment could not have been otherwise than valuable.

It was stated in the report of my visits to the Wisconsin National Guard for 1891 that the armament of this battery consisted of two 3-inch rifled field guns, ordnance pattern, and two 12-pounder bronze field guns. I have since ascertained that the two guns reported as 12-pounders are old 6-pounders rebored. They are marked "A. C. & Co., Boston, 1857." They are totally unserviceable and, in my opinion, unsafe to fire.

The State, having due regard to the proper equipment of the remainder of its troops, will probably find it impossible for many years to go to the expense of procuring new guns for the battery, and, in my opinion, it would be an act of wisdom on the part of the Government to permit the State to exchange these old, obsolete, and unserviceable guns for modern breechloaders, thus stimulating the pride of officers and men in their organization, and increasing its efficiency. This, if authorized by the existing law, I earnestly recommend.

### THE FOURTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

This battalion consists of 7 companies, is stationed in the city of Milwaukee, and was commanded during the encampment by Lieut. Col. Charles King, Capt. U. S. Army, retired. (This officer, who has been identified with the National Guard of Wisconsin for the last ten years, and to whom it is in large measure indebted for its present high state of efficiency, has since the encampment, for important private reasons, found it necessary to retire from active service in the State forces.) The battalion left the train in perfect order, and as it formed and marched from the station to the place of encampment, equipped with blanket bags, haversacks and canteens, and wearing the campaign hat and leggins, presented the appearance of a body of regular troops. It took into camp 241 enlisted men and 28 officers, not quite 62 per cent of its enrolled strength. Last year it had nearly 73 per cent of its strength. The principal cause assigned for the light attendance is the unwillingness of employers to grant necessary leaves of absence.

The guard was mounted Sunday evening, the ceremony being fairly well conducted, and the serious work of the week began with reveille Monday morning at 5:30 o'clock. The morning drill began at 7:45 and usually lasted until about 11 a. m. Afternoon drill was from 4:20 to 5:30. Battalion parade was held at sunset, guard-mounting taking place immediately after parade. Tattoo was sounded at 9 p. m.; calls to quarters at 10:30 p. m. Details for target practice were made daily from each company, no man being permitted to shoot who had not previously qualified as a sharpshooter, marksman, or first-class man, or whose records at gallery practice did not show at least 60 per cent. of the possible score at the four simulated distances, or whose records on the local ranges had not equaled 50 per cent of the four distances. The men so detailed averaged about 8 daily from each company, and were excused from all other duties except attendance at evening parade. The practice was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Small Arms Firing Regulations, and, for the portion of the battalion that engaged in it, was very satisfactory. The last two days of the practice was a competition for places upon the battalion team, to represent the battalion in the competition for the selection of a State team, to be held in the latter part of the present month. The practice of having civilians for markers, which was inaugurated last year, was continued this season, the argument in its favor being that it is an arduous, mechanical employment that conveys no military instruction.

The seven companies of which the battalion is composed making an awkward formation, the guard duty was performed by placing an entire company on guard each day, thus leaving six companies for the battalion formation. For purposes of instruction details were made and the guard mounted in the usual manner, the details being relieved after reaching the guard house by the company to which the tour of duty had fallen. It was evident from the beginning that the interest taken in the new drill regulations, and the desire to acquire all the practical knowledge of them that might be possible during the short period of the encampment, would preclude any instruction in outpost or reconnaisance duty or extended field maneuvers. The drills of the first day were confined to the school of the battalion, and thereafter were about equally divided between the school of the battalion and extended order exercises. After the details for target practice had been taken from the companies already depleted by their absentees, their numbers were so reduced as to make it difficult to preserve the battalion formation, and on several occasions, in order to avoid breaking up the companies, a single rank formation was used. With one or two exceptions fair proficiency was shown in the company movements, but the large number of awkward recruits in the ranks rendered instruction in the school of the battalion a severe trial of patience. Officers and non-commissioned officers showed, however, a fair knowledge of their duties, and rapid improvementwas made, so that by the end of the week all battalion movements were executed with considerable precision.

The improvement in the extended order drill was no less satisfactory. The formation for attack was readily taken; line of sections and line of squads were formed in advancing, skirmishers were deployed, and the line was pushed forward by rushes; after volley firing, and subsequently by sections and platoons in alternate rushes, covered by volleys. The supports were gradually closed towards the firing line, and finally absorbed. The rapid fire with fixed bayonets was followed by the advance to the charge in double time, the final charge being executed with vigor, and the assembly with promptness. On Saturday morning Col. King, the battalion commander, caused 30 silhouette targets to be placed at the extremity of one of the skirmish ranges, in the manner prescribed for company skirmishing, and the battalion formed as a company, having been furnished with 20 rounds of ball cartridges per man, an attack was made upon the enemy thus represented. A number of shells were thrown by the artillery, and the battalion, emerging from the thick woods, formed for attack at about 600 yards, and moved forward. Volleys were fired, rushes made, supports brought forward, and the rapid fire and final charge executed as prescribed by the drill regulations, the time occupied being a little less than nine minutes; 74 men took part in this attack, and 10 per cent of the shots fired took effect in the silhouette figures. This experiment was in a high degree interesting and instructive. During the encampment daily practice in signaling with flags and torches was had by a detachment under the charge of First Lieut. Andrew J. Kluppak, Company D. The work of this detachment was very satisfactory and creditable.

The battalion was reviewed by Gov. Peck at 3 p. m. Saturday. Preparatory to the review, the ceremony of escorting the color to its place in the line was executed. Both ceremonies were properly conducted, and in the march past the troops presented a soldierly appearance. Salutes were properly made, and distances well preserved.

It being desired by the State authorities, I inspected the battalion immediately after the review. The field equipments were not worn at the review or inspection. I found, with regret, the arms of this battalion in the same unsatisfactory condi-

tion that they were a year ago. In one company only could their condition be called good; in two others they were in fair condition, and in the remaining four companies their condition was unsatisfactory and poor, the pieces being, with but few exceptions, more or less covered with rust. Two pieces were found that were actually unserviceable from rust. The accouterments were in fair condition. The clothing was generally in good condition, though in some instances soiled, and not properly brushed. The physique of the men was fairly good, although a number of undeveloped boys was observed. The set-up of the men was fair; in one company it was good. The officers were properly armed and uniformed, and had generally a military bearing. The police of the camp was excellent, and the tents of the men were in good order, as were also the kitchens and mess tents. The guard-house showed signs of neglect. The hospital was in good condition. The discipline of this battalion during the week of encampment can properly be called good.

In some companies, however, a want of promptness was noticed in the formations. Military courtesies were fairly well observed. Guard duty was well performed, notwithstanding the fact that an occasional uninstructed sentinel was found. The police and sanitary condition of the camp was at all times excellent. The health of the command was very good. But 29 cases of sickness were treated, and of these 12 were cases of slight inflammation of the eyes. Only 2 cases of diarrhœa were reported. The remaining cases were principally slight injuries and not chronic diseases.

On Sunday at 8 a. m., after having put the camp in a thorough state of police, the battalion marched out of camp to the railroad station in the same soldierly manner as it had marched in on the previous Sunday, and I believe that no officer or enlisted man in the battalion had cause for aught but satisfaction in the consciousness of duty well performed *pro bono publico*.

### THE THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment consists of eleven companies organized into three battalions, and is commanded by Col. Martin T. Moore, of Lacrosse, Wis. One of the provisional companies authorized by the State laws, but receiving no State aid, except when ordered into service, was ordered into camp with this regiment, thus giving it a symmetrical organization for the encampment. This provisional company, known as the Gateway City Guards, was commanded by Capt. Chas. M. Atkinson, of Lacrosse, Wis. The Third Infantry brought into camp 501 enlisted men and 41 officers, nearly 79 per cent of its enrolled strength, an improvement of more than 4 per cent on its last year's record. Capt. Atkinson's company had in camp 36 men and 3 officers, 68 per cent of its strength. The companies of the Third Infantry are from the western and central portion of the State, Lacrosse, Eauclaire, Portage, Menomonie, Neillsville, Hudson, Manston, Wausau, Sparta, and Tomah, being represented.

The first companies arrived during the afternoon of Sunday, July 17, and all but one company and the band had reached the place of encampment before sunset. The evening parade of the regiment, notwithstanding the absence of music, was well conducted.

Immediately after parade the regiment was formed in line of masses in front of the headquarters building, where brief and appropriate religious services were conducted by the chaplain, men and officers joining heartily in the singing of the National Hymn. Reveille at 5:30 a. m., Monday, found the regiment united and ready for the work of the week. Guard mounting was at 7 a. m.; morning drill at 8 a. m. (lasting usually until about 11 a. m.); school for officers and non-commissioned officers at 2 p. m.; and drill from 3 to 5 p. m.; regimental parade at 6:45 p. m.; tattoo 10:30 and taps at 10:45 p. m. Target practice was conducted in a manner similar to that of the previous regiment; 8 selected men from each company fired daily in preliminary and competitive practice for places upon the regimental team, while a small additional number fired for record and classification. This regiment has taken great interest in rifle-firing, and under the direction of its efficient inspector of small arms practice, Capt. George Graham, its work for the week in this department of instruction was exceedingly creditable and satisfactory. On Saturday a very interesting exercise in firing under simulated conditions of actual service, originated and superintended by the above-named officer, was carried into execution.

Six squads of 8 men each, from different companies, competed for a prize under the following conditions: At a point about a mile distant from the camp, unknown to any of the competitors, 4 kneeling silhouette figures were placed in position attached to a piece of timber so that they might be thrown down or raised at will. A pit was dug at the same point, in which were placed 4 men provided with rifles and blank cartridges. The ground for 500 yards in front of these targets was covered with a growth of scrub-oak brush about waist high. Beyond this brush-covered ground was a cleared field inclosed by a wire fence. All the ground was in its natural rough condition. The squads, leaving camp at half-hour intervals, were directed to

proceed in a given direction until they reached a wire fence, which they were to cross at a point where a twig was suspended; from thence they were to proceed along the railroad track to a point marked by another twig suspended from a wire fence; crossing this fence, they were to proceed due west until fired on by the men concealed in the pit. They were then to advance on the enemy represented by the silhouette figures in the manner prescribed by the drill regulations. Each man being provided with 20 cartridges, three volleys at each halt for the first three halts were to be fired, after which the firing was to be at will. The time allowed from the firing of the blank volley till the targets were turned down was six minutes. The squads became visible to the firing party in the pit while crossing the cleared field, at a distance of about 600 yards, and received the fire on their left flank. In no instance was the position of the targets discovered by an attacking squad until it was fired on. The winning squad was the one led by Capt. W. A. Grimmer, Company D, his squad making 31 hits out of 160 shots fired within the prescribed limit of six minutes. The lowest score made was 20 hits. The practical benefit to be derived from exercises of this character can hardly be exaggerated, and much credit reflected upon the regiment by the organization and successful completion of this exercise.

The men firing for record on the target range, the guard, and all other details, were taken daily from the same battalion, the battalions alternating, thus leaving, as far as possible, two battalions intact for drill purposes. One battalion each day drilled in the school of the battalion, while the other, reinforced by the fragment left over from the battalion furnishing the details, was exercised in the extended order formations. At the request of Col. Moore I took charge of the instruction in extended order. As the time for instruction was limited to four or five days, I deemed it expedient to omit the preliminary instruction of squads, taking it for granted that some of this elementary knowledge had been required, and proceeded at once to the method of attack by the company in the battalion. A company of 32 files front was organized by consolidating the companies of one battalion, and the details of the attack carefully worked out. After the details were to some extent comprehended by the officers and non-commissioned officers, attacks were made upon an imaginary enemy over the largest extent of cleared ground available—from 1,000 to 1,400 yards. After the company attack was well understood, the companies were united in the battalion exercises. As the instruction progressed, the use of reserves and the methods of flank attacks were illustrated. I was very efficiently assisted in imparting this instruction by Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. Army, who is on duty with the Wisconsin National Guard as an instructor. In the beginning both officers and men were entirely unfamiliar with this drill, but the improvement made was rapid and most gratifying. All showed great interest, and I feel confident that the portion of the drill book that treats of this subject will hereafter be studied with increased understanding and pleasure.

Under the direction of the regimental surgeons litter bearers were instructed, and at some of the extended order drills men fell out as though wounded, and, the surgeons being in attendance, were carried off the field by the company bearers.

The battalion drills that came under my observation were not in all respects satisfactory. The battalion commanders in some instances appeared to find it difficult to avoid the use of obsolete words of command. A majority of the company officers appeared to have pursued their studies of the drill-book only so far as the school of the company. My observation, indeed, leaves me to believe that there is a general want of appreciation on the part of the officers of the National Guard of the necessity that exists for a thorough knowledge of the battalion movements by all the company officers. The non-commissioned officers were, almost without exception, uninstructed in the duty of guides. Improvement was shown, but it would have been far more satisfactory had officers and non-commissioned officers appreciated the necessity of an intelligent study of the drill book as a preparation for the duties of the encampment. It is fair to state that this criticism does not apply with equal force to the whole regiment. In one battalion the advantages derived from such study were very noticeable.

The ceremony of guard mounting was, after the first day, fairly conducted. The regimental parades were, upon the whole, creditable. The formation was, except on one occasion, in line, and the principal fault was the excessive and irregular intervals between companies and battalions. It was also noticed that there was much unnecessary marching in forming the line. On Monday evening I was invited to command the parade, an honor that was fully appreciated. The extended line made uniformity in the manual of arms difficult, if not impossible. The most satisfactory parade of the week was the one on Friday evening in line of masses. On one or two occasions some evolutions of the regiment were attempted immediately after the evening parade. It would not be fair to call these attempts failures, but they rendered evident the necessity of further study of the drill regulations by the officers of the command. The weather during the week was all that could be desired, except

that during the last two days the heat was somewhat excessive. I inspected two battalions of the regiment at 9 a. m. Thursday. A review by the governor was held the same day at 3 p. m., and the remaining battalion was inspected by me immediately after the review. In the march past, the regiment presented a fine appearance. The marching was good and in correct cadence, the distances were fairly well preserved, and, with two or three exceptions, the salutes were properly made.

At the inspection the arms of two companies were found in good condition; in five others their condition would be properly classed as fair, and in the remaining five as unsatisfactory and poor. Several pieces were found unserviceable from broken or missing parts and two from rust. The accouterments were in fair condition. The regiment is provided with the field equipment of blanket bag, haversack, and canteen, forty to each company, but it was not worn either at inspection or review. The uniform of the regiment, as also of the entire National Guard of the State, is the fatigue uniform of the United States Army, with campaign hats and leggins for field duty. At the inspection the men wore forage caps and were without leggins. The clothing was in good condition, and, with a few exceptions, neat in appearance. The physique of the men was generally good; the set-up only fair. The officers were generally in proper uniform, although one officer continues to adhere to the full-dress belt with fatigue uniform, and one officer was observed with trousers' stripes of undue width and wearing shoulder straps with black ground. The band presented a good appearance, instruments and clothing being in order. It is a fine organization and its excellent music was one of the pleasantest features of the encampment. It still adheres to its full-dress uniform of top boots and black plumed helmets of last year, but did not wear it at inspection. The police and sanitary condition of the camp was good. The tents, except two of the first sergeants, were in good order. The mess tents were not all in good condition; in one scraps of food had been thrown on the ground underneath the table. In several of the kitchens scrubbing and sweeping was going on in the presence of the inspector. They were, however, generally neat, and pains had been taken to dispose of the refuse in the barrels provided for the purpose. The guardhouse had the same neglected appearance of the week previous. The hospital appeared to be well cared for.

The health of the command was excellent, but 16 cases of illness of sufficient gravity to warrant excuse from duty being reported. Eight of these were cases of diarrhœa, due to indigestion, and the remaining number chronic diseases and slight injuries. The discipline of this regiment as observed during its week of encampment was good, in so far that there was no serious disturbance. There was, however, a great deal of noise at night, after taps. Military courtesies were not well observed, the saluting of the regimental officers by the enlisted men being the exception rather than the rule. Formations for roll calls were not prompt. In some instances they were very slow, and on one occasion the drill of a battalion was suspended for at least half an hour in order to hunt up the men who were absent without authority. The guard duty was performed in a very careless manner. Sentinels on post appeared to spend their time in trying to devise some method of carrying their arms not provided by the drill regulations. No countersign was issued, and the sentinels did not challenge.

The companies of the regiment left for their homes during the day on Saturday, July 23.

Notwithstanding the criticisms that duty has rendered necessary, I appreciate the fact that the Third Infantry is a fine body of men, possessing an excellent *esprit de corps*, and capable of rendering at all times most efficient service to the State. Its week of encampment was one of continuous hard work, the results of which should be apparent in increased efficiency and soldierly pride.

### THE FIRST INFANTRY.

The First Infantry, Col. Allen F. Caldwell, commanding, arrived at Camp Douglas about 3 p. m., Sunday, July 31. This regiment is recruited in the southwestern part of the State, its companies being stationed at Beloit, Janesville, Monroe, Madison, Racine, Darlington, Fort Atkinson, and White Water. It had eight companies, organized in two battalions, and a band, the total strength being 391 officers and men—80 per cent of its enrolled strength. One company of this regiment having failed to reach the prescribed standard of efficiency was not permitted to attend the encampment, and has since been mustered out of the service.

Upon leaving the train the battalions were formed with promptness, and as the regiment left the station on its march to the place of encampment it presented a very soldierly appearance, the men wearing campaign hats and leggins, and being equipped with blanket bags, haversacks, and canteens. Religious services were held in the evening, and the chaplain made a good address to the assembled men and officers.

The work of the week began with Monday morning, reveille being sounded at 5:30 a. m.; a school for officers and sergeants was held at 7 a. m.; guard mounting was at 7:45, and drill at 9 a. m. The afternoon drill was at 3, and evening parade at 6:45

p. m. Tattoo was sounded at 10:30 and taps at 10:45 p. m. Target practice was conducted as in other regiments by a daily detail of selected men from each company in competition for places on the regimental team. Interest was taken and very creditable work was done.

The first guard-mounting was characterized by the usual irregularities and errors. On subsequent days these errors were, to a large extent, corrected, and before the end of the week the ceremony was very well conducted. The drills of the first three days were about equally divided between the school of the battalion and the extended order. The first battalion drills showed a lack of preparation in some of the companies, the men being unable to execute the simplest movements without confusion. It was evident that the field officers had given much study to the new regulations, one battalion commander showing especial excellence. The company officers, with some exceptions, did not show that familiarity with the drill book which is essential to insure smoothness in the drill of the battalion. The improvement was, however, unusually rapid, and before the end of the week all of the battalion movements were executed with a fair degree of proficiency. In the extended order exercises the method of instruction that had been employed with the previous regiments was continued. The battalions were organized as companies of 32 files front, and the battle exercises of the company in the battalion and the company acting alone were fully exemplified. The majors commanded the companies, Capt. Kerr or myself being present to suggest, explain, and exercise general supervision. Officers and men were much interested and eager to learn, and before the end of the week company attacks, with blank cartridges, upon an imaginary enemy were fairly well executed in accordance with the drill regulations. It is believed that the methods employed were effective in showing conclusively to officers and non-commissioned officers the necessity of study and practice in the exercises of the squad and the platoon. The formation for parade was throughout the week in line. The ceremony was, after the inevitable mistakes of the first days had been corrected, well conducted, except that the alignment of the Second Battalion was uniformly ragged. On two or three occasions some regimental evolutions were had after evening parade, which although in no instance faultless, were yet very creditable.

I inspected the regiment, by battalion, on Thursday. The field equipment was not worn, the men parading in forage caps and without leggins. The arms of this regiment were in somewhat better condition than they were last year, but still far from satisfactory. In two companies they were in good condition, in four fair, in the remaining two unsatisfactory and poor. The clothing was in good condition as to wear, but in some instances was not neat in appearance. The physique of the men, except in two companies, was not very good, there appearing to be an undue proportion of undeveloped boys in the ranks. The set-up of the men was good in three companies only. In two it was noticeably bad, although it was stated that the setting-up exercises were drilled regularly. The officers were generally in proper uniform and soldierly in their bearing. The tents of the men were in good order, and the police of the camp was generally excellent. Some slight neglect in the shape of litter in front of the tents of the band was observed, and the mess tents of two of the companies were not quite up to the standard of the rest of the regiment. The guardhouse had the neglected appearance which had been observed in previous inspections. The sanitary condition of the camp throughout the week was excellent. But four cases of sickness were reported, three being diarrhœa from indigestion, and one slight injury. Details from the different companies were instructed in the bearer drill by the surgeons, and rendered efficient service in several cases of temporary exhaustion. The regiment passed in review before the Governor on the evening of Thursday, after parade. The march past was good and the distances were well preserved. Some of the salutes were awkwardly given.

The discipline of the regiment was very good. The camp was orderly and generally quiet at night. There was at first considerable negligence in the matter of military courtesies, but attention having been called to the subject there was great improvement, although I observed that the salutes of the men were pretty generally confined to the field officers of the regiment, the officers of the general staff, and the visiting officers. Guard duty was well performed during the day, the sentinels walking their posts in a soldierly manner and paying proper attention to military courtesies; they did not, however, challenge at night, though generally vigilant.

On Friday the troops were mustered and paid, a paymaster coming to the camp for this purpose. Heretofore the payment has been deferred until some time after the return of the troops to their homes. The method of payment in camp should be of great convenience to officers and men, by facilitating the prompt settlement of all accounts connected with the supply of the troops, and is a reform that will undoubtedly add to the satisfaction of the troops. The weather during the whole week was cool and pleasant and all that could be desired for the promotion of effective work.

After putting the camp in a thorough state of police, the regiment marched out at 2 p. m. on Saturday. Although the regiment had presented a fine appearance when it

marched in, a marked improvement was observed in the bearing of the men and officers, and in their marching, showing the outward results of six days' hard work. It is believed that the more valuable result of a general awakening of intelligence and interest throughout the regiment had also been attained, and that the advantages offered by the encampment for military improvement had been fully appreciated and embraced.

THE SECOND INFANTRY.

The Second Infantry, Col. W. H. Patton, is from the northern and eastern part of the State, the towns of Appleton, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Ripon, Waupun, Beaver Dam, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto, and Sheboygan being represented. It has 12 companies, organized in 3 battalions, and a band. It arrived at Camp Douglas on a special train of twelve coaches at 5 o'clock p. m., Sunday, August 7, several of the companies having left their home stations as early as 5 a. m. Eleven companies of the regiment were equipped with blanket bags of the U. S. Army pattern; one company retained the knapsacks which had been purchased from its company fund two years ago, and which, although very pretty, were not of regulation pattern. All were provided with canteens, haversacks, campaign hats, and leggins, and wore the undress uniform of the Army. The regiment was brought to camp under the command of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Boon, Col. Patton having preceded his regiment to the place of encampment. It was promptly formed, and marched to camp in excellent order, presenting the appearance of a fine body of soldiers. This was the first visit of the regiment to the State reservation, its previous encampments having been made under the old system at the different towns within the district covered by the regiment. After sunset the regiment was formed in line of masses in front of the administration building, and addressed by the chaplain. The mosquitoes being very numerous and active, and the good chaplain's remarks somewhat prolonged, it is doubtful if the men appreciated the benefits sought to be conferred by the service.

Reveille on Monday was at 5:30 a. m., guard mounting at 7:30, morning drill at 9 a. m., afternoon drill at 3, evening parade at 6:15; tattoo at 10:30, and taps at 11 p. m. School for officers and sergeants was held twice daily, half an hour before drill call. In the matter of target practice the colonel had decided to reduce the details as much as possible in order to give men and officers all the drill and experience possible in the new regulations. Accordingly but two men from each company were detailed daily for this instruction.

The usual number of mistakes were made at the first two or three guard mountings, but they were noticed and corrected, and before the week ended the ceremony was conducted in a creditable manner. As in the other regiments, drill was decided between the school of the battalion and extended order. In the battalion drills the majors showed that they had faithfully read the drill book, but they experienced great difficulty in getting the company officers to comprehend and execute their commands. Several companies were noticeably deficient in company drill, and the presence of uninstructed men in the ranks of all the companies was apparent. Improvement was made, but it would have been far more rapid and satisfactory had the companies been properly prepared in the school of the company, and had the company officers possessed a competent knowledge of the drill regulations. There were, however, in spite of all deficiencies, some very good drills toward the end of the week. The instruction in extended order was, of necessity, somewhat superficial in character, but it is believed that a clear idea of its scope and import was imparted, and a way opened for future progress.

On Friday the men and officers of the three battalions were organized into four companies, and the attack of a battalion acting alone was illustrated, the enemy being outlined by 20 men provided with blank cartridges, and stationed in the edge of a thick wood. At the request of Col. Patton I acted as battalion commander, the companies being commanded by the three majors and one selected captain. The fighting line was advanced in accordance with the drill regulations, and a flank attack was organized by detaching a platoon from one of the reserve companies. The proper use of reserves was also exemplified. Blank cartridges were fully used, the flanking party taking part in the rapid fire and final charge. The absence of proper fire discipline was apparent in the straggling character of some of the volleys, but the advance to the charge in double line and in perfect silence, the final charge with spirited yells, the assembly and pursuit of the enemy, were all well executed, and the instructive purpose of the exercise accomplished.

The formation for parade was, after the first day, in line of masses, and the ceremony was generally well conducted. In the absence of field music, retreat was played by the band, and through the inexperience of the gunner, there was much uncertainty as to the time of discharge of the evening gun. The absence of properly instructed trumpeters was felt as a serious inconvenience during the whole encampment of this regiment. Regimental evolutions were had on but one occasion, and were only moderately successful.

I was requested to inspect the regiment, and it paraded for this purpose in heavy marching order at 9 a. m., Thursday. With one or two minor faults the ceremony was properly conducted. Staff officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, were properly posted, as were also the field and company officers. The dress and general appearance of the regiment was very satisfactory, the points for criticism being the nonuniform knapsacks of one company, and the wearing of the full-dress belt with the field uniform by three officers of the regimental staff and the officers of one company. The condition of the arms of this regiment was hardly as satisfactory as last year. In four companies only could their condition be classed as good: in five others it was fair, and in the remaining three unsatisfactory and poor. The accouterments were in good condition and the field equipments were new. The regiment having been supplied with these equipments but a few days was entitled to credit for parading with them, and the inspector was not disposed to be very critical as to packing of the blanket bags and the manner of slinging and unslinging knapsacks. The overcoats were generally well rolled, and considering the slight opportunity that had been afforded for practice, the facility shown in making use of the equipment was all that could be expected. The clothing was in good condition, and generally neat in appearance. The physique of the men was noticeably good, and the set-up in several of the companies very fair. A number of the company officers were deficient in soldierly bearing. The inspection, as a whole, showed much improvement over that of the previous year in everything that pertains to military efficiency, except the condition of the arms. The police of the camp was well-nigh faultless; and the tents, mess tents, and kitchens were neat and in excellent order. The appearance of the guardhouse had not been much improved. The hospital was neat and in order; 32 cases of illness were reported as having been treated—15 of diarrhœa and indigestion, 4 slight injuries, and the remainder trivial ailments and slight headaches from heat. Instruction was given to bearers detailed from the companies, and a surgeon was in attendance with each battalion at all drills.

The discipline of the regiment, according to the National Guard standard, was very good. The formations were made with promptness, salutes, although not general, were noticeably frequent, the camp was at all times orderly, and all noise ceased promptly at taps. Guard duty was fairly well performed. During the day the sentinels walked their posts in a soldierly manner, and were vigilant at night, although they could not get over the old habit of preceding the challenge by the command "Halt!" The regiment was reviewed by the governor at 3 p. m. Thursday, the men parading in full-dress coats, white helmets, and the woven cartridge belts; the officers in full dress, except that they wore white helmets. This was the dress worn by the regiment at all ceremonies during the encampment except the inspection. It had the effect of destroying its otherwise soldierly appearance, and to a person uninformed could convey no other idea than that its standards were those of the old-time training-day militia. That this idea would be very unjust was shown by the large amount of serious military work that was performed during its week of encampment. The smoothness of the review was marred by some errors in commands, but the marching was good and the salutes of the officers very good. The troops having been mustered, payment for the service of the week was made on Friday. The weather during the week was fairly favorable, drills having been interrupted by rain on one occasion only.

The regiment marched out of camp at 8:30 a. m. Saturday. From such expression of opinion as was gathered it is believed that officers and men were well pleased at the change from the old style of encampment to the military and business-like methods of the State reservation. Indeed, it is difficult to understand how any intelligent officer or man with any desire for military improvement could fail to perceive the advantages offered at this place over those of encampments like the one at Marinette last year; and that these advantages were recognized and appreciated was made evident by the remarkable progress toward military excellence made by the regiment in the five days spent at the Wisconsin Rifle Range.

The departure of this regiment ended the encampments of the Wisconsin National Guard for the year 1892. These encampments have been distinguished by extraordinary interest and enthusiasm on the part of all the troops, and the improvement made was in every instance most satisfactory and gratifying. Officers and men alike seemed impressed with the importance of making use of every moment of the limited time allotted them for military improvement, and it is believed that the amount of honest, hard work accomplished in each regiment was all that could have been reasonably demanded. Regrets at the absence of the Third Infantry, U. S. Army, the regiment that has shared their previous encampments at this place, were freely expressed, together with the hope that they may be more fortunate another year. It was evident that the lessons learned in their former intercourse have not been forgotten, and what the Third Regulars did was conclusive in all discussions relating to military usage.

### THE LIGHT HORSE SQUADRON.

The Light Horse Squadron is a cavalry troop having its station in Milwaukee. It numbers fifty-two enlisted men and four officers. It was excused from going into camp this season in order that it might make use of its resources in attending the dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, in October next. It is intended that it shall march from this place to Chicago, a distance of about 90 miles. This organization is well equipped, after the manner of U. S. troops, except that the troopers provide their own horses, and is armed with carbines, pistols, and sabers. From personal observation I know that the organization is in a good condition of efficiency.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I appreciate the fact that to possess any value recommendations must be of a practical character, and such as can be carried into effect under the present system of administration in the National Guard. I recommended last year the adoption of "a complete system of instruction adapted to the conditions which surround the National Guard, so formulated that the companies may be required to come to the annual encampment in a condition approaching uniformity of instruction, and prepared to receive all possible benefits from the advanced instruction of the encampment."

The experience of this year has served to confirm my conviction of the importance of this measure, and the recommendation is renewed, with the further suggestion that the proficiency of the company officers in the school of the battalion be made a subject for report in the annual inspections. I further recommend that gallery practice be required in every organization of the State force armed with the rifle, and that the company commanders be required to report the proficiency of every enlisted man in this practice. It would add greatly to the efficiency of the force if every man could receive annually some instruction in rifle firing on outdoor ranges, and as it is manifestly impossible to accomplish this during the week of encampment without neglecting other instruction, no less important, it is thought that all possible assistance and encouragement should be given to induce the establishment and use of local ranges.

It was suggested last year that the time of the annual inspections be changed so that they might be concluded before the end of April. This suggestion was made in order that the large number of men who are usually recruited just before inspection might receive some instruction and drill previous to the encampment. I have found no reason for doubting the wisdom of this suggestion, and respectfully renew it, with the modification that if, for any reason, the end of April be thought too early a date for concluding the inspections, they at least be finished a month previous to the date of the encampment.

The third suggestion of last year, forbidding any man to attend the encampment who has not been in the service at least three months, in view of the difficulty that is experienced in recruiting the ranks of the Guard, is recognized as somewhat visionary; but it is thought that the evil of having the ranks filled with uninstructed men at each recurring encampment should be so apparent as to call for some decided effort for its correction.

The fourth suggestion provided for "an organization with an active commander-in-chief, with power to enforce a rigid system of inspections and reports, having reference to the instruction, drill, and discipline of the troops." I can not doubt the wisdom of this suggestion, even though the vigorous administration of affairs by the present adjutant-general of the State has largely obviated the necessity for this change at the present time.

The laws of the State provide that "the governor may, whenever requested so to do by the commanding officer of any regiment, battalion, or company, or whenever he deems that the interests of the service will be promoted thereby, order any subordinate officer of any regiment, battalion, or company, *or any officer or person nominated or recommended for promotion* in such regiment, battalion, or company, to be examined by any competent officer or board of officers designated in orders for that purpose, as to his qualifications for the office to which he may be recommended or commissioned, and may take such action on the report of such examining officer or board of officers as he may deem to be for the best interests of the service." The wisdom of these provisions should be too obvious to admit of this law remaining a dead letter, and its enforcement in all cases below the grade of major would be in harmony with the military progress of the times.

My thanks are due to Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. Army, for valuable suggestions and assistance in the instruction of the troops; to the commanding officers of the various organizations for information kindly furnished, and to every officer and enlisted man of the Wisconsin National Guard for unvarying courtesy and

kindness of treatment. My efforts to assist them in their strivings for soldierly improvement, although made in the discharge of the duty to which I was assigned, have been to me personally a source of great pleasure, and I shall always watch with interest the onward march of Wisconsin's citizen soldiers in the path of improvement. To the adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general, and other officers of the general staff, I am especially grateful for their hospitality, assistance, and kind expressions of appreciation.

Respectfully submitted.

MOSES HARRIS,
*Captain Eighth Cavalry, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.*

# SUPPLEMENT 2.

## SUMMARY AND TABULATION OF REPORTS OF INSPECTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

## SUMMARY OF THE TABULATION OF REPORTS OF INSPECTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The well-wishers of our national militia can not fail to find something of interest in a plain statement of simple facts indicating the existence of any lack of uniformity at present and illustrating possible lines of practical improvement.

Militia Reports.

Up to October 1st reports of inspection of militia encampments had been received from twenty States, comprising twenty-five encampments; Alabama having three encampments, Missouri three, and Oregon two. In Oregon only a portion of the troops included in the report of the inspector attended either of the encampments of that State, the balance being inspected at their armories. The aggregate enrolled strength represented at these encampments was 44,905, and the aggregate present at encampment 36,207, or 81 per cent. In numbers, Pennsylvania led off with 8,223 men, followed by New York with 5,498, Illinois 3,492, Michigan 2,264, Georgia 2,000, Wisconsin 1,799, Texas 1,740, Indiana 1,667, Alabama 1,209, North Carolina 1,077, Washington 965, Iowa 938, Rhode Island 900, Maine 836, Oregon 784, Vermont 713, West Virginia 605, Florida 586, Missouri 561, and Arkansas 350.

State Laws and Regulations relative to Militia, etc.

All but three of the States from which reports have been received provide by law for the enrollment of its militia. In Florida, Iowa, Oregon, and Washington an enrollment has been made during the present year, and in 1891 in the States of Maine, Pennsylvania, and Texas. In three States the last enrollment was made at the close of the civil war. Except in Michigan, where the authorized force is actually recruited, the per cent of margin between the force authorized and that actually recruited ranges, as reported, from less than 1 in Texas to 96 in Oregon.

Some of the militia organizations of eight States own their own armories, Wisconsin leading with fourteen, followed by Georgia with eight. In three States the armories are owned by the States, and in a few others by the counties. Two companies and the Eagle Light Battery of the Arkansas militia use the old barracks of the arsenal grounds at Little Rock, and in Texas two organizations use the State capitol building for armory purposes. In fifteen States the armories (or some of them) are rented, and in eleven of these the rent is paid by the States, except those located in Chicago, Ill., and in Maine, where $100 is allowed by the State for each armory, the balance being made up by the towns; in the other four States the rents are paid by the organizations themselves.

The appropriation by the State for the support of the State troops is liberal in some States; in others probably almost sufficient, but, as a rule, it is very inadequate in the majority of States from which reports have been received. These appropriations range from $10,000 in West Virginia to about $1,200,000 in New York. In Pennsylvania the amount, which varies annually, is said to be generous but never extravagant. In the State of Washington this appropriation consists of a tax of one-fifth of a mill on all assessable property in the State, aggregating in 1891 about $60,000. This is sometimes supplemented by special appropriations by the State legislature. The same system is pursued in Oregon, where it produces about $20,000, which amount is augmented by special appropriations when necessary. The Arkansas militia has never received any financial aid from the State.

The general staff of the militia is organized in all of the States reporting except one, and in two others it is only partially organized. The various staff departments generally correspond with those in the Army to a greater or less extent. In five States all officers are elected. In most instances staff officers are appointed by the governors, and the line and company officers elected by the companies.

In the States of New York and Washington the field and line officers are elected, but are required to pass an examination before being commissioned. In Wisconsin, upon the organization of a company, the officers are elected and commissioned by the governor, if approved by him. If not approved he may order another election. Vacancies are

filled by the promotion of the officer next in rank, subject to the approval of the governor, and vacancies to the lowest commissioned grade by election, subject to the approval of the governor. The governor may order any officer to be examined as to his qualifications for the position for which he is a candidate. Non-commissioned officers are generally appointed either by the company or regimental commander; in Indiana all are appointed but the first sergeants, who are elected.

The following is the number of State troops who are graduates of schools or colleges at which instruction is given by United States officers, and their position:

Alabama, several, position not known; Arkansas, 10 commissioned officers; Florida, 14 commissioned officers and 60 privates, graduates and students; Indiana, 2 majors, 2 lieutenants, and 1 sergeant-major; Illinois, several commissioned officers; Iowa, 1 adjutant-general, 3 captains, 3 battalion adjutants, and 8 lieutenants; Maine, 1 judge-advocate-general, 1 aide to governor, and 1 adjutant first battalion, second regiment; Michigan, 6 commissioned officers, and 21 enlisted men; Missouri, 9 commissioned officers; New York, precise number not known, a good many; North Carolina, 3, position not known; Oregon, 1 captain and 6 privates; Rhode Island, 1 brigadier-general; Texas, 2 colonels, line, 2 lieutenant-colonels, general staff, and 3 majors, 9 captains, and 15 lieutenants, all of the line; Vermont, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 1 corporal; West Virginia, 5 field and staff; Wisconsin, 1 captain, and 1 private; footing up a total of 201, of which number 104 have commissions and 94 serve their States in the ranks; the position of the 3 in North Carolina were not reported.

Of members of State troops who are graduates of the West Point Military Academy Georgia has 1, position not reported; Illinois, 2 captains; New York, 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant; Pennsylvania, precise number not known, but Lieut. Col. Elliott, inspector-general of the division, is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, served 4 years in the United States cavalry, and is a most valuable and efficient officer; West Virginia, 1 brigade commander, and Wisconsin 1 lieutenant-colonel. Col. A. W. Gilchrist, inspector-general Florida militia, was 3 years at West Point, and Lieut. J. S. Herbert was said to be a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy. Of these graduates, those of the States of Illinois, 2 from New York, and those of West Virginia and Wisconsin were present at their respective State encampments.

The period of enlistment of State troops ranges from 1 year in Georgia to not less than 5 nor more than 7 years in New York. In 14 States it is 3 years, and in 4 States it is 5 years. In Rhode Island the first enlistment is for 3 years, and subsequent enlistments may be made for 1 or 2 years.

Men are discharged before the expiration of the period of enlistment usually by the governor on the soldier's application stating reasons; physical disability, removal of residence beyond limits of his company and being unable to attend drills and parades without great loss to business, removal from State, and conviction of crime, are sufficient reasons. In some instances discharges are granted on the application of the company commanders for the good of the service. In Texas such discharges are granted by company commanders at their own discretion.

The facilities of the State authorities for concentrating or distributing their forces in cases of emergency are practically of only one kind in all the States, consisting mainly of railroads and steamboats. In Florida any company can be mobilized in two hours and be ready to take train or boat within that time. Money is not specifically appropriated, but authority is granted to the governor and it is made his duty to call out the force. In Maine all troops except two batteries of heavy artillery are located on the Maine Central Railroad, and could be concentrated at or distributed to any part of the State in twenty-four hours. The Missouri troops could be concentrated in fifteen hours at St. Louis, Kansas City, and other railroad centers of the State, by means of the railroads. In New York the State troops are exempt from all ferriage and toll-bridge duties. All companies of the North Carolina militia are situated on railroad or steamboat lines; twenty-five companies are provided with complete field equipments. In Oregon, with outlying companies wagon transportation would have to be hired; twenty-two of the twenty-eight companies could be concentrated at Portland in thirty-six hours; the others in four days. In Pennsylvania the entire guard was assembled and transported within twenty-four hours for service in the recent emergency (Homestead strike) and delivered at the scene of the trouble hundreds of miles from initial points. In Rhode Island there is telegraphic communication with all the units, and railroad communication by lines of standard gauge supplemented by steamboat lines if railroads are interrupted. Texas organizations are generally stationed on railroad lines and in telegraphic communication with the commander-in-chief. In West Virginia all companies are located upon railroads, except one, which is but 4 miles distant.

There is practically no system for wagon or pack transportation in any of the States; such wagon transportation as is required at encampments is generally hired.

The annual system of instruction of troops is very similar in all States from which reports have been received; consisting generally of annual encampments during the

summer, ranging in duration from 5 to 14 days, an annual inspection, and in a number of States, drills and parades are prescribed. The drills required by law vary in the various States from 12 to 51 per year, and the parades vary from 2 to 12 per year. In several States ceremonies other than those prescribed by law are left to the discretion of the governors, and in one State the number of drills and parades is left to the discretion of commanding officers. In the States of Illinois, Missouri, Washington, and West Virginia the number of drills and parades held during the year exactly coincides with the number required by law; while in Iowa, Michigan, Maine, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, and Wisconsin the number held during the year is in excess of the number required. The punishment of absentees from drill is practically the same in all the States, so far as reported, consisting generally of fines ranging in amount from 25 cents to $50. In Florida the law authorizes commanders of companies and batteries to appoint courts of discipline, governed by the U. S. Army regulations and articles of war, with power to impose a fine not exceeding $10.

Any man failing or refusing to attend drill or parade may be arrested, brought to the rendezvous, and punished as prescribed for non-attendance, *i. e.*, by court-martial. In Indiana absence from company drill is punishable by a fine of 50 cents; from parades, $1. In Maine the law prescribes fines of not less than $3 nor more than $10; not observed usually. In Missouri frequent and unexcused absentees are dropped for "the good of the service" for non-attendance. In New York fines are imposed by delinquency courts of from $1 to $5 for enlisted men, and from $10 to $50 for officers. In Rhode Island absentees from encampment forfeit their pay for the time being. In West Virginia a fine of $5 per day is imposed upon absentees from two parades, inspection, and encampment; from company drills such fines as are provided by company by-laws. In case of fines not being paid, imprisonment in county jail may be imposed until paid.

The militia, or some portion of it, of seven States, saw active service during the year, other than the annual encampment, as follows: In Florida, the first and fourth battalions under Maj. Webster were ordered to Jacksonville early in July to suppress rioting and prevent an attack upon the jail by a large force of negroes who thought one of their number was to be lynched for the murder of a white boy, the troops acquitting themselves well. Company A, first battalion, assembled, went to the jail, and opposed the mob with only fifty rounds of ammunition in the entire company. In Georgia, Company F, Fourth Regiment Infantry, was called out to guard civilian prisoners, acquitting themselves well.

In New York the Twenty-fifth and Forty-second separate companies were called out to quell threatened trouble from strikers and performed the duty very well. In Oregon, Company "B," Third Regiment was called out to prevent the lynching of two criminals and acquitted themselves very well. In Pennsylvania the entire State guard was called out for duty at Homestead, Pa., the nature of which has been thoroughly ventilated in the newspapers of the country; they acquitted themselves admirably. In Texas the following organizations were called out September 13–16, 1891, Campbell Guards, guarded jail at Longview to prevent mobbing of a murderer; September 3–18, 1891, Eagle Pass Rifles guarded jail to prevent rescue of a condemned murderer; January, 1892, Shelby Rifles guarded person and residence of a witness in a murder case; and February 13 to March 15, 1892, the same company guarded the Shelby County jail to prevent mobbing of a murderer; April 20–23, 1892, Stanley Rangers and Denison Rifles guarded jail at Sherman to prevent mobbing of a negro rapist; the troops acquitted themselves with credit to themselves and the State. In West Virginia one company was called into service at Charleston to protect a prisoner in hands of the civil authorities; the troops acquitted themselves well and performed the duty required.

The pay of officers while in active service of the various States ranges from $1 and army ration per day in Florida to $15.08 per day in Rhode Island; in the latter State, however, the pay of the various grades of officers range from $3.83 to $15.08 per day. In Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, the pay is the same as that of like grades in the regular Army. In Maine, for less than six days, the pay is from $2 to $6 per day, and for more than six days it is the same as in the regular Army. The pay of enlisted men while in active service ranges from $1 to $3 per day; in Arkansas, Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Vermont, and West Virginia it is the same as in the regular Army, also in Florida, with the exception of members of battalion bands, who receive the same pay as officers. In New York, when troops are ordered out at call of sheriff or mayor, the county pays the rates established; when otherwise ordered out by the governor, the State pays.

In six States the pay of the troops while at encampment is the same as when in active service, and in six others the troops receive no pay at all while on encampment duty; and in the balance it is more or less liberal, ranging from 50 cents to $4 per day for officers, and from 50 cents to $2 per day for enlisted men.

The Encampments.

The troops were encamped and subsisted by their States in all instances except Arkansas and Oregon. Georgia encamped her troops and allowed 50 cents per diem for subsistence, with 25 cents additional to the cavalry for forage. At the encampment at Meramac Highlands, Mo., the troops were only partially encamped and subsisted by the State, and at Wrightsville, N. C., Island Lake, Mich., and Montpelier, Vt., the troops were encamped, but not subsisted. The time actually spent in camp by the troops at the various State encampments ranges from three and one-half days in Vermont to ten days in the State of Washington. In the majority of instances, however, it is five, six, seven, and eight, and in a few, nine days. In New York each organization spent one week in camp, which commenced June 8 and ended August 5, 1892. The Pennsylvania encampment began July 11, 1892. It was reduced gradually after July 22 to one brigade, and finally to a force of 1,516 enlisted men at Homestead, August 6, 1892.

The furnishing of substitutes by officers or enlisted men is not permitted in any State from which a report has been received.

The method of subsisting the troops varied somewhat at the different encampments. In a number of instances meals were furnished by caterers; in others articles of ration were purchased by the organizations and prepared by hired cooks, and the subsistence at a number of encampments was by contract. At St. Augustine, Fla., the ration was commuted at 40 cents per day, and organizations that joined together divided all expenses pro rata for articles purchased and the necessary cooks and servants. In two States, viz: Oregon and Texas, the meals were prepared in the open air at regular camp fires. At Oakland Beach, R. I., where organizations made their own contracts with caterers who furnished tables, mess furniture, cooks, waiters, etc., a bill of fare being made the basis of agreement, the meals were furnished by caterers at a little greater cost than allowed by the State for commutation of rations ($1 per day), the difference being paid by the men.

The number of men allotted to a tent or dwelling ranges from 2 in a number of States to 6 in Maine and Rhode Island. At the Wisconsin Rifle Range, Wisconsin, the number varied from 2 to 6. The camp was pitched by the troops at 10 encampments, and by laborers at 15. The Pennsylvania troops deserve special commendation for the orderly manner of pitching their camps, which was in accordance with army regulations as far as circumstances would permit; at Parkersburg, W. Va., however, the enlisted men pitched their own tents, and the others were pitched by laborers.

Bathing facilities were more or less complete at a majority of the encampments, consisting of bathrooms, provided in a number of instances, with shower baths; and at other encampments good fresh and salt water bathing was had in contiguous creeks, rivers, lakes, and the ocean. At Peekskill, N. Y., over 60 per cent of the command in camp took baths each day of the first four weeks of the encampment, and the number of baths taken each day varied from 400 to 725.

All encampments had a morning and evening gun, except those at Carthage, Mo., Brookfield, Mo., and Fort Klamath, Oregon; and the flag was raised and lowered as prescribed in the Army regulations at all encampments except Mobile, Ala., Fort Klamath, Oregon, and Camp Mabry, Texas. At Parkersburg, W. Va., it is noted that this duty was "generally" done.

At nine of the State encampments some regular troops were present and joined the State troops in their ceremonies, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers acting as instructors and giving encouragement by their presence and advice. The encampments were all held during the warm summer months, and some of them experienced intense heat. At Mobile, Ala., all exercises between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. were suspended on account of rain and intense heat. In Arkansas, Texas, and West Virginia it was very hot, but there were no interruptions.

Discipline.

The discipline of the troops, as indicated by their behavior, observance of military courtesies, and promptness and obedience to orders, at the various State encampments, was generally reported as "satisfactory;" in several instances it was "excellent;" in the majority it was "very good" or "good," and in only one case is it reported as "bad." At one encampment it is reported that "there seems to be a proper desire to enforce military etiquette, but there is a want of proper instruction;" at another it is reported as "very good, but with a distinct tendency to worry their officers by mischievous pranks, especially at night. The same towards sentinels. Observance at first lax through ignorance, but greatly improved as camp progressed; orders promptly and cheerfully obeyed, the above pranks excepted." At a number of the encampments the discipline is reported as good as could be expected, taking into consideration the disadvantages under which they labor and their limited time for instructions; and in nearly every instance the troops showed marked improvement in this respect as camp progressed. The U. S. Army Regulations are generally observed as a basis of discipline. In a few States the State code is observed, and in Illinois the U. S. Regulations govern when not in conflict with the State's code.

In 7 States there were 29 of the troops court-martialed during the year; in 10 there were none, and in 3 the number is not reported or data not given. The single trial in Rhode Island during the past twelve months was the first in thirty years. So far as reported, court-martial sentences are, without exception, rigidly carried into effect.

Various other methods for enforcing discipline, in addition to courts-martial, exist in the different States. In Michigan the methods of the regular Army are usually observed. In 4 States they consist mainly of "fines," and in 4 of confinement in guardhouse during camp; and in the balance they consist chiefly of "courts of discipline," "stoppage of pay in camp," "dismissal from service in time of peace," and "moral suasion." In Florida custom has established in companies the punishment of arrest and confinement, and requiring non-commissioned officers and men to "mark time" under the charge of a sentinel for a specified length of time.

At 8 encampments the officers were habitually saluted by the men, and at 8 others this duty was "generally" observed "at times" or "by a portion of the troops" or "at end of encampment." At the balance of the encampments this question is answered in the negative. The other rules of military etiquette were "habitually" or "generally," or "to some extent," or "fairly well" enforced at 10 encampments; at the balance they were not.

At 5 encampments the men did not associate familiarly with the officers; at 4 they did; at 9 they did "to some extent," or "in some instances," or "in all except a few organizations," and at the balance this familiarity was restricted to company officers.

With a few exceptions, the various militia organizations have been inspected during the year at least once, and in some of them oftener. These inspections are for the most part made by National Guard officers, usually the inspector-general of the State, and in some instances by the brigade inspector. In the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and Wisconsin they were made by army officers; and in the States of North Carolina, Texas, and Vermont they were made by State and army officers in conjunction.

Uniform. At 10 encampments the troops had a full dress uniform; at 5 only a portion of the troops were supplied with the full dress, and at 8 they had none. The pattern was generally that of the U. S. Army, with some slight change, such as a "State button" or additional facings.

At 14 encampments the troops had the regulation United States undress uniform, and at 9 others the same with some minor difference, such as a "State button." At one encampment only a portion of the troops were supplied with the undress uniform, U. S. pattern, and at one the pattern is not reported.

The troops at 14 encampments were supplied with an overcoat, United States pattern, and at 3 only a portion were so supplied. Uniform shoes were not worn by any of the State troops. At 6 encampments the troops were provided with leggins, and at 4 a portion of them were so provided; in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia the troops, or a portion of them, were provided with leggins at their own expense, and at 11 encampments there were none.

The troops used gloves at all drills at 7 encampments, and at 6 they were used by a portion of the troops and "generally" used at 3; gloves were not used at 5 encampments and "not generally" at 2. With the exception of one company in Missouri, the Twenty-second New York Regiment, and the First Regiment and a few other companies in Oregon, uniform collars were not reported as worn. In Iowa it is reported they are not required.

The general appearance of full dress uniform was usually "good;" in some cases "very good;" in some instances it is noted as "worn and old."

The general appearance of the undress uniform was in most cases "very good," "neat and serviceable." In Oregon it is noted as "very good when not worn out."

Armament. The troops are armed with the Springfield rifle in all States from which reports have been received except two, viz: New York and Oregon. The models range from the earliest up to the latest issue of .45 and .50 caliber, the former largely predominating. In New York the troops are armed with the Remington rifle, model 1868–'73, caliber .50; and in Oregon a portion of the troops are armed with the Spencer carbine, caliber .50, and a portion with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45.

At 6 encampments the arms were kept in "good" condition; at 5 in "fair" condition; at 7, a portion of the arms were kept in good condition, and at the balance they were not or "not generally" kept in "good" condition. At 12 encampments the arms were kept in condition by the men; at 5 by armorers, and at 6 by both men and armorers. In New York the arms are kept in condition by the men while in camp.

In only a few States do the men refill their own cartridges and then to a limited extent, as follows: Florida, two or three companies, reloading apparatus purchased by the companies; Georgia, a few organizations only; Indiana, all have been instructed; Illinois, for gallery practice; Iowa, twelve companies have reloading tools and do more or less reloading; Maine, all companies have a reloading outfit; New

York, only in exceptional cases; North Carolina will do so in future, and Vermont when they reload.

The men were familiar with the use of the musket in drill at 10 encampments, fairly so at 11, and a portion only of them were familiar with its use at 2.

The McKeever pattern of cartridge box is in almost universal use by the militia of the several States. In 7 States the troops are supplied with the Mills pattern of cartridge belt; in 2 they use the black leather belt; in 1 the pattern is that of the U. S. Army, and in the balance (11) there are none used. The number of cartridges held by each ranges from 20 to 50. Cross belts were worn only by one company of Alabama troops. In New York it is reported that none were worn in camp.

In New York and Wisconsin the cavalry was armed and equipped like U. S. Army cavalry, as was also a portion of the Alabama cavalry, and two companies of the Texas cavalry. In Illinois the cavalry was fully equipped, except saber; and in Arkasas it is reported that five troops will be fully equipped next fiscal year. In the balance of the States the cavalry was generally armed and equipped with carbine, saber, and pistols. In Pennsylvania there were only a few revolvers, which were the private property of the soldiers.

With the exception of the State of Alabama, where the artillery is armed and equipped as in the U. S. Artillery, the armament of the artillery troops at the various State encampments consisted chiefly of Gatling guns, brass howitzer, M. L. and B. L. rifles, Napoleons, and pistols, and sabers.

Equipments.

The troops at 10 encampments were provided with haversacks of the U. S. pattern; at 2 only a portion of the troops were so provided, and at 1 they were "generally" provided with haversacks, U. S. pattern. The Pennsylvania and Vermont troops were provided with haversacks, the pattern of which was not reported; and at 9 encampments the troops were without haversacks.

At 16 encampments the troops were provided with canteens of the U. S. pattern; at 2 a portion were so provided; and at 5 the troops were without canteens.

The knapsacks of the troops of 5 States were the U. S. blanket bag, and in 7 States the pattern is reported as that of the U. S. Army except Florida where only a few companies were provided. In Alabama two companies have knapsacks which were paid for by the organizations, and in Vermont they are also owned by the companies, the pattern being obsolete. In 5 States the troops were not provided with knapsacks.

The troops at the different State encampaments were all provided with waist belts and bayonet scabbards of various patterns, generally that of the U. S. Army; and the U. S. pattern of side arms were very generally used.

The condition of the equipments at 2 encampments was very good; at 4 good; at 1 very fair; at 9 fair; at 1 serviceable; at 1 poor; at 1 poor to good; at 1 rusty and dirty; at 1 unsatisfactory; at 1 old, but fair condition; and at 1 good when not worn out.

Pistols were very generally carried in holsters; in New York they are carried as in the U. S. Army, except that the butt of the revolver is to the rear when in holster. In Alabama carbines and sabers are carried mounted as in the U. S. Army, and in Pennsylvania they are carried as nearly as possible as in the U. S. cavalry, and in the other States the carbines are generally carried in carbine boots and sabers on saber belts.

The weight carried by the soldier at drill at three encampments was the same or about the same as in the U. S. Army. In only a few instances is the weight definitely reported, when it ranges from 10 to 30 pounds, excepting Wisconsin where it is noted that the soldier does not carry any weight at drill. On the march the maximum weight carried by the soldier is 40 pounds in Iowa, and the minimum 10 pounds in Oregon. In Florida it is reported as being about the same as that carried by the United States soldier. The Missouri troops are reported as never having made any marches, and the same of the Arkansas troops, street parade excepted.

Guard Duty.

Guards were regularly mounted at all the encampments, except at Griffin, Ga., where this duty was only performed at times, a gradual improvement being made, and at Montpelier, Vt., where guards were regularly mounted except in wet weather. The period served by guards was twenty-four hours at all encampments except those of Maine and Michigan, where it was twelve hours. In Rhode Island not more one-third of the men were put on guard during the encampment. In Pennsylvania the provost guard at Homestead consisted of a regiment and a half of infantry, and was changed daily; this besides the usual camp guards. In West Virginia in addition to the regular guard, from three to twelve extra privates were detailed every night.

The manner in which guard duty was performed at the various encampments ranges from "very creditably" to "very poorly;" in a number of instances it was "vigilantly," or "conscientiously" done; and a majority of the encampments there seemed to be a hearty and earnest willingness on the part of militiamen to master

the details of this very important duty of the soldier, poor or inferior service resulting more from a lack of sufficient and proper instruction than from any other cause, and the gradual improvement in the performance of guard duty from the beginning to the end of the encampments was a gratifying feature. The men were not as a rule, proficient in guard, patrol or outpost duty; though at several encampments they are reported as being proficient in guard duty.

There has been more or less instruction in assimilated guard duty in a majority of the States from which reports have been received. In Indiana some companies practice guard mounting in the armories; in New York day and night duties are practiced in some armories, and in Pennsylvania there is sporadical practice in the armories during the winter months.

Ceremonies and Drills.

At 2 encampments officers and non-commissioned officers recited in tactics; at 2 in tactics and regulations; at 7 in drill regulations; at 1 in drill regulations and manual of instruction; at 1 in tactics, guard duty, and military courtesies; at 1 in drill regulations, military code, and State code; and at 5 encampments no recitations were held. In the armories this instruction was conducted in 11 States by company, and in 2 States by company and battalion; and during the encampments it was conducted by company in 3 States; by battalion in 6 States, and by company and battalion in 3 States.

The ceremonies and drills conducted in camp were very similar at all the encampments, differing only in the number of each. They consisted chiefly of squad, company, and battalion drills, guard mountings, reviews, parades, inspections, and some close-order drills. At 7 encampments these ceremonies were performed very well, at 2 creditably, and at the balance from fair to excellent, or poor to very fair. At most of the encampments a gradual improvement in the performance of ceremonies was made, which was very marked at the close. At 18 encampments other instruction of various kinds was given. In Texas three lectures were given by U. S. officers, as follows: Capt. George F. Chase, Third U. S. Cavalry, on "The use of cavalry in the field;" Lieut. W. H. Sage, 23rd U. S. Infantry, on "Crossing streams;" and Lieut. T. F. Schley, 23rd U. S. Infantry, on "The heliograph." In Illinois several papers on Field Training and Fighting drills were read by the inspector.

Drills were, as a rule, conducted according to the United States drill regulations.

The perfection to which the drill has been brought by some organizations of both regulars and State guard is proverbial. Where the term of service is noticeably short the men were not, as a rule, properly set up. Three fourths of the member of light battery A, Missouri National Guard, are reported to be athletes.

The men were reported proficient in the school of the company at 2 encampments; a portion were at 2 others, and generally proficient at 1; good at 2, fair at 10, and not proficient at 5 encampments.

The troops were fairly proficient in the school of the battalion at 13 encampments. Seventy per cent of the Wisconsin troops were proficient in both the school of the company and of the battalion. In Florida some of the companies seemed to be very well drilled; though when on the grass they could not hear the sound of their feet to which they were accustomed in the armory.

The Alabama mounted troops are fairly well practiced in the riding-house drill and in the grand manege, as is also one troop in Pennsylvania; in Missouri they are practiced whenever possible, and in New York there is riding-school instruction and mounted gymnastics, while in Rhode Island the practice is noted as being very limited.

In a few of the States some attention is paid to fire discipline, as follows: Illinois and Michigan, considerable; in North Carolina strict attention is paid to it in camp, and in Wisconsin it is included and practiced in extended-order drill.

In eight States the practice in pitching and striking tents by the troops during the year was limited to that had at their annual summer encampments. In a few other States more or less practice was had by the troops or a portion of them, and in the balance no such practice was had.

Interior Economy.

While in a few cases the messing of the troops at the various encampments was en masse, the system generally followed was by company, with separate messes for officers and men, though at quite a number of encampments company officers messed with their men.

The quality of the food was satisfactory in all cases, being reported as either excellent, very good, or good.

At a number of encampments rations were issued daily on regular ration returns, and at others no issues were made, the ration being procured, prepared, and served by caterers. So far as reported they were very well or excellently cooked, generally by hired cooks, on cooking ranges. In Texas, however, it is noted that the cooking was generally done by enlisted men at open camp fires, on ordinary camp cooking utensils, in true campaign style. At two encampments the ration was the same as that of the U. S. Army, and in Indiana, Missouri, and Washington it was

based on the Army ration, with some slight addition. At the majority of encampments, however, the ration was not prescribed, being practically unlimited and without restrictions as to quantity.

Coffee was served before early morning drills and to guards at about one-third of the encampments. In Indiana, Vermont, and West Virginia there were no early morning drills. The troops were generally transported to and from camp by rail and steamboat. The following troops marched: Light Battery A, of Missouri; Troop A, of New York (from New York City to camp and return), and the mounted troops of Rhode Island. In Florida the railroad companies transported the troops free of any charge to the State. This was due to the generosity of Mr. Henry M. Flagler at first, which was subsequently followed by the other railroad officers. The company from Key West had to pay for meals and staterooms on steamer to and from Tampa, and the company from Apalachicola also took boat to the nearest railroad station. At seven encampments there was more or less wagon transportation; at the balance there was none.

The policing about cook tents, mess tents, wash tents, and houses was generally very satisfactory, being variously reported as fair, good, very good, and excellent, the latter term predominating. In only two instances is it noted as poor or very poor. At the encampment at Mobile, Ala., there was no adequate system of policing, and the duty was performed by laborers. In Texas the police about the camp left nothing to be desired. The ingenious plan of offering prizes to the organizations keeping their camps in the best condition brought that important camp duty up to the highest standard. Refuse was moved daily and waste water was thrown into holes dug in the ground and filled with earth when they became foul. The evaporation was such that the disposition of waste water was not a serious problem. This camp, both as to sanitary and police conditions, was a model.

The sinks used at the various encampments were generally of the ordinary field kind, consisting of trenches screened by bushes, cloth, or board sheds; though in a few instances comfortable and commodious buildings, provided with modern improvements, were constructed for this purpose. With a few exceptions the sinks were very well cared for.

The hospital arrangements were reported as more or less satisfactory at all but 5 encampments, and the medical attendance in the majority of instances was reported as very good or excellent. In Michigan the hospital arrangements and medical attendance was reported as most excellent. The percentage of sick ranges from zero in Arkansas to 40 in Indiana; at 5 encampments it was 2 per cent or less, and at the balance this percentage was not very great. The prevalent diseases were diarrhœa and heat exhaustion, and bowel complaints to a limited extent.

There were hospital corps at 7 encampments and they were, as a rule, fairly well instructed in their duties. There were ambulance corps at only 3 encampments. The Michigan troops had both a hospital and an ambulance corps, the former being excellently and the latter perfectly instructed in its duties.

At 8 encampments there was more or less practice in signaling, and in 5 States there was some practice by the troops during the year. In Rhode Island it is in contemplation to inaugurate a system of instruction in signaling in each company during the coming year.

The books and records kept by the different militia organizations do not, as a rule, correspond with those kept in the Army, though in many instances they are very similar.

Returns of property, which in most cases include all State property, are rendered annually in 9 States, semiannually in 3, quarterly in 5, as in the U. S. Army generally in 1, and in 2 States no returns of property are rendered.

The following States had some military athletics at their encampments: Florida, Illinois, Missouri, New York, and Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania cavalry had wrestling matches on horseback, and the infantry went on duty with heavy field kit and marched well under their loads. There were no military athletics reported when the men were in military equipments.

Rifle Practice.

The average number of days during the year in which each man was reported to be engaged in rifle practice ranges from two in New York and North Carolina to ten in Oregon. In a number of States the troops had no practice at all, and in others there was practice to a limited extent by only a portion of them. The State of Illinois has a separate department devoted exclusively to rifle practice, and the contest between the guard of several States and the regulars at the camp under Col. Rice at Fort Sheridan is to be a marked feature of this year's work.

In Pennsylvania the proficiency in rifle practice is notable in several companies; at least two regiments have every man qualified as a marksman under State rules. In New York where 8,228 men were practicing, it is reported "That if attendance were perfect proficiency would be satisfactory." In Rhode Island there has been no practice as yet, but an officers' rifle association has been formed and $700 appropri-

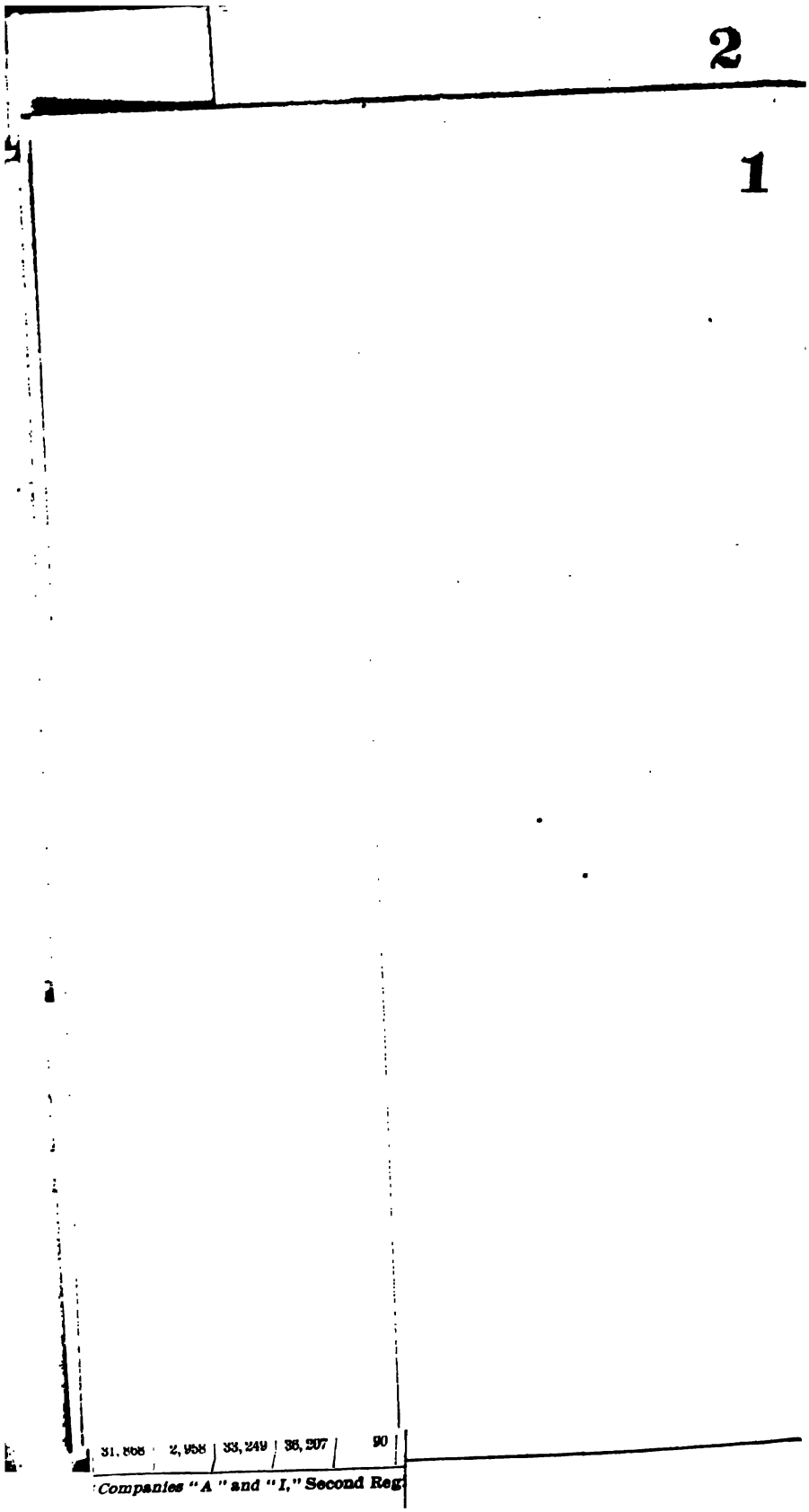
ated by the State for its aid, and the encouragement of rifle practice will stimulate this kind of instruction. The West Virginia troops have had no practice on account of the lack of funds with which to purchase ammunition.

The allowance of ammunition for rifle practice, while comparatively liberal in some States, is insufficient in others, and in a number of instances the allowance is not prescribed. In Oregon the law provides the sum of $500 for the purchase of ammunition. This amount has not always been expended, and, as a rule, the organizations have provided the ammunition when they held target practice. When purchased it is turned over to the different organizations and dropped, or the money is divided between the three infantry regiments. The allowance in Wisconsin is practically unlimited.

In 6 States a total of 1,799 sharpshooters qualified, as follows: Pennsylvania, 1,291; New York, 322; Iowa, 85; Illinois, 41; Maine, 40; and Wisconsin, 20, and the balance of the States none qualified, or the number was not known or not reported. In the same number of States 10,196 marksmen qualified, headed by New York with 5,256, and followed by Pennsylvania with 4,463, Maine 293, Iowa 138, Wisconsin 44, and Illinois 2.

Rifle practice was conducted according to U. S. Army Regulations at 8 encampments, partly so at 1, and not so conducted at 6. In Vermont the U. S. Regulations are followed as far as conditions will permit, as is also the case in Wisconsin, except as to requirements for qualifications.

Some artillery practice during the year was had by the troops of 5 States, with generally satisfactory results; and in the same number of States a limited amount of practice at movable targets was had.




| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31,868 | 2,958 | 33,249 | 36,207 | 90 |

*Companies "A" and "I," Second Reg*

ELATIVE TO MILITIA.

eral staff.

| | Do the various departments correspond with those in the Army? | of ges ruc- by of- | Number of State troops who are— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In what position? | Graduates of the West Point Military Academy? | In what position? | Number of such graduates in camp. |
| .. | Yes ..... | Elected .... | Not known ..... | Not known .. | ..... | ..... |
| .. | ..... | Compan appoi | Commissioned officers.... | 0..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | Yes, except medical department. | Appoint nd ally a panies | 14 commissioned officers; 60 privates. | 0..... | ..... | 0 |
| ... | ..... | Elected .. | ..... | 1..... | Not stated ... | 0 |
| ... | No ..... | Compan staff a | 2 majors, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant major. | 0..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | No ..... | General pointe icers | Commissioned officers.... | 2..... | Captains..... | 2 |
| ... | Yes ..... | General pointe | 1 adjutant general, 3 captains, battalion adjutan s, lieutenants. | 0..... | ..... | 0 |
| ... | No ..... | Elected .... | Judge-advocate-general, aide to governor, adjutant First Battalion, Second Regiment. | 0..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | No ..... | General ernor; | 6 commissioned officers, 25 enlisted men. | Not reported. | ..... | ..... |
| ... | No ..... | Elected .... | Commissioned officers .... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | No ..... | General per pointe n; electedm examii | ..... | 6..... | 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant. | 2 |
| ... | ..... | General pointe elected | Not reported ..... | 0..... | ..... | 0 |
| ... | No ..... | Staff of elected | 1 captain, 6 privates ..... | 0..... | ..... | ..... |
| .. | Endeavor to | General pointe line off | ..... | 1..... | Lieutenant-colonel. | ..... |
| .. | Yes..... | Election Lined: appoin | Brig. Gen. Kendall..... | 0..... | ..... | 0 |
| ... | No ..... | General pointe elected | 4 general staff, 27 line officers. | 0..... | ..... | 0 |
| .. | No ..... | Brigade staff el bienni pointe line ele | 1 captain, 1 second lieutenant, 1 corporal. | 0..... | ..... | 0 |
| ... | Yes ..... | Staff ap elected anima | ..... | None known. | ..... | ..... |
| ... | Yes ..... | General pointe | Field and staff officers .... | 1..... | Brigade commander. | 1 |
| ... | No ..... | Elected .... | Captain and private ..... | 1..... | Lieutenant-colonel. | 1 |

eral staff.

| | | | Number of State troops who are— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| d? | Do the various departments correspond with those in the Army? | of ges ruc- by of- | In what position? | Graduates of the West Point Military Academy? | In what position? | Number of such graduates in camp. |
| | Yes | Elected | Not known | Not known | | |
| | | Compan appoi | Commissioned officers | 0 | | |
| | Yes, except medical department. | Appoint nd ally a panies | 14 commissioned officers; 60 privates. | 0 | | 0 |
| | | Elected | | 1 | Not stated | 0 |
| | No | Compan staff a | 2 majors, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant major. | 0 | | |
| | No | General pointe ficers e | Commissioned officers | 2 | Captains | 2 |
| | Yes | General pointe | 1 adjutant general, 3 captains, 3 battalion adjutants, 8 lieutenants. | 0 | | 0 |
| | No | Elected | Judge-advocate-general, aide to governor, adjutant First Battalion, Second Regiment. | 0 | | |
| | No | General ernor; | 6 commissioned officers, 25 enlisted men | Not reported | | |
| | No | Elected | Commissioned officers | | | |
| | No | General per pointe elected m- examin | | 6 | 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant. | 2 |
| | | General pointe elected | Not reported | 0 | | 0 |
| | No | Staff of elected | 1 captain, 6 privates | 0 | | |
| | Endeavor to | General pointe line of | | 1 | Lieutenant-colonel. | |
| | Yes | Election bined; appoin | Brig. Gen. Kendall | 0 | | 0 |
| | No | General pointe elected | 4 general staff, 27 line officers. | 0 | | 0 |
| | No | Brigade staff el bienni pointe line ele | 1 captain, 1 second lieutenant, 1 corporal. | 0 | | 0 |
| | Yes | Staff ap elected, anima | | None known. | | |
| | Yes | General pointe | Field and staff officers | 1 | Brigade commander. | 1 |
| | No | Elected | Captain and private | 1 | Lieutenant-colonel. | 1 |

—Continued.

LITIA, ETC.

| tem is wagon rans- on? | Annua | Drill and parades required by law. |
|---|---|---|
| ..... | Regimental encampm | he drill per month, and such ceremonies as the governor may |
| ..... | an officer from hea | prescribe. |
| ..... | No prescribed instruc | ot known. |
| ..... | Annual encampment | ot prescribed. |
| ..... | Annual encampment | parades by each company annually, and 1 by each battalion. |
| ..... | | Drills discretionary with company commanders. |
| ..... | Annual brigade or re | rills per month and 4 parades per year. |
| ..... | Annual encampment | drills per year and encampment. |
| ..... | Annual encampment, | r 2 drills per month, in the discretion of the regimental com- |
| | schools of instructi | mander. |
| ..... | Inspection by compa | spection in May; three hours' drill per month and what- |
| | days encampment a | ver the governor may order. |
| ..... | No regular system. | mp not to exceed 5 days. One regimental drill each year. |
| | ticable, with those | |
| ..... | Encampments in su | er month. |
| | the year. | |
| ..... | Annual inspection, a | minimum of 5 drills and parades, and 12 drills. |
| ..... | An annual encampm | drills and 4 public parades per year. |
| ..... | Annual encampment | each company, one drill a month. |
| | the ceremonies are | |
| ..... | Drills as often as pra | t to discretion of commanding officers. |
| | campments not to | |
| ..... | Armory drills and | drills per year. |
| | manual of guard du | |
| ..... | An annual encampm | parades and drills. |
| ..... | Officers' school 2 da | cers' school, annual encampment, and annual June drill. |
| | days; annual drill | |
| ..... | Annual encampment | company drills and 3 parades. |
| ..... | Two parades and o | drills and 2 parades. |
| | drills from Nov. 1 | |
| ..... | Same as in the U. S. | panies must assemble for instruction once in 2 months. |
| | | ther ceremonies at discretion of governor. |

*ia reports, 1892*—Contin

RELATIVE TO MILITIA, ET

| ent) during the year. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | How did they acquit themselves? | In encampment. | |
| | | Officers. | Enlisted men. |
| | | Oday | No pay. |
| | | Saay | No pay. |
| vent | Very well | $1 e as in active service | Same as in active service. |
| | do | Sants per diem | 50 cents per diem. |
| | | r day | $1 per day. |
| | | do | Do. |
| | | $2less than 3 years' continuous vice, $1 per day; for more an 3 and less than 5 years, 50 per day; for more than 5 ars, $2 per day. | Same as for officers. |
| | | Fe as in active service | Same as in active service. |
| | | Sa proper as fixed in 1863 | $1.25 and 75 cents per day for subsistence. |
| | | ay | No pay. |
| rom | do | Fe as in active service | Same as in active service. |
| | | Saay | No pay. |
| nals. | do | n $2 to $4 per day | $1.50 per day. |
| rom | Admirably | e as in active service | Same as in active service. |
| | | Fdo | Do. |
| nob- e of | With credit to themselves and the State. | Flay | No pay. |
| | | Sr day and transportation | $2 per day and transportation. |
| | | $2e as in active service | Same as in active service. |
| at | Very well | Saay | No pay. |
| | | e as in U. S. Army | $2 per day. |

*a reports, 1892*—Cont

MENT.

| ils. | What | ilities for bathing. | Morning and evening gun? | Flag raised and lowered as prescribed in Army Regulations? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| the meals | Not fixed | ed, also salt water | Yes | No. |
| capita | do | | Yes | Yes. |
| ary depart- | Ample | | Yes | Yes. |
| Food pur- | Not fixed | arracks (Little Rock) | Yes | Yes. |
| ations that or articles | | bath houses and hotels in town, | Yes | Yes. |
| erally pur- | Ample | h company, with four sprinklers r baths. | Yes | Yes. |
| cooked by | Based on arm larger of mea | | Yes | Yes. |
| es on steel | Ample | ers and swimming pool for men. | Yes | Yes. |
| ly by com- ed by com- | Same as that o | her, in Big Sioux River: none | Yes | Yes. |
| al commis- d by hired | U. S. Army rati vate purchase | | Yes | Yes. |
| sued daily | Substantial cha Based on army r | | Yes<br>No | Yes.<br>Yes. |
| | Based on army r | f mile from camp | No | Yes. |
| | Ample | | Yes | Yes. |
| | Early bread and tial meals. | bath house having 20 shower | Yes | Yes. |
| | Ample | | Yes | Yes |
| red cooks | | ng Beach; no facilities at Fort | Yes, at Long Beach. | Yes, at Long Beach. |
| | No approach to composition o | ke<br>t beach | Yes<br>Yes | Yes.<br>Yes. |
| | Ample | tom and series of pipe: shower nts good, but practically worth- lequate supply of water. | Yes | No. |
| by hired | Not prescribed | | Yes | Yes. |
| anges by | Based on the U what larger. | ake | Yes | Yes. |
| y: cooked | Ample | Ohio Rivers, one-half and 1 mile y | Yes | Yes, generally. |
| sergeant. | Not prescribed | o bath houses. | Yes | Yes. |

plement

*ts for 1892—C*

| ir— omptness and obedience to orders. | Ar ial d | What other methods exist for enforcing discipline in addition to courts-martial. |
|---|---|---|
| air | U. | General methods; deprivation of privileges. |
| do | | Do. |
| troops | | In camp, confinement in guard house. |
| ry good | U. | Fines. |
| xcellent | U. | Courts of discipline. |
| | Sta | Fines imposed by company commanders. |
| ry good | U. | Stoppage of pay in camp. |
| r omptness. ad, obedience ery good. not well in- s camp pro- | Un fi | None, except confinement during encampment. |
| | Sta a | Company by-laws for self-government; fines. |
| xcellent | Sta | Have been brought before municipal court and fined |
| ry good | In | Usually those observed in the regular Army. |
| xcellent | Sta | Discretionary with company commanders. |
| do | | Dismissal from service in time of peace. |
| do | | Moral suasion. |
| do | Mil | Courts of inquiry and deliquency courts. |
| air | Sta | Constitutions and by-laws of companies. |
| air to excellent | U. | Company courts of discipline and in camp, confinement under guard and extra fatigue duty. |
| xcellent | | When State code is not literally followed, officers exercise their best judgment. |
| ry good | Sta | None. |
| od | U. | At encampments, a guard house at which men may be confined. |
| ry good | | Discharges and fines. |
| od | Ar c | Not known. |
| air | Sta f | Confinement in guard tents during camp, arrest and suspension from duty and command for officers; fines as prescribed in code, reprimands, etc. |
| xcellent | U. | Dishonorable discharge and the enforcement of fines and penalties, authorized by law, through the civil courts. |

*reports, 1892*—Co

| rm and pattern. | Of uniforms? | General appearance of— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Full-dress uniform. | Undress uniform. |
| prescribed: some trousers. | 1 co th | Flashy | |
| | No | | Fair. |
| tern | No | | Very good. |
| Army | No | Good: handsome and showy | Plain, neat, and serviceable. |
| | No | Some organizations U.S.Army; others gaudy and not suitable. | Neat and suitable. |
| pt button | A f ti g | Not seen | Very neat. |
| | No | | Similar to U. S. Army. |
| | U. S | | Good. |
| mpany U. S. Army | d | Mixed, some old, some new; generally fair. | Same as dress uniform. |
| h trousers same as | | Very good | Very good. |
| | | Worn and old; poor | Unsatisfactory. |
| nerally, with State | ny | | Good, considering the time it has been in use (3 years). |
| me companies have | | | |
| | n e l | | In use 4 years; looks well. |
| S. Army, except ment. | Si enty- Regi- A | If well fitted and well cared for; neat and serviceable. | Neat and serviceable, when well fitted and cared for. |
| | U. | Same as U. S. Army, except that all wear white stripe. | Same as U. S. Army. |
| | A ment other s do. | Very good | Very good, when not worn out. |
| | U. | Not used during the encampment. | Same as in U. S. Army, with State button. |
| Army, with addi- s. | | Clean, good quality, well fitting. Brasses poorly polished. | Clean, good quality, fairly well fitting. |
| | N | | Very good. |
| | U | Good | Good. |
| | | Neat and generally well fitting. | Generally very neat |
| | N | U. S. Army regulation | U. S. Army regulation. |
| | U | | Do. |



*eports, 1892*—Continued.

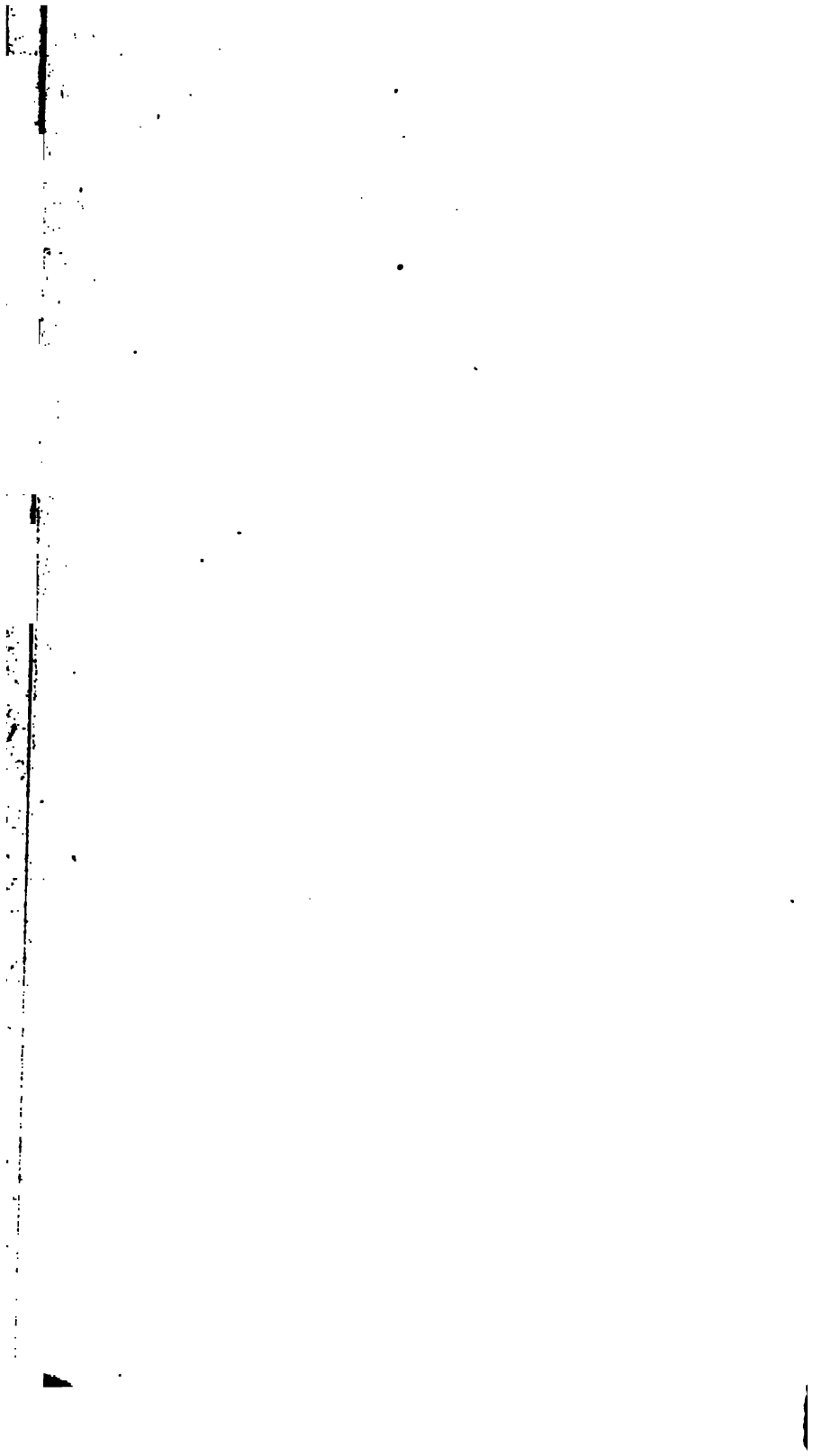
MAMENT.

| ern of cartridge belt used. | No. of cartridges held by— | | Do me cross | Artillery, how armed and equipped? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Box. | Belt. | | |
| k leather | 20 | 20 | One co had | S. artillery. |
| k leather and npaign. | 20 | 20 | No | o. |
| | 20 | | No | inch iron field pieces; two .45 caliber Gatling guns; U. S. s. Hire horses for encampment purposes only. |
| | 20 | 50 | No | inch M. L. rifles and carriages; two .45 caliber Gatlings arriages. |
| o | 50 | 50 | No | ass howitzer; one Gatling gun. Cannoneers armed sabers. |
| o | 20 | Varies according to size of waist. | No | ifle, 6-pounder brass guns, and .45 caliber Gatling. |
| | 20 | | No | ifle and sabers. |
| o | | | No | inch cannon, four 12-pound cannon, and 8 Gatling guns. |
| | 50 | 50 | No | llery. |
| | | | No | n company to each regiment armed with sabers; two nd Napoleon and one Gatling gun to each company; nortars and two siege guns for battalion heavy artil- ecently organized. |
| Army | | | No | |
| | | | No | |
| o | | | No | |
| | 20 | | None in ca | nch M. L. rifles, one Gatling gun, pistols, and sabers. inch B. L. rifles, ten 3-inch M. L rifles, four Gatlings our mountain howitzers, and two 12-pounder Napo- |
| leather | 20 | 20 | No | serve corresponds to artillery, equipped with a maga- nd a Gatling gun. |
| | 20 | | No | ounder brass pieces and two Gatling guns. |
| r two regi- ts have the s. | 20 | | No | battery of Parrotts. The other two batteries have a re of Gatlings and of light 12-pounder Napoleons. |
| | 20 | | No | L. 6-pounder bronze rifle, one 3-inch wrought-iron rifle, ur Gatling guns. |
| panies; Mills en belt. | 45 | 50 | No | atling guns, two 3-inch rifles, and one 12-pounder . with caissons and full equipments, U. S. pattern. |
| | | | No | inch steel B. L. rifles, and sabers. |
| | 20 | 20 | No | lery. |
| | | | No | |
| and black er. | | 45 | No | sabers, Colt's revolvers, two 3-inch M. L. field guns, ounder bronze guns rebored. |

*ports, 1892*—Contin

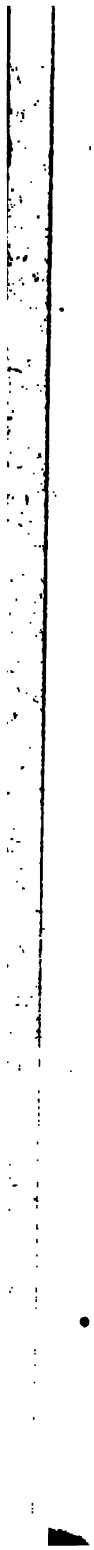
GUARD DUTY.

| How are carbines and s carried, mounted? | riod rved. | How performed, and how does its performance compare with that of the regular Army. | Men proficient in guard, patrol, and outpost duty? |
|---|---|---|---|
| As in U. S. Army | ars. | Very poorly | No. |
| No mounted troops | | Very creditably | No. |
| As in U. S. Army | | Very well; very poorly | No. |
| Carbines in carbine boots w bine sling attached. No | | Fairly well; inferior | No instruction has been given. |
| No carbines; sabers in slir | | Poorly at first; improved toward end of camp. | No. |
| In carbine boot | | Very poorly; not favorably. | No. |
| Slung to belts | | Well instructed; fine points not observed. | Fairly so in guard and patrol. |
| | | Unsatisfactory | No. |
| None | | Poorly performed | No. |
| | ars. | Very well; poorly | No. |
| | | Endeavored to copy Army Regulations. | No. |
| | ars. | At end of encampment, very fair. | Fairly so in guard and patrol. |
| | | do | No. |
| | efs; 24 | Very satisfactory | Yes, in guard. |
| Carbine in long scabbard right stirrup; saber slung dle by short sling strap. | rs. ars. | Very fair | Very fair in guard. |
| No mounted troops in cam | | Very well; inferior | No. |
| Sabers on saber belt; no slings on hand. | | Very fair; favorably | Fairly proficient in guard. |
| As nearly as possible as United States cavalry. | | Earnestly and well | Appear to be. |
| Carbines slung; sabers atta belts. | | Vigilantly; inferior | No. |
| Some sabers on waist belt, s saddles; carbines on sli boot. | | Vigilantly | Do. |
| None, except those of batte and general officers. | | As well as could be expected. | Do. |
| Carbines, as in U. S. Army; in belt. | | Poorly; inferior | Do. |
| None | | Conscientiously; inferior. | No, with a few favorable exceptions. |
| Carbines from sling belt; from waist belt, and som strapped to saddle. | | Fairly well | 70 per cent proficient in guard duty. |



*tia reports, 1892*—Continued.

| CEREMONIES AND DI | |
|---|---|
| Ceremonies a | any, was given, and with what degree of efficiency? |
| Camp. | |
| ress parades, 2 reviews, 5 company drills | cter: individual instruction given by the |
| ginental parades, 1 regimental review, 1 | l duty; a sham battle. |
| rills. | |
| ard-mounting daily and 3 parades | |
| ills, parades, guard-mounting, battalion, drill | proficiency. |
| ard-mounting, dress parade, battalion inspec | y drill. |
| arade and battalion drill. | |
| ss-parades daily; review by governor on Fri | , progressive. |
| gade review, street parade, company drills | 1 heliograph. |
| ades and close-order drills | ining" and "fighting drills" read by the |
| imental parade daily, 2 reviews, guard mou | . Lyman instructed in signaling. |
| d regimental drills. | |
| talion drill to movements by platoons, gua | me. |
| ental dress parades, extended order to batta | |
| ard-mounting, dress parade, reviews, rece | |
| en. Miles, and presenting and receiving the | |
| ard-mounting, dress parade, review, settin | atters. |
| rills. | |
| ard-mounting, review, dress parade, battali | |
| ommissioned officers drilled in extended ord | |
| ning and evening roll calls, stables, guard | spector in bitting, fitting collars and har- |
| veral lectures by the inspector. | s, and military courtesies. |
| s, guard-mountings and parades; parade a | ece, satisfactory; troop and squad drills; |
| governor; review to governor with battali | and mechanical maneuvers of same, and |
| had, company, and battalion drills; drill w | results. |
| ental and battalion dress parades; brigade | |
| ard-mounting, review and inspection, dress | field exercises (minor tactics), and fire |
| rill. | ficiency. |
| views and inspections; regimental, battalio | |
| ard-mountings, dress parades, review by bri | |
| talion and regimental drills, guard-moun | Third United States Cavalry, on "the |
| rills, and dress parades. | Lecture by Lieut. W. H. Sage, Twenty- |
| | y, on "crossing streams." Lectur e by |
| | third United States Infantry, on " the |
| ard-mounting, battalion and regimental dres | non commissioned officers, school and |
| d battery inspection, brigade review, comp | tal corps. |
| r battery drill. | |
| se prescribed by Drill Regulations | ed order by company and battalion: suc- |
| quad drills, 5 company drills, 5 battalion dri | |
| rigade dress parades, and 1 brigade review | |
| imental and battalion reviews and parade | d signaling: proficiency good. |
| ations, battalion drills, extended-order d | |



## INTERIOR ECONOMY.

| s? | System of messing. | Quality of food. |
|---|---|---|
| ..... | Each company provides its own food. Most officers live at a mess, and some with companies. | ..... |
| ..... | All en masse. Companies marched to meals | Excellent. |
| ..... | General mess, officers and men together | Do. |
| ..... | Food purchased each day; officers and men supplied with the same | Do. |
| ..... | Rations commuted at 40 cents per day, and general fund established; generally battalion messes, officers and men together. | Do. |
| ..... | Purchases generally made by company | Very good. |
| ..... | Rations issued by subdepartment. Regimental messes for regimental officers; men messed by companies. | Do. |
| ..... | For officers, regimental mess; for enlisted men, company mess | Do. |
| ..... | Field and staff had separate mess. Company officers, as a rule, messed with their men. | Do. |
| ..... | Regimental, field, and staff, together. Company officers and men, together. | Good. |
| ..... | As a general rule, officers messed by themselves | Excellent. |
| ..... | Company officers and men together; field and staff together | Do. |
| ..... | ....do | Do. |
| ..... | Separate messes | Good. |
| ..... | General mess; separate table for officers and enlisted men | Do. |
| ..... | Separate messes for officers and enlisted men | Excellent. |
| ..... | Food purchased by caterer and prepared by hired cooks; officers and men had separate messes. | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | Good. |
| ..... | ..... | Excellent. |
| ..... | General officer has mess for himself and staff; officers of each regiment have a mess, and each company a mess. Each mess, 1 cook and 1 waiter, paid by State. | ..... |
| ..... | Each organization had its own mess for officers and men. Field officers messed with their men. Separate mess for headquarters and staff. | Do. |
| nia | Officers and men had separate messes | Good. |
| ..... | ....do | Excellent. |
| ..... | Company officers and men mess together | Good. |

*reports, 1892*—Continue

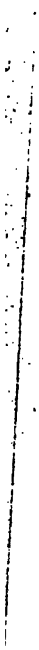
NOMY.

| | Was coffee served? | | Policing about the— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Before early morning drills? | To guard tents. | Mess tents. | Wash tents. | Houses. |
| ar | Varied | Varied | y poor | Very poor | Very poor | Very poor. |
| | Yes | Yes | d | Good | Good | Good. |
| | No | No | ellent | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent. |
| | No | No | ellent | Excellent | Excellent | Very good. |
| | Yes, in some organizations. | Yes, in so ganizati | Rather neglected and not good. | | | |
| | Yes | No | r | Poor | Poor | Poor. |
| of | No early drills | No | d | Good | Good | Good. |
| | In some cases | In some c | d | Good | Good | Good. |
| | No | No | r | Fair | Fair | Fair. |
| te | Yes | Yes | y good | Very good | Very good | Very good. |
| | No | No | d | Good | Good | Good. |
| | No | Yes | ellent | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent. |
| vo | No | No | d | Good | Good | Good. |
| ra | Yes | Yes | y good | Very good | | |
| n- | Yes | Yes | ellent | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent. |
| | No | No | r | Fair | Fair | Fair. |
| ld | No | No | y good | Very good | Very good | Very good. |
| | No | No | y good | Very good | Very good | Very good. |
| | No | No | r | Fair | Fair | Fair. |
| | Yes | Yes | ellent | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent. |
| | No early drills | No | ellent | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent. |
| at | Yes | Yes | r | Fair | Fair | Fair. |
| | No early drills | No | d | Good | Good | Poor. |
| | do | Not habitu | ellent | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent. |

*eports, 1892.*—Contin

NOMY.

| spital corps instructed in its duties. | Amb inst | eturns of property. en- | Kind of property? | What military athletics? | What m tary a letic equipp |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| hospital corps proper. | Non | | Ordnance | None | None. |
| ne | Non | | do | None | None. |
| ne | Non | s | | None | None. |
| ne | Non | d | | None | None. |
| ne | Non | | Arms and equipments | Some running without arms for short distances. | None. |
| ne | Non | | Ordnance | None | None. |
| ne | Non | | All State property | None | None. |
| | Non | | | Second Regiment devoted half a day to military athletics. | |
| rth Regiment, yes; hird Regiment, fairly. | | | | None | |
| ward only in corps: ell instructed. | Yes | | All State property | None | None. |
| ellently | Perf | | | Swimming in the lakes | None. |
| ourse of organization. | Non | | | Only the setting up drill | None. |
| ne | Non | | | Setting up drill in some companies. | None. |
| | Non | | | Setting up exercises: boxing, fencing, and general out-door athletics. | |
| | Yes | | | Bayonet and mounted exercise. | None. |
| ne | Non | | Company camp and garrison equipage; quartermaster and ordnance stores. | None | None. |
| ne | Non | | Ordnance and quartermaster. | None | None. |
| rly well | Not | | | Cavalrymen have wrestling matches on horseback. | None. |
| e | Non | | | None | None. |
| e | Non | | All State property | None | None. |
| ll instructed and illed. | Non | | Military | None | None. |
| rly well | Non | | | None | None. |
| e | Non | | | None | None. |
| corps: stewards well structed. | No in du | | All State property | None | None. |



92—Continued.

E.

| arks-ed? | Is rifle practice conducted according to U. S. Army regulations? | tained. | Any practice at movable targets? |
|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | No ..... | None ..... targ ami | No. |
| ..... | No ..... | None ..... | No. |
| ..... | Yes ..... | None ..... | No. |
| ..... | Yes ..... | None ..... | No. |
| ..... | Yes ..... | Some ty of ran ained. | No. |
| ..... | Yes ..... | None ..... | No. |
| ..... | Yes ..... | None ..... | No. |
| ..... | Partly so conducted .... | None ..... | Yes. |
| ..... | No ..... | None ..... | No. |
| ..... | No ..... | None ..... | Some very creditable skirmish practice during encampment. |
| ..... | Yes ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | None ..... | No. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | No ..... | 2 day ..... | No. |
| com- | Blunt's Manual ..... | None ..... | No. |
| ..... | Yes ..... | None ..... | No. |
| ..... | No ..... | Some ..... | No. |
| ..... | No practice as yet..... | None ..... | No. |
| ..... | ..... | Galv ..... the | No practice at movable targets; six troops of cavalry and three batteries of artillery were thrown out several miles and had some practice under simulated conditions. Results satisfactory. |
| ..... | As far as conditions will permit. | None ..... | No. |
| ..... | Yes ..... | None ..... | Individual firing at groups in skirmish drill. |
| ..... | ..... | None ..... | None. |
| ..... | Yes, except requirements for qualifications. | Abou y ..... | Little or no practice at movable targets. Two regiments had some practice in firing under simulated conditions. |

# SUPPLEMENT 3.

## REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES.

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# SUPPLEMENT 3.

## REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES.

### ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *June 11, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I inspected the military department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama on the 3d instant.

The college is located at Auburn, Lee County, Ala.; was organized by an act of the legislature February 20, 1872, and located and established March 20, 1872.

The revenue of the college is derived from the proceeds of sales of lands donated under the several acts of Congress and the proceeds of the State tax on fertilizers.

The government is vested in a board of trustees appointed by the governor and confirmed by the State senate. The governor and superintendent of education are *ex officio* members of the board. The institution is nonsectarian.

The number of college buildings is ten. There are no military buildings. The requirements of law are met, the institution being prepared to teach annually 500 students.

The president of the college is William Le Roy Broun, LL. D.

The military department has been in existence since the establishment of the college. The first detail of an officer of the Army was made in 1885, and the detail has been continuous since. The military course is apparently popular with the students and is satisfactory to the faculty. In determining class standing or relative standing on graduation it has the same weight as any other course. Proper encouragement is given to the military department by the college authorities, and the views of the commandant and his recommendations are generally carried out as far as practicable. The improvements most needed in the military department are barracks and hospital. A portion of the income from the land grant is set aside for the military feature of the institution.

The number of students in attendance during the present year has been 255, of whom 241 were in the military department. Of these, 240 were over 15 years of age. None of the students live at the college. The discipline of the military students is good. Breaches of discipline are punished by arrest, confinement, reduction to ranks, and tours of extra duty. The aptitude of the students for military instruction is good. The following students have shown special aptitude for the military service, and are desirous of entering the Army as second lieutenants: C. A. Brown, J. E. Gachet, H. F. Dobbin, W. F. Peagin, G. A. Thomas, J. T. Bullen, W. B. Clay, H. L. Davidson. Their general standing in studies is excellent.

The military organization is a battalion of four companies, each company having 1 captain, 2 first lieutenants, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, and 4 corporals. The battalion staff consists of 1 first lieutenant and adjutant, 1 first lieutenant and quartermaster, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, and 1 color sergeant. There is no separate artillery company or select company for special drill. There is no band. Two negro drummers are employed by the college. The commissioned and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the president upon the recommendation of the commandant, the commissioned officers being selected from the senior and the noncommissioned officers from the junior and sophomore classes.

The uniform is of cadet gray cloth, and consists of blouse, coatee, and trousers with black stripe. The forage cap is of dark blue cloth. There is no dress hat. The national color is carried by the battalion.

The professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. John H. Wills, Twenty-second Infantry, who has been on duty at the college since September 1, 1891. Lieut. Wills is exceptionally well qualified for his position. He resides near the institution and is a member of the faculty in full standing. He is not furnished with quarters, the only professor so provided being the professor of agriculture. In addition to the duties pertaining to military science and tactics he has general charge of the discipline of cadets, makes out lists of demerits, etc., for which he receives $300 per annum. These duties do not interfere with his military duty. All

rules, orders, appointments, etc., affecting the military department are made and promulgated by the professor of military science and tactics.

The practical instruction, to which three and one-half hours per week are devoted, embraces infantry and artillery drill and target practice. Military drill is obligatory on all students except privates of the senior class and those physically disqualified. A few special students are excused from drill. The number of drills and ceremonies since last annual inspection has been: Company drills, 60; battalion drills, 25; dress parades, 4; reviews and inspections, 6; weekly company inspections under arms, 30; artillery drills in the formation of detachments, 12; manual of the piece, 12, and mechanical manœuvres, 3. New students are exercised without arms from two to four weeks. In addition to drills and ceremonies students march to classes and to church. There are no facilities for cavalry drill or for camping, and practice marches are not made. Small-arms target practice has been had at 100 and 200 yard ranges with fair success. The facilities for target practice are very poor. The drill ground is not suitable, and there are no facilities for indoor drill.

The course of theoretical instruction is systematic and progressive, and consists of recitations in the Drill Regulations, lectures on Army Regulations, and the preparation of returns and reports pertaining to a company. Two hours per week are devoted to this instruction. The number of recitations since the last annual inspection has been 72, and of lectures by the military professor 4. There have been no military essays by the students. The text-books used were Upton's Tactics, the Drill Regulations, and Army Regulations. The college library contains, at present, about 20 volumes on military subjects, although more have been ordered.

The arms and accouterments in use at the college are the property of the United States, and consist of 210 Springfield cadet rifles, caliber .45, and 210 sets of accoutrements. The rifles are in fair and the accouterments in poor condition. The field-guns are two 3-inch rifles, in poor condition. The ordnance and ordnance stores are properly stored and cared for. The full allowance of ammunition has been drawn from the Government.

The battalion of cadets was reviewed and inspected, and presented a remarkably good appearance. The ceremony of review was well rendered. The inspection was followed by a drill of the battalion, and subsequently each company was drilled by its cadet captain. The drills, both battalion and company, were excellent.

There were present at inspection 15 commissioned officers and 143 noncommissioned officers and privates; absent, 3 commissioned officers and 15 noncommissioned officers and privates.

The very satisfactory condition of the military department of this institution is highly creditable to the professor of military science and tactics.

Very respectfully,

P. D. VROOM,
*Major, Inspector-General.*

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## UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 8, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the University of Alabama, made on the 1st instant.

The University of Alabama is located at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and was established in 1831. The revenue of the university is derived from an annual appropriation of $24,000, made by legislature of the State, and the proceeds of sales of university lands. The government is vested in a board of trustees appointed by the governor of the State. The institution is nonsectarian. The requirements of law are met, the institution being prepared to teach annually 250 students.

The president of the university is Richard C. Jones, LL. D.

The military department was originally established February 23, 1860. The first detail of an officer of the Army made under existing laws was that of First Lieut. Tredwell W. Moore, Twenty-second Infantry, who has been on duty at the university as professor of military science and tactics since May 27, 1891.

The number of students in attendance at date of inspection was 120, of whom 111 were in the military department. Of this number 103 lived at the college. The military department is reported to be generally popular with the students, and is satisfactory to the faculty as a means of discipline. It is authorized and supported by the board of trustees in accordance with the requirements of an act of the legislature of the State. The military course has no weight in determining class standing or relative standing on graduation. Military drill is compulsory upon all *undergraduate* students, except privates of the senior class.

*The students are at all times* under military discipline. Breaches of discipline

are punished by demerits, confinement, suspension of privileges, suspension, and dismissal. The aptitude of the students for military instruction is fair. Those who have shown special aptitude for the military service are Cadet Captains C. J. Christian and J. E. Willoughby and Cadet Captain and Adjutant J. E. Moore.

The military organization is a battalion of four companies. The battalion commissioned staff consists of a captain and adjutant, a captain and a quartermaster, and a captain of staff; and the non-commissioned staff of a sergeant-major, a quartermaster-sergeant, and a color sergeant. Each company is officered by a captain and three lieutenants. There is no separate artillery company and no select company for special drill. A band is not maintained. The officers and non-commissioned officers are appointed by the president and commandant upon a basis involving class standing, length of service, general deportment, and military standing. Commissioned officers are appointed from the senior and non-commissioned officers from the junior class. The uniform is of cadet gray, and consists of coatee, blouse, and trousers with black stripe. White trousers are worn in summer. The national and State flags, in one, are carried by the battalion.

The professor of military science and tactics resides at the institution, and appears in proper uniform when in the performance of his military duties. In addition to the duties pertaining to military science and tactics, he performs those of commandant of cadets, to which position he is elected by the board of trustees. He receives no extra compensation. All rules, orders, appointments, etc., affecting the military department are made and promulgated by the professor of military science and tactics. As commandant of cadets, he has entire charge of the discipline of the corps of cadets, subject to the approval of the president, who has sustained him in the most hearty manner. He is a member of the faculty, but is not furnished with quarters on the same terms as other professors. At present he is allowed two rooms in the cadet barracks.

Three hours per week are devoted to practical instruction, which, during the past year, has included the schools of the soldier, the squad, and the company, and most of the school of the battalion. The number of drills and ceremonies has been as follows: Company and squad drills, 68; battalion drills, 10; dress parades, 66; weekly company inspections under arms, 20; guard mountings, 238. There are no facilities for cavalry or artillery drills, nor for instruction in signaling or castrametation. No practice marches have been made, and target practice has not been practicable.

The theoretical instruction consists in recitations in the drill regulations for the senior and junior classes. Instruction was not begun until December for the seniors and February for the juniors, owing to the impossibility of sooner procuring the necessary text-books. The progress made has not been altogether satisfactory, as the recitations have no weight in determining the academic standing of the cadets. It was found impracticable to attempt courses for the lower classes this year, but the military professor hopes to have next year a graded course to include at least the three upper classes. He suggests that in order to make the course really beneficial, the recitations should count in determining the academic standing of the student and the privates of the senior class should not be excused from any military duty. The present system makes the lot of the senior private more desirable than that of an officer, encourages slackness in the performance of duty, and leads many of the idler and weaker men to decline appointments.

The text-books used are the U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations. There are no volumes on military subjects in the college library except a few antiquated copies of tactics.

The arms and accouterments in use at the university are the property of the State, and consist of 171 Springfield cadet rifles and 92 sets of accouterments. The arms are in bad condition. The cartridge boxes are of various patterns and in very poor condition. The board of trustees authorized the making of the necessary bonds to procure arms and ammunition from the United States, but no steps have as yet been taken in the matter.

The battalion of cadets was reviewed and inspected. The manner in which the ceremony of review was conducted showed great lack of practice. * * * There were present at inspection 102 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates; absent, 20.

The inspection of the battalion was followed by battalion and company drills, which were fair. The commandant reported that several of his best officers were absent.

While there is much room for improvement in the military department of this institution, the work accomplished by the professor of military science and tactics during the short time he has been in charge has been satisfactory. Lieut. Moore is suitable for the position he holds and enjoys the confidence of the college authorities.

Very respectfully,

P. D. VROOM,
Major, Inspector-General.

## ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *November 18, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Military Department of the Arkansas Industrial University, made on November 17, 1891, in compliance with army regulation 955 and instructions from your office dated August 27, 1890.

The Arkansas Industrial University is located at Fayetteville, Washington County, Ark., and was established in 1871, under the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and the act of the State legislature of July 23, 1868.

The proceeds of the sale of the lands donated by the act of July 2, 1862, amount to $130,000, and the interest derived therefrom, together with an annual appropriation of $36,000 made by the State legislature, forms the fund for the support of the university.

The president of the university is Edward H. Murfee, A. M., LL. D. The government is vested in a board of trustees and the faculty.

There are four university buildings, viz: The main university building, a fine three-story brick structure, with stone basement and mansard roof, containing 70 rooms; the dormitory, a substantial brick building, three stories high, containing 40 rooms; the building of the Agricultural Experiment Station, a one-story brick, containing the apartments of the chemist, horticulturist, veterinarian, and entomologist, together with a commodious chemical laboratory; and the shop building, which is of corrugated iron, 170 feet long by 40 feet wide. There is no military building.

The courses of study are: The agricultural, leading to the degree of B. S. A.; the short agricultural, ending with the sophomore year; the mechanical engineering, leading to the degree of B. M. E.; the manual training, ending with the sophomore year; the civil engineering, leading to the degree of B. C. E.; the scientific, leading to the degree of B. S.; the classical, leading to the degree of B. A.; the normal, leading to the certificate of L. I.; and the law course, leading to the degree of LL. B.

All courses for male students are required to include practical work at from 3 to 10 cents per hour, and three hours of the afternoon are devoted to this work, the morning hours being devoted to recitations, lectures, etc., in the various courses.

The departments of instruction are as follows, viz: Agriculture, chemistry, and mineralogy; physics; mechanic arts and engineering; psychology, ethics, and political economy; mathematics, logic, and astronomy; history, English and modern languages; biology and geology; ancient languages; normal; preparatory, military, musical, law and medical.

The institution is prepared to teach annually 1,000 students. The number of students in attendance at date of inspection was 275; 175 males and 100 females. During the past year 350 males and 200 females have attended.

As indicating the present status of the university, it is proper to remark that the average attendance this year is greater than ever before.

The institution fulfills the requirements of law to entitle it to the detail of an Army officer, and the authorities desire no change in the law providing for such details.

The military department was established in 1875, and is satisfactory to the faculty. No weight is given the military course in graduating class standing, and no portion of the income from the grant is devoted to the military feature of the institution. The military professor reports that there is no opposition to the military department or discontent among the cadets. * * *

The professor of military science and tactics is Lieut. D. R. C. Cabell, Eighth Cavalry, who has been on duty here since July 29, 1890. He is commandant of cadets, and is also adjunct professor of mathematics, for which he receives $1,000 per annum. The nonmilitary duty which he performs does not interfere with his military duties. He is a member of the faculty, attends regularly, and faithfully performs faculty duty. He resides near the institution, the same as other professors.

The military course is compulsory on all male students above the age of 15 who are not physically incapacitated to bear arms.

The number of students in the military department at date of inspection was 116; the youngest being 15½, the oldest 25, and the average about 18 years of age.

The course of instruction is both practical and theoretical. The practical instruction embraces drills in the setting up exercises, schools of the soldier, company, battalion, and skirmishers, and the moving of infantry by rail. Three hours per week are devoted to this instruction. Four infantry drills are held per week. There have been 6 parades, 6 inspections and reviews, and 6 guard mountings during the year, which are considered sufficient for fair proficiency.

New students are exercised from four to six weeks without arms,

In addition to the marching incident to military exercises, the students are required to march to recitations and chapel.

There have been no practice marches or camping, and each cadet has not walked post. No instruction in gunnery has been given, there being no separate artillery company or gun detachment.

No ammunition has been received during the year either from the United States or the State, and there has been no target practice.

The university campus affords ample drill grounds; the facilities for indoor drill are limited to the study halls and the corridors of the main building, where drills are held in bad weather. There is no gymnasium.

Theoretical instruction consists of recitations in tactics once a week by the officers and sergeants of the battalion. Lectures have been given by the military professor on organization and administration of armies, military systems, guard duty, Indian campaigns, methods of requisition and supply of the U. S. Army, and on the use of blanks pertaining to a cavalry troop, which have been shown and explained to the class. Ten of these lectures have been delivered since date of last annual inspection.

There has been no instruction in minor or grand tactics; no campaigns have been studied, and there have been no military essays by the students.

The text-books in use are Upton's Infantry Tactics and Drill Regulations for Infantry.

The library contains but 4 volumes on different military subjects, viz: Upton's Tactics, Grant's and Sherman's Memoirs, and Myer's Signaling.

The arms and equipments (144 rifles and 140 sets of infantry equipments) are the property of the State of Arkansas and are in poor condition. Two old brass 12-pounder guns, also the property of the State, are on hand, but are of no use.

New arms and more books on military subjects, which it is expected will be supplied next year, will greatly improve the existing condition of affairs.

The military organization is a battalion of two companies. Each company has 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, and 2 corporals.. The battalion staff consists of an adjutant and a sergeant-major.

Officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the commandant. The commissioned officers belong to the senior and junior and the noncommissioned officers to the sophomore and freshmen classes. A band of 13 cadets is recruited from all classes except the junior.

The uniform is a gray blouse and trousers and a dark blue cap.

The discipline is good. Eighty students, of whom nearly all are in the military department, live in the dormitory. The students who do not live in the dormitory are required to board at such places as are approved by the faculty, and are under the supervision of the president.

The battalion is formed most frequently in October and least in March. It was formed 16 times during the month of October last.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion with very satisfactory results. The cadets are well set up, march and drill well, and the entire ceremony was very creditable and satisfactory. Lieut. Cabell has done excellently well during the short time he has had charge of the battalion.

The professor of military science and tactics reports that the following-named students, who will graduate on December 3, 1891, have shown special aptitude for military service, and recommends them for appointment as lieutenants in the Army: First, S. A. Horton; second, G. V. Skelton; third, H. B. Shreve.

The president states that Lieut. Cabell is in every way satisfactory to himself, and that he has, by his efforts and example, made a marked improvement in the discipline and military bearing of the cadets.

Very respectfully,

E. M. HEYL,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## LITTLE ROCK COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, ARKANSAS.

CHICAGO, Ill., *June 1, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of Little Rock Commercial College, made on May 27, 1892, in compliance with army regulations 955.

Little Rock Commercial College, located in a building at the corner of Second and Main streets, in the city of Little Rock, Ark., was established January 19, 1878, as a

nonsectarian character, and presided over by M. A. Stone. It is a private institution, which has no endowments, and derives its revenue from tuition fees solely, and is prepared to teach annually 179 students. The government of the college is vested in the professors as far as their respective departments are concerned; finally in the president.

The military department was established September 9, 1891. The military professor states that with a majority of the students in the military department the course is popular, and is encouraged by the college authorities about all that can be expected under the conditions existing here.

At present no weight is given the military course in determining class standing or relative standing on graduation.

The number of students in attendance at the college is 102 males and 30 females. The number in the military department is 44 (11 under theoretical and 33 under practical instruction), 27 of whom are over 15 years of age.

None of the students live at the college.

The military professor reports that the discipline of the students is fair. * * *

The students show fair aptitude for military instruction, but none have shown a special adaptability for the military service.

The military organization is limited to one company of infantry. Officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the president upon recommendation of the military professor.

The prescribed uniform consists of navy-blue cap (cadet pattern) and blouse, and gray trousers with black stripes. Officers and noncommissioned officers wear cadet chevrons. Unfortunately, much difficulty is experienced in keeping the cadets uniformed, as the parents fail to replace clothing worn out.

No flag is carried by the company.

The professor of military science and tactics is Second Lieut. John T. Nance, Second Cavalry, who has been on duty here since November 19, 1891. He resides within 1 mile of the college in a house provided by himself, no one connected with the institution being furnished quarters. He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other professors, and in his relation to the institution he observes the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. When in the performance of his military duties he appears in proper uniform, and he does not teach any nonmilitary subject.

Lieut. Nance promulgates, with sanction of the president, all orders, rules, etc., affecting his department, and, so far as he is able, requires students to appear in proper uniform upon occasions of military ceremony and when under instruction.

The quarterly report is rendered to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and copies of reports and correspondence are retained for transfer to successor.

Four hours per week are devoted to practical instruction. It is given by Lieut. Nance in person, is obligatory on all students in the academy who are of proper size, and optional with the students in the commercial college.

Lieut. Nance states that upon assuming his duties he found about 43 students taking the military course (practical only) which had been established about two months previous. From November 20 to December 31, 1891, the students were drilled in the school of the soldier. Early in January, 1892, they were organized into a company, there being about 46 cadets in the company. Since that time the organization has been drilled in the school of the company (close order).

There is no drill ground whatever; indoor drill is conducted in a hall three blocks distant from the college building; there are no facilities for target practice, etc., and under such circumstances practical instruction has, naturally, been limited to 34 infantry squad drills and 51 company drills.

Cadets are exercised without arms from two to six weeks.

Usually one, often two, hours per week are devoted to theoretical instruction. It is conducted by Lieut. Nance in person, and was limited to the cadet officers and noncommissioned officers. Since January 1, 1892, nineteen recitations were had in "U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations," nothing beyond schools of the soldier and company in close order being touched upon. The military professor has delivered a lecture on organization of the U. S. Army.

No military essays were prepared, nor have any campaigns been studied.

The authorized edition of the drill regulations is used as a text book.

The college library contains no books on military subjects.

The forty cadet rifles in possession of the company are not the property of the United States. They are obsolete and in very bad condition. There are no accouterments whatever; no field guns; no ammunition of any kind.

I reviewed and inspected the company, whose strength is shown in the following field return:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Present:** | |
| First lieutenant | 1 |
| Second lieutenant | 1 |
| Total officers | 2 |
| First sergeant | 1 |
| Sergeants | 4 |
| Corporals | 4 |
| Privates | 20 |
| Enlisted | 29 |
| **Absent:** | |
| Privates | 2 |
| Aggregate | 33 |

From the foregoing it will be seen that military instruction at this college has been carried on under difficulties, and that much is needed to enable the military professor to make his department a success.

Proper buildings and grounds suitably located should be secured; the ordnance and ordnance stores supplied by the United States should be obtained; and, above all, proper discipline should be maintained not only during actual military instruction, but during the whole of the student's work in the school.

All this the president has promised to do, and I concur in the view of Lieut. Nance that if the desired improvements are made no reason is seen why a successful school can not be maintained and military instruction made popular and result in much good.

Prof. Stone, the president of the college, is anxious to make the military feature of his college a success in every way, and is trying to procure a suitable place to locate in order to give better facilities for drill, etc.

I would recommend that the Interior Department authorize Prof. Stone to occupy and use such buildings at the old arsenal as will be necessary for college purposes, to enable him to give greater scope and encouragement to the military feature. The citizens of Little Rock are anxious that the old arsenal and grounds be turned over to this college for military purposes, and they feel assured that it will be a great benefit not only to the city, but to the Government to have a military academy located there.

The drill, manual of arms, and marching were very satisfactory and show careful instruction and training on the part of Lieut. Nance. The company is small and not properly equipped, but every effort will be made this year to not only increase the present company, but to organize others.

Prof. Stone informed me that he had applied to the War Department for arms and equipments, and had made the necessary bond. He also stated that Lieut. Nance is in every way acceptable to him, and is very popular with the cadets and the citizens of Little Rock.

Very respectfully,

E. M. HEYL,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 31, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the result of an inspection made on the 25th instant of the military department of the University of California, located at Berkeley.

The institution was founded in 1869. Its government is vested in a board of regents, which includes the governor, the lieutenant-governor, the speaker of the assembly, the State superintendent of public instruction, the president of the State Agricultural Society, the president of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, the president of the university as member *ex officio*, and sixteen others appointed by the governor and approved by the State senate. The instruction and government of the students are intrusted to a faculty of professors, one of whom is First Lieut. B. H. Randolph, Third Artillery, the professor of military science and tactics. The latter's labors are confined exclusively to his own department, and he does not receive extra compensation from the college. It is endowed by Congress with a land grant, by various individuals with money, and by the State of California with a perpetual tax of 1 cent on each $100 of assessed valuations of State property. Its in-

come for the year 1891–'92, from all sources, amounted to $236,431.57. Of this $500 were allotted to the military department, and expended as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Two heliographs | $100 |
| Books | 60 |
| Repairs | 28 |
| Printing | 22 |
| Hire of armorer | 150 |
| Clerk hire and stationery | 27 |
| Furniture | 75 |

There are eight large permanent structures belonging to the institution, one of which is a thoroughly equipped gymnasium, presided over by a master of the art of physical culture. The freshmen and sophomore classes are regularly instructed in gymnastics three hours per week. All military exercises without arms are held in this building.

The military professor has a well-appointed office and class room adjoining a fairly commodious armory in the basement of the main academic building. The grounds for drill exercises and the outdoor games are very extensive and thoroughly adapted to the purpose.

The collection of a military library is under the direct supervision of the military professor. It now contains 276 volumes, pertaining to the general subject of war, besides 108 works of a special military character, in addition to many volumes of historical literature bearing on war.

With its present facilities the college is susceptible of accomodating 1,000 students. The actual attendance of pupils this year over 16 years of age is 479, divided as follows: Graduate students, 37; female undergraduates, 129; males, physically disqualified, 11; leaving 302 ablebodied male graduate students who are required to be enrolled in the military department by the regulations of the president and the laws of the State. Of these, there are excused on account of age and special causes, 24; thus leaving 278 enrolled and organized into a band and six infantry companies, officered similarly to like organizations in the U. S. Army, and uniformed with blouse, pants, and cap of dark blue, worn only during the hours allotted to military exercises. Officers and noncommissioned officers are selected and appointed by the military professor.

Instruction is practical and theoretical; the former consists in the setting-up exercises and the schools of the soldier—squad, company, and battalion, the ceremonies, guard duty, signal drill, the manual of the piece—3.2″ rifle—and target practice with small arms. The time devoted to this branch of work during the present year has been sixty-one hours, specified as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Battalion drills | 9 | Signal drills | 34 |
| Company drills | 28 | Hand practices | 54 |
| Squad drills | 24 | Guard mountings | 15 |
| Target practice, infantry | 28 | Dress parades | 2 |
| Artillery drills | 9 | Recitations | 17 |

The average strength of cadets present for drills and reviews and for lectures on rainy days has been 266; average attendance, 227; ratio of strength to attendance, 85 per cent.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of cadets participating in target practice | 145 |
| Number of rounds of ammunition expended | 3,750 |
| Cadets instructed in the use of flag | 9 |
| Number instructed in the manual of the piece | 6 |
| Cadets instructed in the use of the heliograph | 4 |

Number of rifles, caliber .45, and equipments belonging to the Government of the United States, 248. Arms and equipments are habitually kept locked in racks in the armory and are cared for by the armorer.

The theoretical course for the same period embraced lectures, essays, and examinations, the former consisting of twenty-three lectures delivered by the military professor. The essays were prepared by the senior class on a variety of military subjects selected by the essayist. * * * The hours devoted to theoretical work during the year were twenty-nine, divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lectures | 23 |
| Examinations | 4 |
| Onions | 2 |

The battalion was reviewed, inspected, and subsequently drilled in the exercises, manual of the piece, extended order and school of the battalion. There were present at inspection 226, absent, 25; the latter were accounted for as follows: Sick and excused, 10; absent with leave, 10; unaccounted for, 5. Their arms and *equipments were generally* clean and in good order; their clothing was fairly good. *The military bearing and appearance* of the cadets were excellent. The thorough

physical training the young men are subjected to in the gymnasium is readily perceptible in their erect soldierly bearing and elastic step.

The instruction in the exercises and various schools is highly satisfactory. This is especially so respecting the battalion instruction. They have not yet taken up the bayonet exercise. They are grounded in the battalion extended order and are very familiar with the setting-up exercises. The signal class use the flag and heliograph with accuracy and dispatch. Very little instruction has been given in the manual of the fieldpiece. All the ceremonies were executed with precision. Altogether there has been considerable progress made since my last inspection. The following cadets have shown special aptitude and evince great interest in the military science and art of war: A. C. Aikin, E. F. Haas, H. S. Allen, P. T. Tompkins, F. D. Browne, J. H. Gray, G. D. Blood. Infractions of orders and regulations are punished by reproval, suspension, and expulsion. Four suspensions were ordered during the past year at the instance of the military professor.

The military professor is given extended latitude in his department and is thoroughly sustained in his methods of instruction and discipline. The acting president commends Lieut. Randolph for zeal, tenacity of purpose, and close attention to duty. The officer in question affirms that every suggestion and request from him respecting his department has been readily and willingly granted.

Judging from information received and observation noted during the present annual inspection of the University of California, I judge the military department is firmly fixed in the heart of the institution. It is unquestionably expanding and progressing and will continue, so long as the military representative performs his duty with good judgment, pursues conservative methods, and conforms in spirit to the ideas of the War Department. I was struck with admiration for the fine military bearing and grace of movement of the battalion of cadets, as well as their precision and alacrity of execution. To the former I ascribe the methodical training they receive in the gymnasium, since the limited practical part of their military instruction alone could never accomplish the fine bearing and grace exhibited by them at their inspection and drill on the 25th instant.

I inclose appendix, marked B, instituting a comparison of the military departments of all the institutions in the States having 200 or more students under military instruction (taken from your report 1890–'91), an examination of which, in connection with data contained in your report for the period named, places this university in a favorable light as regards observance of the laws and the regulations of the president, as well as in matters of organization, system of instruction, discipline, and work accomplished. Furthermore, unless the best of these institutions undergoing comparison have very materially increased their enrollment in 1891–'92, this college, with its 278 thoroughly organized cadets, will stand equal to the most favored in the number of students equipped and instructed, as well as in good work, which they pride themselves on having accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

G. H. BURTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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APPENDIX B.

***Basis for a comparison of the military departments of all the institutions which have 200 or more students under military instruction.***

[Taken from reports of the Inspector-General of the Army for 1890–'91.]

| Names of institutions. | Date. | Number of male students. | Number taking military course. | Percentage taking military course. | Compulsory or not. | Hours of military duty. | Military department, when established. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| University of Illinois | 1890 | 392 | 300 | 77 | No... | 3 | 1878 | Very unfavorable report of Inspector-General, 1891. |
| | 1891 | 444 | 275 | 60 | No... | 2 | | |
| University of California | 1890 | 300 | 226 | 75 | Yes.. | 3 | *1876 | |
| | 1891 | 303 | 258 | 85 | Yes.. | 3 | | |
| University of Texas | 1890 | 177 | 177 | 100 | Yes.. | ..... | 1876 | No military books in library, no band. |
| | 1891 | ..... | 222 | ..... | Yes.. | 12 | | |
| University of Ohio | 1890 | 306 | 203 | 66 | No... | 5 | 1876 | No lectures, no target-practice, no essays, no books. |
| | 1891 | 365 | 217 | 59 | No... | 5 | | |
| University of De Pauw | 1890 | 750 | 136 | ..... | No... | 1 | 1887 | See Report, 1891. |
| | 1891 | 764 | 216 | 28 | No... | 3 | | |
| University of Wisconsin | 1890 | 600 | 142 | 38 | No... | 5 | 1862 | Upper classes excused; no artillery drill. |
| | 1891 | 600 | 200 | 33 | No... | 5 | | |

Cornell University is not included, as only two classes are required to take the military instruction, and the professor of military science reports that the regulations are not complied with. The whole number of able-bodied undergraduates taking the military course is now, May 27, 278, in the military department of the University of California.

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## STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF COLORADO.

FORT COLLINS, COLO., *May 24, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was engaged on the 24th of May, 1892, in the inspection of the military department of the State Agricultural College of Colorado, in compliance with paragraph 2, Special Order 39, headquarters Department of the Platte, May 3, 1892.

Location?—Fort Collins, Colo.
Established?—September 1, 1879.
Government in whom vested?—By act of general assembly vested in the State board of agriculture, who are the trustees of the college.
Religious denomination?—Nonsectarian.
Endowment?—Act of Congress and State aid.
Establishment of military department?—April 1, 1889.
Name of military professor?—Capt. J. C. Dent, Twentieth infantry.
Assumed duties?—September 1, 1890.
Suitable for position?—Yes.
Member of faculty?—Yes.
Properly supported by authorities?—Yes.
Hours per week to military duties?—Three and three-fourths.
Requirements of law met?—Yes.
Other duties?—None required.
Compensation yearly?—None from college.
Number of students, capacity for?—Three hundred.
Students in attendance?—One hundred and forty-seven.
Students in military department?—Total for year, 81.
Students?—Males, 106; females, 41.
Military course compulsory?—For all regular students below senior class.
On what classes?—All, except seniors and special students.
Uniform?—U. S. Infantry uniform.
Military organization of students?—Battalion, composed of two companies.
Method of appointment and promotion of officers and noncommissioned officers?—Appointed by military professor.
Number of companies?—Two.
Artillery, practical instruction?—None, as yet, owing to introduction of new infantry tactics and the small amount of time the battalion has been able to drill out of doors.
Cavalry, practical instruction?—None. No horses or equipments.
Field and staff officers?—None.
Company officers?—Six, two captains and four lieutenants.
Drills per week?—Five.
Military lectures?—One. Also instruction to officers and noncommissioned officers in U. S. Infantry tactics.
Military essays?—None.
Text-books used?—U. S. Infantry drill regulations.
Military books in library?—Military Dictionary, Hamley's Art of War.
Small-arms target practice?—None. No target range provided.
Artillery target practice?—None.
Muskets?—Seventy, caliber .45.
Used only by students?—Yes.
Property of?—United States.
Condition?—Good.
Accouterments?—Seventy.
Condition?—Good.
United States property well cared for?—Yes.
Number of military buildings?—None. Armory in basement of college. It is not large enough for the execution of company movements.
Drill-ground adequate?—Yes.
Number of other buildings?—Eight.

Any military camping?—No.
Marches for instruction?—No.
Requirements of General Orders No. 15, 1890, complied with?—Yes.

I received a review of the battalion, commanded by Capt. J. C. Dent, Twentieth Infantry, Military Instructor, and consisting of 2 small companies of cadets, viz.; Company A, captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 trumpeters, and 17 privates; and Company B, captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 trumpeters, and 15 privates. The review was properly conducted, and the marching was fair.

Following the review I made a careful inspection of the battalion, and found, with few exceptions, the arms and accouterments in good condition. Neither the cadet captains, lieutenants, or privates were thoroughly instructed in the form of inspection, and it is recommended that they be held more frequently, and conducted strictly according to the new infantry drill regulations.

I supervised company and battalion drills. Those in the school of the company, manual and firing, as also the school of the battalion were very good. * * *

For the purpose of executing a few of the open-order movements the two companies were consolidated and commanded by Capt. Dent. This drill was creditable.

No instruction given during the year in artillery drill or target practice, the latter for the reason that there is no range. The college, however, possesses facilities for gallery practice and sighting and aiming drill.

The president of the college, Dr. Alston Ellis, accompanied me at the review, inspection, and subsequent investigation. He regards most highly the usefulness of the military department and is anxious to raise it to a high standard of discipline and efficiency. He commends the conduct of the military professor.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. M. BACON,
*Major, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.*

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## SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE UNIVERSITY, CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *May 16, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of my annual visit to the military department of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

First Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, Fourth Artillery, is still occupying the chair of Professor of Military Science and Tactics. His tour of three years is about to expire and his successor has already been designated. The detail of Lieut. Totten in 1889 was resurrection of a dead detail. His efforts have mainly been confined to the lecturer's rostrum. During the year just closing he has delivered a course of twelve lectures on military subjects, and also a course of minor lectures on engineering. This part of his work has been done with his usual zeal and exceptional ability. This course is thoroughly supported by the authorities of the institution and must be attended by the senior class and notes made.

Essays are required of all students of the senior class during the year on a military subject which is designated by the military professor. Before closing the year an examination has to be passed by each graduating student. The subjects of the examination of the present class were as follows:

I. Give a brief sketch of the military outlook at home and abroad.

II. Discuss the principles of military economy as borne out by the financial statistics of the country during the past century.

III. Our condition as to sea-coast defense; facts as far as you know them; necessities according to your judgment.

IV. Enumerate our military resources. What is their condition for immediate employment?

V. Cavalry: Kinds of. Their principal use. Armament. Explain the American system. Give the rules of combat.

VI. Artillery: Sketch of its tactical development; fundamental principles governing its use in battle. Its relation as an arm to the general object. What arm does it complement? What arm complements it?

VII. Infantry: Draw a diagram of the battlefield showing "zones," with notes as to "fire tactics," "progress" to the front, etc. Diagram of the belt of battle, showing "lines," "sections," etc. Explain what is meant by the triple system and illustrate by a diagram. Importance of the spade; bayonet.

VIII. Define strategy; tactics; logistics; point out some of the similarities between foot-ball and the art of war. Diagram of the best "order of battle." What

are the fundamental maxims of the art of war? What was Von Moltke's maxim? Point out the relative and combined value and employments of "the three arms."

The examination papers, essays, and note books, determine class standing, etc.

The practical part of the military department is still without definite organization. There is a volunteer company which has on its roll 76 names. An effort has been made to secure from 25 to 30 drills of one hour each, during the year, of this company. The attendance is purely voluntary and the data showing the percentage of absentees was not available, but the percentage of present, Lieut. Totten estimates at 75. This would give to each member of the company about 20 drills. This number of drills when confined, as it seems to have been here by Lieut. Totten, to certain parts of the manual of arms, and to company movements in close order, will not accomplish much in the way of educating men in the science and tactics of military operations. * * *

The conditions here are rather different from those found to exist at the other schools in this inspection. Practical military service here depends entirely on the will of the student, provided he is a senior. The two companies, one academic and the other Sheffield scientific, are composed exclusively of seniors in their respective schools. The seniors belong to the patrician gens, and plebs are not admitted.

The unusual spectacle of the dignified seniors of the great Yale University voluntarily presenting themselves for instruction in the A B C of the profession of arms, as a step in the direction of preparing them for efficient service in any emergency of their Government, is very gratifying, but I can not resist saying it would harmonize much better with my ideas of the best service for the Government if these seniors were employed in giving the freshmen a course of good practical instruction in military tactics.

There has been a company organized in the senior class of the academic department of the university by one of its members, Capt. Roberts, which consisted of one hundred men. This company has been instructed by First Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, Fifth Infantry, during the winter, and it has received encouragement from President Dwight and other members of the faculty, but it is no part of my inspection and was not called out.

The Government does not furnish any arms or equipments to this college. There is no building set aside for the military department. Such practical instruction as has been given has been carried on in the armory of the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and the rifles have been borrowed from the New Haven Grays. * * * There is no target practice; no cavalry instruction; and no camping or practice marching.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## DELAWARE COLLEGE.

NEWARK, DEL., *June 1, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Delaware College, made the 1st instant, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, per letter of the Adjutant-General's Office, May 11, 1892. This college was last inspected May 27, 1891, by Maj. S. C. Kellogg, Fifth Cavalry.

The military professorship of this institution was established February 24, 1889, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. E. C. Brooks, Eighth Cavalry, who has been on duty since December 3, 1891. He resides near the college, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian.

The government of the college is vested in a board of trustees, thirty-two in number, and the college faculty.

The military professor is a member of the faculty and with the same status as other members.

All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made by the military professor, with the approval of the president of the college.

There is no system of demerit and punishment in the military department, except as prescribed for other departments of the institution.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory, except in case of physical disability or conscientious scruples.

Facilities for military instruction comprise 2 signal flags (2 feet), 2 3-inch muzzle-loading field guns, 75 cadet rifles and accouterments, a suitable drill ground and a *drill hall.*

The average number of students during the past year has been: Females, none; males, 87. Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been 89 under military instruction, 92 per cent of the entire number. The average daily attendance at drill about 60. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by reprimand and suspension when punished at all.

The students are organized into a battalion of two companies. The uniform consists of a gray sack coat, forage cap, and trousers, and is worn during military exercises.

At inspection there were 11 students out of uniform.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition. The guns and carriages were under cover. * * * The implements and equipments are properly cared for.

During the past year there have been 84 infantry drills; no artillery drills and no ceremonies; but there have been a few voluntary dress parades, attended by about 35 students.

Theoretical instruction has been given in Infantry Drill Regulations and Cliff's Notes on Military Science.

The following property was found unserviceable: 8 rifles with broken firing pins, 3 rifles with broken sight leaves, 1 rifle with broken mainspring, 1 rifle with broken mainspring spiral.

The military professor is employed by the college and is paid a salary of $500 per annum. * * *

The reports required by General Orders 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file. The names of such students as have shown special aptitude will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy will be sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year are: W. T. Smith, T. A. Bedford, B. B. Smith.

The battalion was reviewed, inspected, and exercised in a few battalion movements, in the bayonet exercise and setting up drill, after which the companies executed a part of the company drill. * * * Lieut. Brooks seemed to be an attentive and zealous officer and is so regarded by those of his associates whom I met.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. SANGER,
*Major, Inspector-General.*

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## FLORIDA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

LAKE CITY, FLA., *May 13, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Florida State Agricultural College, Lake City, Fla., made this day in accordance with instructions of May 11, 1892, from the Secretary of War. This college was last inspected February 21, 1890, by Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton, inspector-general.

The military professorship of this institution was established February 16, 1889, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, Sixteenth Infantry, who has been on duty since March 14, 1891. He resides at the college and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is non-sectarian, and the government of the college is vested in a board of trustees and the faculty.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, and all military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by him subject to the approval of the faculty.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is as follows: A complete list of offenses is kept with a fixed number of demerits for each offense; and where punishment is inflicted, a fixed number of confinements, tours of extra duty, or confinement in light prison, with dismissal or suspension for grave offenses.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given, and attendance is compulsory. Facilities for military instruction comprise four hours per week, besides daily guard mount, guard duty, and parades, and one hour per day for two months for target practice.

The average number of students during the past year has been 81, all males. Of these students over 15 years of age there have been under military instruction an average of 59.23 per cent of the entire number. The average daily attendance at drill has been 47.96.

Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by three demerits and three confinements or four tours of extra duty for each offense.

The students are organized into a battalion of three companies. The uniform consists of blouse, trousers, and cap, and is worn at all times. At inspection there were 12 students out of uniform.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition, and the guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were under shelter and in fair condition.

During the past year there have been 126 infantry drills, 320 ceremonies, and 30 recitations in drill regulations and other military subjects, including rifle practice, field fortifications, guard duty, etc. There were no artillery drills nor signal exercises. The new drill regulations were not received until late in the year, and consequently the recitations in drill regulations were rather of the nature of instruction by lecture method; and on account of the students having no copies of this work to study, all progress had to be made from instruction received directly from the instructor, either at drill or in the recitation room, and the slowness of this method, adopted through necessity, prevented the attention to other branches of military knowledge that they would otherwise have received.

Three rifles were found unserviceable, and the following articles deficient: One sponge and rammer staff; one sponge cover, two thumb stalls, one tompion, one vent cover, and 26 Springfield rifles.

The military professor is employed by the college as professor in charge of discipline and civil engineering.

The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is unexceptionable, and as a whole the college faculty has shown a commendable spirit of liberality, and its members appear to take an increasing pride and satisfaction in the improvement that they feel has been made in the department, as well as a lively interest in the prospects for the future.

The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered, and copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file. The names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year are C. E. Davis, F. M. Oliver, and D. C. McMullen.

On my arrival at the college the president was absent and the control of affairs was exercised by the professor of military science and tactics, Lieut. C. C. Ballou, Sixteenth Infantry. The battalion was reviewed and inspected formally, and then exercised in battalion, company, and squad drill all very satisfactory, and evidencing the careful and intelligent instruction of a competent teacher. Before my departure from the college the president returned, and I was favored with an opportunity to converse with him for half an hour. He informed me that he had severed his connection with this college and that the term just closing would be his last here. He expressed his entire satisfaction with the professor of military science and tactics.

I was particularly pleased with the encouraging aspect of the military department of this institution, and feel that the future will develop its usefulness and strengthen the harmony which now prevails.

Very respectfully,

H. W. LAWTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

DAHLONEGA, GA., *May 20, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., made this day in accordance with instructions of May 11, 1892, from the Secretary of War. This college was last inspected May 21, 1891, by Maj. J. P. Sanger, Inspector-General.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1876, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, Thirteenth Infantry, who has been on duty since July 1, 1890. He resides in Dahlonega, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian and the government is vested in a board of trustees. The military professor is a member of the faculty, and all military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made by him with the approval of the president.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given, and attendance is compulsory.

The average number of students during the past year has been 14 females and 53 males; total 67. Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been 30 under military instruction, and the average daily attendance at drill has been 26. The president of the college informs me that the attendance during the year was 97, of whom 75 were males, and adds that "even this was an unusually small attendance, due to special and temporary circumstances. The average for a number of years, roughly stated, has been about 150. The proportionally small number in the military department is due to two causes: one, that the duty is not required of any one under 15 years of age; the other, that the students who come here are mostly sons of small farmers, among whom there seems to be more cases of hernia and other disabilities than among young people of other classes." Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by demerits and extra drills.

The students are organized into one company. The uniform consists of a gray coat and trousers, and is worn when on military duty. At inspection there were no students out of uniform. The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition. The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were under shelter and in good condition.

During the past year there have been 156 infantry drills, 156 signal exercises, 75 ceremonies, 16 recitations, and 12 target-practice exercises. The number of rounds of infantry firing by each student were two scores each at 100, 200, and 300 yards; best shots ten rounds at skirmish practice from 300 to 50 yards, and each squad five volleys at unknown distances from 300 to 50 yards. Artillery firing was not had, there being no ammunition. Theoretical instruction has been given in drill regulations, articles and science of war, etc.

There was no unserviceable property.

The military professor is employed by the college as instructor in French. The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is very favorable.

The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered, and copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file. The names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The president of the college was visited officially and the order of the Secretary of War, directing the inspection, formally presented. The inspector was courteously received, and every facility offered to make a full and thorough inspection of the whole institution. The president of the board of trustees, Col. Price, and some of the members of the board also, called upon the inspector and accompanied him through the inspection. The cadets being organized into but one company, the ceremonies consisted of company inspection of arms and company and squad drill, which were all quite satisfactory.

Owing to the failure of the State legislature to comply with the law under which the land scrip was donated, etc., no appropriation was made for support of this college for the current year, and it has suffered in consequence. It is believed this omission will be remedied the coming year, and that this institution, so favorably located and equipped for doing good work, will sustain its standing and importance. Certainly the board of trustees and faculty are deserving great consideration for the determined effort they are making in the interest of this college, and its friends should support them to their utmost.

The military department is popular and fully supported. It is vitally important to this college that a successor to Lieut. Lawton, who has been relieved, should be speedily named.

Very respectfully,

H. W. LAWTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., *May 25, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

(Through Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.)

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the University of Illinois, made this day:

This institution has a beautiful and healthful situation on the high ground between the cities of Champaign and Urbana, Ill., within the corporate limits of the latter. It was chartered in 1867, and opened to students March 11, 1868. Its revenue is derived from national land grant (1862), Congressional appropriation (1887), original

donation from Champaign County (Ill.) State appropriations, and tuition fees. The government is vested in a board of trustees elected by the people. There are five main buildings; also a veterinary hall, a small astronomical observatory, three dwelling houses, two large barns, and a greenhouse, making in all thirteen buildings, one of which is a special military building. The university, which is nonsectarian, is presided over by Thomas J. Burrill, M. A., PH. D., (acting regent), and is prepared to teach annually 400 students. The military department was established in 1868.

The military course is satisfactory to the faculty, and is fairly popular with the students. The interest in the course seems to be improving, and under proposed changes and improvements it will, it is thought, become generally popular. In determining class standing the course is given two credits out of forty-one; this since December 9, 1891. There is no lack of encouragement on the part of the authorities of the university. * * * No part of the income from the land grant is set aside for the military feature of the institution.

The enrollment of students for the present college year is 491 males and 89 females. The attendance during this term is 405 males and 71 females. In the military department there are 2 seniors, 6 juniors, 50 sophomores, 123 freshmen, and 8 preparatory students; total, 189, all of whom are over 15 years of age.

There being no dormitory arrangements at the university, the students live in the two adjacent towns (Champaign and Urbana).

It is believed that the discipline of the military students has gradually improved during the past year. * * *

Discipline is maintained, as being necessary to graduation, by requiring each student to earn two credits for study and drill; by reports, warnings, suspension, and expulsion. In case personal admonition is not sufficient, the delinquent is reported to the regent in writing, by whom notice is given of such report, which notice is taken as a first warning. In case a second report is received by the regent within one year concerning any student, he is again notified, also his parent or guardian, and this is taken as a second warning. For a third offense within one year thereafter the delinquent is summoned before the faculty for a third warning and reproof, notice of which is sent to his parent or guardian. If another such report be received by the regent within a year the student is called before the faculty and held liable to suspension and expulsion.

The aptitude of the students for military instruction is good. The following students are reported to have shown special aptitude for the military service, viz: P. T. Burrows, R. A. Mather, seniors; M. A. Earl, F. M. Spalding, C. D. Brownell, juniors; L. P. Atwood, J. H. Reed, E. A. Johnston, and W. H. Kimball, sophomores.

The military professor states that no students, so far as he knows, desire to enter the Army as second lieutenants by civilian appointment.

First Lieut. E. R. Hills, Fifth Artillery, the professor of military science and tactics, has been on duty here since September 1, 1890. He resides in the town of Urbana and is not provided with quarters by the university, the professor of agriculture being alone furnished with quarters. He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges and authority of other heads of departments, and in his relations to the institution observes the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members. He appears in proper uniform when performing his military duties, and performs no other duties at the university. Lieut. Hills receives no compensation from the institution.

All orders, appointments, promotions, etc., are made by the military professor, and promulgated by him after approval of faculty. The rules were made by the board of trustees.

The military professor enforces military discipline at all times when students are under his instruction, and requires them to appear in the prescribed uniform at all military exercises and ceremonies. He has rendered the required reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and has retained copies of all reports and correspondence for transfer to his successor.

During vacation in the summer of 1891 the board of trustees formulated new rules for the military department, which took effect at the opening of the fall term, September 17. These rules required every male student to "study military tactics" and to "recite upon the same once a week until he passes two creditable term examinations." Each student not excused by the faculty on account of physical disability or other sufficient cause was required to drill twice each week for six terms, but those selected for officers were to continue their recitations during their term of service. Both theoretical and practical instruction were to begin for each student as soon as practicable after entering the university, but preparatory students who had no freshman studies and who did not expect to matriculate during the year, were excluded. Thus the six terms of drill were to be had during the freshman and sophomore years, except in cases of those (juniors) who might be appointed lieutenants and captains. Prior to the adoption of these rules attendance was exacted of all except the senior class.

Under the new rules officers and noncommissioned officers are nominated by the military professor and confirmed by the faculty. To be eligible for corporal students must have gained two term credits in class-room instruction and two in drill practice; for sergeants, three term credits in each; for lieutenant and captain, six term credits in each. Majors are appointed from the senior, captains and lieutenants from the junior, sergeants from the sophomore, and corporals from the freshman classes.

Special military scholarships were created, good for one year, having a money value of $22.50 (one-third payable at the close of each term), to which students who attained the rank of commissioned officers were made eligible.

Unexcused absences from recitations or drill, deficient uniform, or other default in the due performance of the required military service were made punishable by demerits or in such other manner as the faculty might determine. These rules held during the fall term, but were slightly modified later.

The adoption of these rules brought about a reorganization of the military department in some particulars. The infantry battalion was made to consist of four companies, A and B, composed of sophomore and of freshmen who had drilled the preceding year, and C and D, of freshmen—new students.

The organization was as follows:

| Organizations. | Majors. | Adjutant. | Captains. | Sergeant major. | First sergeants. | Sergeants. | Privates. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Field and staff | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Band | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 |
| Battery | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 17 |
| Company A | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 37 | 40 |
| Company B | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 40 | 43 |
| Company C | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 46 | 48 |
| Company D | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 44 | 47 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 197 | 213 |

There were no corporals; none are appointed until the spring term.

Until the middle of October instruction, both theoretical and practical, was had in Upton's Infantry Tactics. The latter having been superseded by the new drill regulations for infantry, drills were suspended for two weeks and the officers, sergeants, and the privates (sophomores) detailed as drill masters were instructed in the new drill. The university authorities purchased one hundred copies of an abridged edition of the Drill Regulations, which were issued to the officers, noncommissioned officers, and to the members of the freshman class. It was thought best to introduce the new drill even in the middle of the term rather than to instruct the freshman class—140 in number—in the old system. Owing to the size of the new class it was necessary to divide it into three sections for class-room work. The sophomores (sergeants) recited on Monday; the freshmen (privates), Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and the juniors (captains), on Friday, from 3 to 4 p. m. on the days named. The time available was insufficient, but was all that could be had without seriously interfering with the other departments of the university. Beginning November 2, the freshmen (140) had class-room instruction in the school of the soldier, and the sophomore and junior military classes in the schools of the soldier and company. Companies C and D were drilled in the school of the soldier; arms were given them during the last two weeks of the term. Companies A and B were instructed in the schools of the soldier and company, close order only.

At the end of the term each class was examined in the portions of the Drill Regulations it had studied, and standings made out in both theoretical and practical work. The term closed December 23, 1891.

December 9, 1891, the trustees made other changes in the rules. A system of warnings was substituted for demerits; drill regulations and military science were made subject to the same rules in regard to recitations, examinations, and standing as other university studies; drill to count 100 if every drill is attended and all duties satisfactorily performed. Absence, disobedience, improper uniform, etc., detract from this maximum. Any student falling below 75 fails to pass and loses all credit for the term, and is not allowed to proceed with other studies except by permission of the faculty. Standings in study and drill are recorded with other class credits. This means that each student before graduating must now make two credits for work in the military department. Any male student excused from drill for any reason must select two university studies, credits in which may count in lieu of the military credits.

The winter term opened January 6, 1892, and closed March 23, 1892. The organization remained as before, the total strength being 206. Owing to the extreme cold,

drills were not resumed until January 26. About March 1 the drill hall was supplied with steam heating apparatus. The companies were exercised in the school of the company and in such battalion movements as could be executed on the hall floor, but with two companies at a time only.

The theoretical instruction was given as during the preceding term; the whole freshman class taking the school of the company, and extended order drill for the squad and platoon; the junior and sophomore classes had, once a week, recitations upon extended order drill for squad, platoon, and company, ceremonies and part of the school of the battalion. Examinations were held March 19. A few of the freshmen failed to pass.

A spring term opened March 24, 1892. A freshman military class numbering 25 was formed, all of whom were appointed corporals. During the term one was permitted by the faculty to withdraw, and two others left the university, having been called home; thus reducing the number of corporals to 22. The enrollment in the military department was much smaller than in either of the two preceding terms, being 189. The number of organizations remained the same. The band is composed of 2 juniors, 7 sophomores, 11 freshmen, and 8 preparatory students—28 in all. It is maintained by special appropriations from the general university fund.

During this term recitations have been had as follows: Freshmen military class, once a week, on Wednesday, from 3 to 4 p. m., in extended order drill for the company, the first ten pages of the school of the battalion, battalion review, inspection, and parade; the sophomore class, twice a week from 3 to 4 p. m., on Monday and Thursday, in school of the battalion, signaling with wand and flag, furnished with notes on the military forces of the United States, the present organization of the Unites States Army, guards and guard duty, magazine rifles, and smokeless powder; the junior class 3 to 4 p. m., Tuesday and Friday, in the school of the battalion and portions of Wheeler's Field Fortifications and Art of War; also furnished with notes on the military forces of the United States, the present organization of the U. S. Army, camps, and wagon transportation in the field.

The year's course laid out was greatly disarranged by the substitution of the new drill regulations for the old. The juniors had begun field fortifications, but had to drop them and study the new drill, which also engaged their attention during the winter term in lieu of the art of war.

It became necessary, through lack of time, to omit a portion of field fortifications and the art of war, retaining these subjects in each most necessary for a company officer to know.

As soon as practicable out-door drills were had for the companies, both in close and extended order; also a few battalion drills, practice reviews, and inspections; but there have been so many rainy days that very little of the work laid out has been accomplished.

The companies have been exercised in firing with blank cartridges, but only in close order. The target butts were repaired the last of April, and target practice was undertaken. Two days' practice only was had. Saturday is the only day available, and there have been but two clear Saturdays since the butts were made ready. Thirteen officers and sergeants have fired at 50, 100, and 200 yards with fair success. The battery has had practice firing with blank cartridges during the term.

Since last annual inspection there have been altogether 77 infantry company drills, 10 battalion drills, 5 reviews and inspections, and 42 artillery drills, the latter in formation of detachments, manual of the piece, and dismounting and mounting. About three and a half hours per week are now devoted to practical instruction.

The theoretical instruction occupies five hours per week, and since last annual inspection, in addition to the notes already referred to, has consisted of 136 recitations in drill regulations, signaling, field fortifications, and art and science of war.

The text-books used are, United States Drill Regulations, Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty, Wheeler's Field Fortifications, and Art and Science of War. The librarian reports that the university library contains 250 volumes on military subjects.

A part of the university campus affords suitable drill grounds, and there is a good drill hall (100 by 150) for in-door drill. The target range is such that only one stationary target can be used, and the greatest distance at which practice may be had is 400 yards.

The ordnance and ordnance stores consist of 299 Springfield cadet rifles, 300 sets of accouterments, and two 6-pounder bronze guns, with carriages and limbers. The arms and accouterments are stored in drill hall and cared for by the janitor. The field guns are in fair condition, but old and worn; they are usually stored in a small building erected for the purpose, but at present are kept in the drill hall. The foregoing property is duly accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance by the regent of the university.

The full allowance of ammunition has not been drawn from the United States, and none has been furnished by the State.

Exercises for inspection began at 1 p. m. and were as follows: (1) Review, which was properly conducted. The marching and line formation were good, with but few minor errors. (2) Battalion drill. A few close-order movements showed instruction and reasonable familiarity with this drill. The proficiency of Cadet Major R. Mather deserves special mention. This cadet officer states that the lack of clearness and the omission of descriptive details in the new drill regulations are sources of much embarrassment to beginners. (3) Inspection by companies and company drill. Military appearance was in the main good, with a few exceptions. * * * The cadets were all in the prescribed uniform, though some few wore uniforms much worn and soiled. The uniform is blouse and trousers of cadet gray and a forage cap of same color ornamented with university badge. Commissioned officers wear the uniform of officers of the same grade in the National Guard. No white gloves were worn. It seems that cadets are not required to wear them. This omission detracts much from the military appearance of a body of soldiers on occasions of ceremony.

All the drills were in close order; the manual of arms was fair, and the marching and company movements were generally good. The exercises of Company C (the youngest company) were specially noticeable, and this company was complimented for its manifest attention and proficiency. A full band of 28 instruments presented a very creditable appearance in bearing, etc., with one exception; and the playing showed the result of careful and thorough instruction. At the inspection of instruments only two or three attempted to present their instruments for inspection properly.

The military appearance and drill of the artillery company were very good—creditable to instructors and to the members of the company as well.

There were present at inspection:

| Organizations. | Majors. | Adjutants. | Sergeant majors. | Captains. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Privates. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Field staff and band | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 28 | 31 |
| Company A | | | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 29 |
| Company B | | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 25 | 33 |
| Company C | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 28 |
| Company D | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 29 |
| Battery | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 16 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 130 | 166 |

The absentees from inspection were 1 major, 2 corporals, and 20 privates; total, 23; making an aggregate present and absent of 189.

There are some defects which should be mentioned. The belts and belt plates were not in very good order. The belts are much worn and need blacking. The bores of the rifles were fairly clean, but the exteriors were otherwise, being greasy and more or less dirty. The rifles are not specially assigned to the respective cadets, nor are they cleaned by them; hence there can be no individual responsibility. As the arms, etc., have been on hand a long time (since 1878), the stocks and barrels nicked and scratched, and the accouterments old and much worn, it is recommended that all of them be exchanged for new ones, provided some system be adopted and carried out which will make each cadet keep his rifle, etc., clean and in good order.

It seems manifest that the interest of many of the cadets in the military department has been impaired by the prolonged military course which once obtained. This has, however, been remedied.

Probably the unavoidable assignment under the circumstances of from 4 to 5 p. m. for drill is somewhat "wearing" on the cadets, after having devoted the preceding part of the day to other college duties. By this overcrowding a healthy and steady military spirit might become impaired. If some other hour, earlier in the day, could be arranged it would be better.

There are many young men here who have to work their way through college and facilities for reasonable and thorough instruction would be as much appreciated by this class as by others.

Notwithstanding the defects noticed there are some things to commend, such as a fine drill hall, the drill and military appearance of the artillery company, and the attention and earnest effort of one of the infantry companies (the youngest); and it is believed that the military feature is now steadily improving and on the road to successful development. It had, as I learn, something of a set back, due to extraneous causes and disorders of over a year ago; but Lieut. Hills, the military instructor, has, with the hearty coöperation of the college authorities, overcome the obstacles to a great extent, and there is now no reason for discouragement, but rather for congratulation.

While it may be remarked as a fact of general application that nearly all ambitious students are endeavoring to fit themselves for some profession or occupation in civil life, and very few, if any, design becoming soldiers, still the military departments should stand on the same plane with other departments, and instruction therein be thorough and systematic and at such times and to such extent as will not cause the military students to feel that the military drill and studies are merely burdens which they must endure more from compulsion than interested inclination.

Very respectfully,

J. M. LEE,
*Captain Ninth Infantry,*
*Assistant to Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.*

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## KNOX COLLEGE, ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL., *May 31, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*
(Through Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.)

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., made on May 24, 1892, in compliance with Army Regulations 955.

Knox College, at Galesburg, Knox County, Ill., founded in 1837, and fully organized as a college in 1841, is of nonsectarian character, and under the management of a board of trustees representing various evangelical denominations. The Hon. Newton Bateman is the president. Half the township now known as Galesburg was originally purchased as an endowment for the college, which also owns property in the city of Chicago, and has a cash endowment fund of $50,000.

The institution is prepared to teach annually 600 students. There are five college buildings, none of which are specially designated for military purposes, but I am informed that as soon as the college authorities feel able to incur the expense a drill hall will be built.

The military department was established in 1884. The military professor reports that the military course is popular with the students and thoroughly appreciated by the college authorities.

At present no special weight is given the military course in determining class standing or relative standing on graduation. Next school year all sophomores who take the drill will be excused from a full term's work in Greek or Analytics—fourteen weeks, five hours per week. Two hours per week of this time are to be devoted to theoretical instruction, the other three hours to stand as a credit for the military work done. Reports to parents are hereafter to give grade in the military department the same as for others.

The number of students in attendance at the college is 250 males and 350 females.

All able-bodied male students belonging to the freshman and sophomore classes, except those excused by the faculty, are required to enroll themselves in the military department. Enrollment for other students is voluntary, but for not less than the current school year. The number of students in the military department is 3 seniors, 8 juniors, 24 sophomores, 28 freshmen, and 46 subfreshmen, a total of 109, all over 15 years of age.

None of the male students live at the college.

The military professor states that the students show a very satisfactory aptitude for military instruction, and that their discipline is very good. All violations of rules and regulations, existing orders and absences, are punished by reports and demerits.

He recommends the appointment of Cadet Capts. H. S. Ensign, George Cooke, and C. O. Rawalt as second lieutenants in the U. S. Army, and states that their standing in the classes is excellent; that they are considered as among the best young men in the college, and are, so far as he knows, thoroughly trustworthy. Their standing in the military department has always been excellent; they have shown marked interest in it, and have done much toward its improvement. They have no physical defects, are well set up, and have a good soldierly bearing.

The military organization is known as "The Knox College Cadet Corps," and consists of a battalion of three companies and band. The band, of 12 pieces, was organized by the present military professor, is supplied with very fine nickel-plated instruments, and has thus far been maintained by the cadet corps.

There is no separate artillery company. A zouave company of 17 young men, selected from the other companies, has been drilled in saber and bayonet exercises, small-sword fencing, and in fancy maneuvers. Public entertainments were given by *this company for* the purpose of raising funds for the equipment of the band.

At the close of the fall term a contest is held for the Mills medal, left by Lieut. F. H. Mills, former commandant, to be given to that cadet who excels in personal appearance, attendance, and drill in the manual of the piece.

Officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the president upon recommendation of the military professor. They are selected from those cadets most distinguished for military bearing, exemplary deportment, and faithful performance of duties, the officers being taken from the senior and junior classes, and noncommissioned officers, as a rule, from the sophomore class.

The governor of the State gives brevet commissions of lieutenant Illinois National Guard to all graduate officers.

The prescribed uniform consists of cadet-gray blouse, cap, and trousers, black trimmings and chevrons; K. C. monogram on cap; white metal buttons—monogram K. C.; white gloves. The cadets purchase their own uniform, and this is so arranged as to make it about as economical as to buy civilian clothing.

The national flag only is carried by the battalion. The flag was left here by Lieut. E. A. Edwards, former commandant, and at the close of the spring term the companies compete for it.

The military professor recommends that in order to instill into cadets and all other college students a proper respect for the national flag, each college be requested to erect upon its grounds, and keep in repair, a flagstaff; flags for the same to be furnished by the Government. I heartily concur in this recommendation.

The professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. George Cress, Fourth Cavalry, who has been on duty here since July 1, 1889. He resides near the institution; no quarters are furnished him. He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other professors, and in his relation to the institution he observes the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. When in the performance of his military duties he appears in proper uniform. He is commandant of cadets, and also teaches French and German, for which he receives compensation at the rate of $50 per month for two hours per school day. The nonmilitary duties which he performs does not interfere with his military duties.

Lieut. Cress promulgates all orders, rules, etc., affecting his department, enforces proper discipline when students are under instruction, and upon occasions of military ceremony and in the performance of military duty, requires them to appear in proper uniform.

The quarterly report is rendered to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and copies of reports and correspondence are retained for transfer to successor.

The course of instruction in the military department is both practical and theoretical. The practical course is conducted by Lieut. Cress in person.

Since last annual inspection drills have been had Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 4 to 5 p. m., in setting-up, manual of the piece, bayonet exercise, sentinel duty, squad drill, company and battalion drill, ceremonies, dress parade, guard mounting, inspections, and review. Lieut. Cress states that it has been his custom to vary each drill. At each drill he has taken a part of the hour in drilling the entire organization, the rest of the time being given to officers and noncommissioned officers. For that reason he is unable to state the exact number of drills of each kind since last annual inspection. The programme during pleasant weather is: Review and inspection, with either company or battalion drill, sometimes both.

The cadets are theoretically and practically instructed in the duty of sentinels and are exercised without arms about three weeks. They do not march to any other duties than drills and ceremonies.

There are no facilities for instruction in castrametation, and as this is a private institution students have not time for such instruction.

There being no suitable range at or near the grounds of the college, no target practice has been had and the full allowance of ammunition has not been drawn from the United States. Blank cartridges have been supplied.

The college campus affords ample drill ground, but the facilities for indoor drill are not good. It is now conducted in a basement, 50 by 70 feet, poorly adapted for indoor instruction, and it is evident that the lack of a suitable drill hall is the greatest impediment to successful winter work.

Theoretical instruction consists of lectures given by the military professor one hour per week during part of winter term. Seven lectures have been delivered since last annual inspection on U. S. Army, army organization and administration, military law, and military departments in colleges. Instruction in aiming and sighting has also been given.

The theoretical course has not been as systematic and progressive as might be desired, but will be so next year.

No military essays were prepared by the students in the military department, but, upon request of Lieut. Cress, the professor in charge of the department of English Literature has given students military subjects for essay work, and it is understood that next year more subjects will be given.

The new *drill regulations* are used as text book.

Lieut. Cress suggests that a board of competent officers be appointed to make out a course of theoretical instruction for military departments of colleges. The theoretical instruction necessitates the use of a text-book. After a course is decided upon, officers who have made a specialty of the various subjects might be requested to give, within certain limits, the principal points in these subjects. After careful reviewing, the whole to be printed. Lieut. Cress thinks that such a book would be very useful not only to the colleges but to militia organizations as well.

The college library contains about thirty volumes on military subjects.

Ordnance and ordnance stores in hands of the cadet corps consist of 90 Springfield rifles, cadet pattern, in good condition, and 90 accouterments which are in serviceable condition.

They are the property of the United States, are stored in the armory in the main college building, and are cared for by the cadets.

Regular property returns are rendered to the Chief of Ordnance by the president of the college.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion. The exercises began at 1:30 p. m., and were as follows: (1) Dress parade, which was well executed. (2) Review. The marching was good with but few individual exceptions. The line was reformed promptly with only one mistake, and that by a guide. (3) Inspection by companies.

Present at inspection as follows:

| Organizations. | Captains. | First lieutenants. | Sergeant-majors. | First sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Privates. | Officers. | Enlisted. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Field and staff | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Company A | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 20 | 22 |
| Company B | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 19 | 21 |
| Company C | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 21 | 23 |
| Band: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 drum major | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 chief musician | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 principal musician | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 privates | | | | | 3 | | 8 | | 11 | 11 |
| Total | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 51 | 7 | 72 | 79 |

The military appearance of all the companies and of the band was good. Uniforms were neat and well fitted, and the soldierly "set up" generally good. The arms were very clean; it was a gratifying surprise not to find even one dirty rifle in the battalion. A number of the waist belts were somewhat brown and needed blacking; this being the only defect noticed upon a close inspection, man by man. The band deserves special mention for the good appearance and the rapid progress it has made in playing. The music was quite as good as that of the average bands in the Army. Lieut. Cress has taken great pains with the band in its organization and advancement.

Battalion and company drills were confined to close order movements, which were generally well executed. The drill by company showed that the officers and men had received careful instruction in their respective duties. At times the step was a little slow, but the drill was quite good considering the fact that wet weather has prevented out-door exercises for weeks preceding the inspection. The cadets have had instruction in bayonet exercise and showed ready aptitude in the movements as far as drilled.

The most pronounced feature was the volley firing with blank cartridges—by file, by company, and by battalion. All these were splendidly executed without a single error, and some of the volleys would have done credit to our best-trained soldiers. Some volleys by Company A were simply perfect. It was certainly a gratifying inspection where there was so much to commend and so little to criticise; and at the conclusion I felt justified in publicly complimenting the battalion accordingly.

It is deemed proper to add that this high degree of success is due to the efficiency of the officer in charge, Lieut. Cress, and to the thorough and harmonious support which he receives from President Bateman and all others connected with the institution. Lieut. Cress has popularized the military department with the college and its patrons, and it is a deserved recognition of his signal success that the college authorities have asked for the continuance of his detail, which, I believe, has been granted.

Very respectfully,

J. M. LEE,
*Captain Ninth Infantry,*
*Assistant to Inspector-General, Department Missouri.*

## NORTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL.

DIXON, ILL., *May 17, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Northern Illinois Normal School and Dixon Business College, made the 16th instant.

This school is located at Dixon, Lee County, Ill., and was established in 1881. It is a nonsectarian institution, is not endowed, its source of revenue being tuition receipts, and is prepared to teach annually 700 students. The government is vested in the president of the school.

The buildings are three in number, viz, the college building, the ladies' residence, and the gentlemen's residence. There is no military building. The military department was established May 18, 1891.

The military course is popular with long-term students, but not with short-term ones. Few of the latter show any desire to voluntarily take advantage of the course and attend regularly Most of the students come from the agricultural districts and attend for short terms.

The course is satisfactory to the faculty, and in the classical, scientific, and teachers' courses is coördinate with other courses. In other departments of the school it is given no weight in determining class standing.

Very little encouragement is given the military department, other than personal influence. There seems to be no desire to enforce regular attendance at drills or to make the course obligatory on all male students, although the military professor states that promises of a change in this direction have been made.

Regular attendance of all male students at drills, more time allowed for military instruction, study value for military subjects equal to other studies, a target range, an armory, and a drill hall are the needed improvements suggested by the military professor.

The enrollment of students for the year commencing June 1, 1891, is 750 males and 450 females. The number of students in attendance this term is 427—272 males and 155 females. The enrollment in the military department for the year is 222; for this term, 67. All military students are over 15 years of age, and all students live at the school.

The discipline of the military students is reported good during drills, the only time it is maintained by the military instructor. Infractions are reported to the president for correction; repeated breaches are punished by expulsion. The aptitude of the students for military instruction is good. The following are reported to have shown special aptitude, viz, E. H. Brewster, H. H. Badger, and C. C. Judd. The military organization is a battalion of two companies. A band is not regularly maintained. Commissioned and noncommissioned officers are appointed by selection from all military students by the military professor with the approval of the president. Students are not classified except as long and short term students. The uniform is dark blue trousers, blouse, and cap, and is worn at option of students. Cadets are only partially uniformed. The United States flag is carried by the battalion.

The professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. A. A. Augur, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who has been on duty here since May 18, 1891, the date of establishment of the military department. He resides near the institution, but is not furnished with quarters. He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other professors, and in his relations to the institution observes, in every respect, the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. He performs no nonmilitary duties and receives no compensation from the school.

All orders, rules, appointments, promotions, etc., affecting the military department are made and promulgated by him. He enforces proper military discipline when the students are under his instruction, and appears in proper uniform when performing military duties. He has retained copies of all reports and returns, etc., for transfer to his successor, and has rendered the required reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Three hours per week are devoted to practical instruction, which embraces the schools of the soldier, squad, company, and battalion. It is given by the military professor personally, or under his immediate supervision.

Attendance at drill is entirely optional with the students. The average attendance for the present year is about 45. Sixty-eight infantry drills (company) and 20 battalion drills include all the practical instruction since Lieut. Augur's arrival here. As arms were not received until November last, the drills prior to that date were had without arms.

There is a suitable drill ground of about two acres, and indoor drill is held in a hall 50 by 70 feet. There are no facilities for target practice, and none has been had.

One hour per week for eleven weeks of the past year has been given to theoretical

instruction, which consisted of 11 recitations in United States Drill Regulations (average attendance, 6) and 4 lectures by military professor (average attendance, 12) on military education in colleges, laws of United States relating to military establishment, organization of armies, company administration, books, reports, correspondence, etc. There are no text-books, except Drill Regulations, and the library contains no volumes on military subjects.

Two 3-inch rifles, 100 cadet rifles, and 100 sets of infantry accouterments, all United States property, constitute the ordnance and ordnance stores on hand. They are in good condition, well cared for, and properly accounted for to the chief of ordnance. The allowance of ammunition has not been drawn from the United States.

The military feature of this school is still in its infancy. Although it has had the advantage of a military instructor for the past year, very little seems to have been accomplished—in fact, almost nothing. There are two small companies, but only one is uniformed.

At inspection the following were present:

| Organizations. | Officers. | Sergeants. | Privates. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff | 1 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Company A | 3 | 3 | 14 | 20 | Ununiformed. |
| Company B | 3 | 3 | 18 | 24 | Uniformed. |
| Total | 7 | 7 | 32 | 46 | |

In order to make the military feature a success at this institution all cadets must be required to attend drill and wear the prescribed uniform; a system of demerits and punishments must be rigidly enforced, and class standing regulated accordingly. The commandant should have a room set apart as an office and for recitations and lectures on military subjects.

The president, J. B. Dille, stated that Lieut. Augur attends to his duties regularly and is acceptable to the faculty, but he thinks the military work should be pushed with more vigor so as to create more enthusiasm among the cadets.

This school presents an excellent field for reaching the class of students desired by the Government; the attendance is large, mostly from the agricultural districts, and the students are in excellent physical condition.

Very respectfully,

E. M. HEYL,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

## DE PAUW UNIVERSITY, INDIANA.

CHICAGO, ILL., *June 2, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.*
(Through Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri):

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of De Pauw University, made on May 27, 1892, in compliance with Army Regulations, 955.

De Pauw University, situated in Greencastle, Putnam County, Ind., was established in 1837, and is presided over by John P. D. John, A. M., D. D. It is prepared to teach annually 1,000 students, and derives its revenue through gifts from the Methodist Episcopal Church and contributions from the citizens of Greencastle and Putnam County and others—mainly Mr. W. C. De Pauw, of New Albany, Ind.

The officers responsible for the general government of the University are known as the "joint board of trustees and visitors." The trustees, who have exclusive jurisdiction of all matters relating to the financial management of the institution, are 21 in number, and are divided among the four conferences of the M. E. Church of Indiana. The visitors, 9 in number, are elected annually by their several conferences.

The internal government of the university is vested in the faculty, the several schools having their distinct faculties. The institution is organized in four groups of schools, viz, the college, the professional schools, the special schools, and the preparatory school, as follows:

(1) The Asbury College of Liberal Arts, which is the academic center of the university.
(2) The School of Theology.
(3) The School of Law.
(4) The School of Medicine.

(5) The School of Military Science and Tactics.
(6) The School of Music.
(7) The School of Art.
(8) The Greencastle Preparatory School.

There are eight university buildings, none of which are specially designated for military purposes.

The military department was established in 1877.

I questioned a number of the cadets, and almost without exception they stated that the military course is popular with them. * * * Some of the authorities are fully alive to the importance of the military department. * * * The hour for instruction, from 4 to 5 p. m., is not believed to be the most conducive to interest and progress. At least four hours per week should be set apart for drill. * * *

The number of students in attendance at the university is 750 males and 300 females. The number of students in the military department is 5 seniors, 5 juniors, 41 sophomores, 52 freshmen, 111 subfreshmen, a total of 214. These have attended 10 or more drills; 47 other students have been present at less than 10 drills; all are over 15 years of age.

Military drill is required during the senior preparatory year, and in the college until a student has accomplished ten courses, those working their way through college and those physically disabled being excused. It remains optional with the other classes of the college, and of the preparatory department, and the other schools of the university.

No male students live at the institution.

The military professor reports that the discipline of the military students is fair. * * * Breaches of discipline are punished by extra drill, report to the president, reduction to ranks, etc.

The students show fair aptitude for military instruction, and the following are reported as having shown special adaptability for military service: L. S. Durham, B. F. Gregory, F. A. Thomas, G. M. Spurlock, H. H. Hadley, H. M. Dowling, J. L. Davis, L. D. Mathias.

L. S. Durham (who is cadet lieutenant-colonel, and has been in the corps for seven years), B. F. Gregory, and L. D. Mathias desire to enter the Army as second lieutenants by civilian appointment. The military professor reports that they stand well in their classes, have excellent military qualifications, and are of fine physical condition, except Mathias, who may fall below the standard.

The military organization is known as the DePauw Corps of Cadets, and consists of an infantry battalion of 4 companies, 2 artillery detachments, 1 cavalry detachment, and band.

There is a select company for special drill. The band is maintained by the efforts of the commandant and the leader, and is composed of volunteers mainly.

Officers are appointed by the commandant from the senior, junior, and sophomore classes, promotions being made by examination in drill regulations. Noncommissioned officers are selected from the sophomore, freshman, and preparatory classes by competitive drill.

The uniform consists of blue cap, coat and blouse; old pattern U. S. A. shoulder straps for officers; West Point chevrons for noncommissioned officers.

The United States flag is carried by the battalion.

The professor of military science and tactics is Second Lieut. R. C. Williams, Fifteenth Infantry, who has been on duty here since January 15, 1890. He resides near the institution; none of the professors are furnished quarters.

He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other professors, and in his relation to the institution he observes the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. When in the performance of his military duties, he appears in proper uniform; and he does not teach any nonmilitary subject. He promulgates all orders, rules, etc., affecting his department, enforces discipline when students are under instruction, and, upon occasions of military ceremony and in the performance of military duty, requires them to appear in proper uniform.

The quarterly report is rendered to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and copies of reports and correspondence are retained for transfer to successor.

The course of instruction in the military department is both practical and theoretical, and is so arranged as to occupy one hour per week for theoretical instruction and two hours per week for practical instruction.

The practical course is conducted by Lieut. Williams personally, and embraces target practice; schools of the squad, company, and battalion; ceremonies; saber exercise; mechanical maneuvers; manual of the piece; duties of sentinels.

Since last annual inspection there have been 60 infantry company drills; 10 battalion drills; 6 dress parades; 1 review and inspection; 5 weekly inspections under arms; 4 guard-mountings; 15 cavalry drills; 39 artillery drills. Notwithstanding the fact that there is no permanent range, 72 cadets have had small-arms target prac-

tice, 100, 200, and 300 yards distance, with encouraging success. No artillery target practice was had, but artillery practice-firing with blank cartridges has been engaged in.

The cadets do not march to any duties other than drills and ceremonies. New cadets are kept two or three weeks under instruction without arms.

The drill ground is suitable, but not well graded or drained. The facilities for indoor drill are very good.

Theoretical instruction by recitations and lectures, personally conducted and given by Lieut. Williams, includes a systematic and progressive course in drill regulations, organization of the army, returns and reports, and art of war.

Forty-two recitations were had since last annual inspection, and the military professor delivered five lectures on drill regulations and outposts and advanced guards. Theoretical instruction has also been given in castrametation and guard duty.

The Drill Regulations, Shaw's Modern Tactics, and Kennon's Guard Duty are used as text-books.

The university library contains 20 volumes on different military subjects.

Ordnance and ordnance stores in possession of the corps belong to the United States, and consist of 150 Springfield cadet rifles, 150 accouterments, 2 3-inch rifles. The cadet rifles and accouterments are in good condition, stored in gunroom adjacent to drill hall, and are cared for by the quartermaster sergeant. The field guns are in poor condition, stored in drill hall, and taken care of by the gunners. Four rifles are unfit for use.

Regular property returns are rendered to the Chief of Ordnance by the president of the university. The full allowance of ammunition has been drawn from the United States; none is furnished by the State.

Exercises for inspection began at 4 p. m., and were as follows:

First. Artillery detachments: The drill, firings, and mechanical maneuvers of the two detachments were good. The second detachment dismounted the piece and limber in thirty-five seconds, and mounted same in fifty-five seconds. The military appearance was good, with the exception of two men not in uniform.

Second. Review and battalion drill: * * * Owing to the absence of one-half of the corps, the formation was in single rank, and the four companies were consolidated into three. In marching in review some cadets presented arms on the march.

Third. Inspection and company drill: Company A had been distributed among Companies C, B, and D, which were inspected in this order.

Company C: The appearance, manual, and marching were fair. Three cadets wore citizen trousers.

Company B: Appearance was fair, the manual good. The marching and company maneuvers were very good. Cadet Captain H. M. Dowling showed special proficiency and military bearing throughout.

Company D: Appearance fair. One cadet was in complete citizen garb excepting cap; several cadets wore citizen trousers. The manual, marching, and movements were very well executed, and for this proficiency the company deserves mention.

All the movements were in close order.

The arms and accouterments of the battalion were generally in good condition, though the appearance of some of the belts would be improved by blacking.

The defect is here noted that the arms, etc., are not specially assigned to the respective cadets, hence no cadet can be held individually responsible for the condition of his rifle, etc.

The following table is an exhibit of the number present and absent:

| Organization. | Present. | | | | | | | | | Absent. | | | Aggregate present and absent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lieutenant-colonel. | Major. | Captain. | Lieutenant. | First sergeant. | Sergeant. | Corporal. | Private. | Aggregate. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Aggregate. | |
| Field and staff | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 4 |
| Company A | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 2 | 15 | 17 | 32 |
| Company B | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 6 | 13 | | 18 | 18 | 31 |
| Company C | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 16 | 2 | 15 | 17 | 33 |
| Company D | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 22 | | 10 | 10 | 32 |
| Detachment A | | | 1 | | | | | 8 | 9 | | 4 | 4 | 13 |
| Detachment B | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 7 | 9 | | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| Band | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 50 | 86 | 6 | 79 | 85 | 171 |

* * * * * * *

Attention is invited to the following extracts from the report of Lieut. Williams, the military professor; his recommendations are concurred in.

* * * * * * *

"The cavalry drill awakened great enthusiasm. Eighteen students and twelve citizens engaged in these exercises. A difficulty arose in securing good, manageable horses, but an arrangement was made by which each rider secured the same horse at every drill. If one proved unsuitable it was replaced. Sabers and saddles were borrowed from the adjutant-general of the State, General Ruckle."

* * * * * * *

"It is my opinion that the War Department should insist that at least four hours per week be set apart for drill, and that work done should receive proper credit on graduation."

* * * * * * *

It may be remarked that at an institution of this kind (sectarian) no student enters with the expectation of ultimately pursuing the profession of a soldier, his object being some civil pursuit or profession, and it must be apparent that the military drill and instruction should be so conducted as to be attractive and not burdensome.

* * * * * * *

A good militia company has already been organized from the young men of the town.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully,

J. M. LEE,

*Captain, Ninth Infantry, Assistant to Inspector-General Department of the Missouri.*

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## PURDUE UNIVERSITY, INDIANA.

LA FAYETTE, IND., *May 31, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

(Through Inspector-General Department of the Missouri.)

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., made this day.

This university was established in 1872, and derives its name, through legislative enactment, from John Purdue, who gave to the State for the use of the institution $150,000. It is also supported by annual appropriations, both from the National and State governments, tuition fees, and the proceeds of an endowment granted by the United States.

The government is vested in a board of trustees and the faculty.

The institution, which is nonsectarian, is presided over by J. H. Smart, A. M., L.L. D., and is prepared to teach annually 700 students. It has 19 buildings, one of which is a special military building.

The military department was established September 29, 1888.

The military course, which is reasonably satisfactory to the faculty, is reported to be rapidly growing popular with the students. No weight is given the military course in determining class standing; otherwise the military department is given equal encouragement with other departments.

The number of students in attendance is 645—570 males and 75 females. In the military department there are 2 seniors, 8 juniors, 43 sophomores, 102 freshmen, and 43 subfreshmen; total, 198; all over 15 years of age. Seventy male students live at the university, of whom 32 are military students.

The discipline of the cadets is very good. The military professor is fully sustained in everything reasonable. Breaches of discipline are punished by extra drills, reprimands by military professor and president, faculty action, suspension, and dismissal if necessary.

The aptitude of the students for military instruction is about up to the average. The following cadets have shown special aptitude for the military service, viz:

L. D. Crain and A. O. Greeson, seniors; E. A. Kingsley, G. A. Thorne, J. W. Burt, and W. G. Ellis, juniors; H. A. Davis, H. L. Browne, and Edwin Heacock, sophomores; and G. M. De Reamer, freshman.

None of the students expressed a desire to enter the Army as commissioned officers by civilian appointment, although invited to do so by the military professor.

The military organization is a battalion of 4 companies of infantry, 1 company (3 detachments) of artillery, a signal detachment, and a drum corps. There is no select company for special drill.

The drum corps consists of a drum-major, 10 snare drummers, 4 trumpeters, 1 bass drummer, and an instructor who is employed by the university.

Commissioned officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the military professor according to his estimate as to fitness. The appointment of major is submitted to the president for his approval, with the view of adding dignity to the office. Both commissioned and noncommissioned officers are appointed from all classes, with strong preference for the higher ones.

The uniform is a dark-blue blouse, trousers, and cap.

The battalion is not yet provided with a flag, but a full-sized post flag (United States) flies daily from a staff on the drill hall.

The professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. D. D. Johnson, Fifth Artillery, who assumed his duties here October 1, 1891. He resides near the institution, but is not provided with quarters by it. None of the professors are furnished with quarters. He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other heads of departments, and observes the established usages and regulations affecting the duties and obligations of other members. When performing his military duties he appears in the prescribed uniform and requires the cadets to appear in the proper uniform at all military ceremonies and exercises.

Until end of March last, Lieut. Johnson performed duty as instructor in mathematics, for which he received $1 per hour while actually so engaged. This work did not, he says, interfere with his military duties.

All rules, orders, appointments, etc., affecting the military department are made and promulgated by the military professor, and he enforces proper military discipline at all times when the students are under his instruction. Lieut. Johnson has rendered the required reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and has retained copies of all reports and correspondence for transfer to his successor.

The practical instruction, which is given by the military professor personally or under his immediate supervision, embraces the schools of the soldier, company, and battalion; extended order in squad, platoon, and company; bayonet exercise, target practice, and signaling.

Each cadet gets two hours' instruction per week, and to accomplish this it is necessary to hold drills from eight to ten hours per week.

Military drill is obligatory on all male students who enter as preparatory students or freshmen, and the obligation covers two years. Those not physically capable and those whose parents have religious scruples to the contrary (Quakers) are excused from drill. In the former case a physician's certificate is required, and in the latter the certificate of the parent.

No separate record as to the number of drills has been kept. Each cadet is drilled twice a week, and has been since Lieut. Johnson took charge. Artillery drill has been had in formation of detachments, manual of the piece, mechanical maneuvers, aiming drill, etc.

Since last annual inspection there have been four battalion drills, one dress parade, and two reviews and inspections. There have been no company weekly inspections under arms or guardmountings, and the cadets have had no instruction in the duties of sentinels or castrametation. At beginning of first term new students are exercised without arms about one month.

Target practice with small arms was held on two days only, at 100 yards. Seventy-one cadets fired, with fair success. Lieut. Johnson states that the cadet rifle does not seem to bear the strain of the full-charge rifle cartridge. He would prefer the carbine cartridge for target practice. Artillery practice firing has not been had.

There is a suitable drill ground, and the facilities for indoor drill are very good. Facilities for target practice are very poor.

Theoretical instruction is entirely voluntary and confined to the officers, and has been limited, since last annual inspection, to ten recitations in U. S. Drill Regulations. Lieut. Johnson suggests as a needed improvement that one hour each week be devoted to theoretical instruction.

The text-books in use are U. S. Drill Regulations. The university library contains 25 volumes on different military subjects.

The ordnance and ordnance stores consist of 99 Springfield cadet muskets, caliber .45; 30 sabres and belts, 100 sets of accouterments, and 2 3-inch rifles, all the property of the United States.

The arms and accouterments are in fairly good condition, except one cadet musket, which is unserviceable; some of the accouterments need blacking. They are stored in special rooms in drill hall. The rifles are cleaned by the janitor, and are used by the cadets indiscriminately. The field guns are in fair condition. They are stored in summer in gun shed and in winter in drill hall, and are cared for by the janitor.

Regular property returns covering the foregoing ordnance and ordnance stores *have been* rendered to the Chief of Ordnance by the president of the university.

The full allowance of ammunition has not been drawn from the United States.

The exercises for inspection began at 3 p. m., and were as follows:

First, review. This ceremony, including the marching, was well performed, there being only a few minor errors; some of the officers did not salute properly.

Second, battalion drill. This drill was fairly well conducted, and Cadet Maj. L. D. Crain showed commendable interest and proficiency in his duties.

Third, inspection. The inspection was by company, and in the following order: Companies A, B, C, D, drum corps, artillery company, and signal detachment.

The following table is an exhibit of the present and absent:

| Organizations. | Present. | | | | | | | Absent. | | | | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Majors. | Captains. | First lieutenants. | Second lieutenants. | Noncommissioned officers. | Privates. | Total. | Officers. | Noncommissioned officers. | Privates. | Total. | |
| Field and staff | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | | 5 | | | | | 5 |
| Drum corps | | | | | 5 | 8 | 13 | | | 3 | 3 | 16 |
| Company A | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 35 |
| Company B | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 37 |
| Company C | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 29 | | | 5 | 5 | 34 |
| Company D | | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 19 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 38 |
| Artillery company | | | | 1 | 4 | 14 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 26 |
| Signal detachment | | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Total | 1 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 27 | 107 | 151 | 5 | 8 | 34 | 47 | 198 |

It was gratifying to observe that the battalion was, without exception, in proper uniform, and presented a neat and soldierly appearance.

The steadiness in ranks, and erect bearing, showed the result of training and discipline.

The arms and accouterments were in good order; some of the rifles showed fresh rust due to exposure the day before in a rainstorm while participating in Memorial Day exercises. There are more cadets than arms, and for that reason several cadets appeared at inspection without arms.

Drills, etc.: The artillery company was armed with sabers, and in the drill with the piece showed the proficiency due to careful instruction.

A test flag message was correctly transmitted and received by the signal detachment.

The infantry drill was all in close order, and as follows:

Company A, Capt. H. A. Davis: Manual, marching and movements were fairly well executed—the step was a little slow; some mistakes were made, but in general the drill was satisfactory.

Company B, Capt. H. L. Browne: The manual, marching and movements were generally well executed; a few mistakes were made, but on the whole the company did well and deserves mention accordingly.

Company C, Captain G. E. Thorne: The manual was fair; the firings defective. The marching was very good, noticeably so.

Company D, Captain E. A. Kingsley: The manual was fairly well executed; the marching was very good, and the company movements were executed with commendable precision.

There seemed to be no slouchiness nor inattention anywhere in the battalion. There was a general atmosphere of soldierly pride, bearing, and discipline, and an evident desire to become more proficient.

The satisfactory condition of the affairs of the military department is due to the tact and efficiency of the military instructor, Lieut. Johnson, as well as to the full and cordial coöperation of the university authorities. The young gentlemen of the cadet corps have readily responded to the efforts to make the military department attractive and progressive. I think I am safe in saying that under this management and coöperation this department has proven a beneficial adjunct to the college course, and the vast majority of the cadets realize this.

Owing to the large increase in attendance there is a deficiency in arms and accouterments; this of itself necessitates the indiscriminate use of the arms, etc., now on hand.

Lieut. Johnson recommends that legislation be had to authorize the detailing of a well-instructed soldier, preferably a musician who can sound the calls, to have special charge of the arms, accouterments, ammunition, etc. I concur in the substance of this recommendation, because it is apparent that, with the constant changes going on at a college, and during vacation there should be someone whose special business it should be to care for the arms, etc., the property of the United States.

At any rate there should be a uniform system applicable to all colleges. If the colleges could be induced to furnish quarters (a small house of two or three rooms), possibly a retired soldier might undertake the duties of acting ordnance sergeant to care for the college quota of arms, etc. It is believed that the detail of a soldier from the active list could not be made without further legislation.

Very respectfully,

J. M. LEE,
*Captain Ninth Infantry,*
*Assistant to Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.*

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## VINCENNES UNIVERSITY, INDIANA.

VINCENNES, IND., *May 26, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

(Through Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.)

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Vincennes University made this day. This institution is located at the corner of Fifth and Busseron streets in the center of the city of Vincennes, Ind., one square from the street railway and two squares from the post-office.

By an act of the territorial legislature of Indiana, passed November 29, 1806, supplemented by an act passed September 17, 1807, the Vincennes University was established and made the recipient of the Congressional gift of a township of land in Gibson County, Ind., from which it has derived all its revenue, except tuition fees. The government is vested in a board of trustees. The first board was organized December 6, 1806, with William Henry Harrison as president. The institution, which is nonsectarian, is presided over by Enoch A. Bryan, and is prepared to teach annually 400 students. There is only one building—a commodious structure, containing eighteen well arranged rooms, besides the chapel. The military department was established on February 6, 1891.

The military course is popular with the students and satisfactory to the faculty, but is not taken into account in determing class-standing owing to lack of books; no marking is given recitations in tactics. The military professor reports that the authorities of the university give good encouragement to the military department, provide tentage for camping, allow competitive drills for medal, etc. The number of students in attendance is 308—147 males and 161 females. During the present college year 56 students have enrolled in the military department. At present the number of military students is 40—1 senior, 22 juniors, 7 preparatory, and 10 teachers, 38 of whom are over 15 years of age. None of the students live at the university.

The discipline of the cadets is good and is maintained by holding them strictly accountable for all breaches, which are punished by demerits; fifteen demerits against a cadet at end of year make him ineligible to take part in the competitive drill for valuable medal. The aptitude of the students for military instruction is reported to be good. Cadet Capt. Carl Risley has shown special aptitude for the military service. None of the cadets desire to enter the Army as commissioned officers by civilian appointment.

The military organization is a battalion of 2 companies. Many of the cadets being from the country, are required upon the farms in spring, which makes it necessary to consolidate all into one company. There are about 12 students preparing themselves for teachers who are drilled for two months in the spring as Company C. There is no separate artillery company, but each company is being prepared to render silent drill for commencement—one in foot movements, the other in the manual. There is no band.

Commissioned and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the commandant, under authority of the president, promotion being by seniority if proficient. Officers are appointed from the two higher classes; noncommissioned officers from the battalion at large.

The uniform is gray, undress; black stripe 1 inch wide on trousers; gray forage cap, without ornament; chevrons of West Point pattern, on white ground. The battalion carries no flag.

The professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry, who has been on duty here since April 1, 1891. He resides near the institution and provides his own quarters, none being furnished by the university. He is a member of the faculty with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other members, and observes, in every respect, the established usages and regulations of the institution. He appears in proper uniform when performing his military duties and performs no nonmilitary duty at the university. Lieut. Van Vliet receives no compensation from the institution.

All rules, orders, appointments, promotions, etc., affecting the military department, are made and promulgated by the military professor. He enforces proper military discipline, except saluting, at all times when the students are under his instruction, and requires them to appear in the prescribed uniform at all military exercises and ceremonies. He has rendered the required reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and has retained copies of all reports and correspondence for transfer to his successor.

The practical instruction, which is conducted by the military professor personally, embraces the schools of the soldier, company and battalion in U. S. Army tactics, camping, target practice, signaling, with flag and heliograph, and marching. Ten hours per week, including four hours at target practice, are devoted to this instruction by all cadets, except the teacher's class, the latter being drilled three times a week. Military drill is obligatory on all male students capable of bearing arms.

Since September 15, 1891, there have been 100 infantry company drills, 30 battalion drills, 37 inspections, and 3 guard-mountings. New students are exercised without arms for two weeks. No artillery drill has been had. Instruction has been given in the duties of sentinels and in castrametation. The cadets went into camp 7 miles from the city for four days in last May, where all military duties incident to camping, including duties of sentinels, cooking, etc., were performed. Each cadet had two blankets and his own kit, and carried everything except bedding and rations. This year the cadets will go into camp May 30. Thirty-four cadets have had target practice with small arms at 100, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, with very good success; also volley and file firing. No artillery target practice or artillery practice firing with blank cartridges has been had. There have been 93 signal drills with flag and heliograph. In test drill with flag both squads received at the rate of 200 words per hour. With heliograph they send well, understand keeping the adjustments, and receive very well.

There is no drill ground; one is much needed for extended order drill. A medium-sized room is used for indoor drill.

The facilities for target practice are good. There is a good range up to 600 yards, within two miles of the university, with pit and Texas pattern revolving targets.

The theoretical instruction, to which one and one-half hours per week are devoted, has been confined, since establishment of the military department, to 63 recitations by cadets, conducted personally by the military professor, in tactics, Army Regulations, rifle-firing, and signaling. More attention will be given theoretical instruction next year.

The text-books used are U. S. Army Tactics, Signaling (Myer's), U. S. Army Regulations, Blunt's Firing Regulations, Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty, and Signal Code. There are no military works in the university library.

The arms and accouterments are 60 cadet rifles, caliber .45 (without slings), and 60 sets of accouterments, which are in good condition and well cared for. They are United States property, and are duly accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance by the president of the university.

There are no field guns. The full allowance of ammunition has been drawn from the United States.

Lieut. Van Vliet recommends that gun slings be issued with rifles, as it is impossible to instruct in shooting from back positions without them; and that a recruit equipment be issued for each cadet to be used in camping.

The exercises for inspection were held in the drill hall (chapel) and were as follows:

The two companies (A and B) were consolidated and inspected as one company, owing to reduction by sickness and other causes. The military appearance and soldierly bearing were very good, and the uniforms neat and well-fitting. Without a single exception the arms and accouterments were in excellent order.

The manual, firings, and company evolutions were all good. The cadets did uniformly well in the bayonet exercise and in the setting up exercises, especially so in the latter.

Cadet Captain Carl Risley showed remarkable proficiency in his duties.

A teacher detachment (sometimes known as Company C) was also inspected. With the exception of caps, this detachment was in citizen clothing, other uniform not being deemed necessary for the short time under instruction. The arms, etc., of the detachment were in good order. These young men appeared interested in this duty.

There were present at inspection:

| Organizations. | Captain. | First sergeant. | Sergeants. | Musicians. | Privates. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Companies A and B (consolidated) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 30 |
| Teachers' detachment | | | | | 8 | 8 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 38 |

Test message was correctly transmitted and answered by signal detachment. Lieut. Van Vliet has successfully used for instruction an improvised set of heliograph instruments.

The target record shows some good shooting.

Cadets are put on their honor in regard to personal reports, etc. Warrants are given to officers and non-commissioned officers.

Lieut. Van Vliet keeps a complete set of books, letters received, letters sent, order book, and descriptive book, the last containing all necessary data in regard to each cadet.

It is recommended that Drill Regulations and other prescribed works for instruction of college cadets be furnished by the Government at cost of publication, and that officers on college duty be notified of price, etc.

Lieut. Van Vliet organized the military department on its present basis last September, and to his tact, energy, and ability is mainly due the gratifying success attained. He has had the cordial coöperation of the university authorities. Every influence has combined to imbue the cadets with true soldierly pride and ambition, and to all efforts in their behalf the cadets have responded with gratifying alacrity.

Very respectfully,

J. M. LEE,
*Captain, Ninth Infantry,*
*Assistant to Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.*

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## CORNELL COLLEGE, IOWA,

MOUNT VERNON, IOWA, *May 12, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was engaged on the 12th of May, 1892, in the inspection of the military department of the Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, in compliance with paragraph 2, Special Order 39, Headquarters Department Platte, May 3, 1892.

Location?—Mount Vernon, Linn County, Iowa.

Established?—In 1853 as a seminary, and in 1857 as a college.

Government in whom vested?—A board of trustees and a faculty.

Religious denomination?—Methodist Episcopal.

Endowment?—Ninety thousand dollars.

Establishment of military department?—In 1872.

Name of military professor?—Capt. Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery.

Assumed duties?—July 31, 1889.

Suitable for position?—Yes; entirely so.

Member of faculty?—Yes.

Properly supported by authorities?—Yes.

Hours per week to military duties?—Four during spring and fall terms. No practical instruction in winter term.

Requirements of law met?—Yes.

Other duties?—Teaches logic in winter term.

Compensation?—Sixty-six dollars for the term.

Number of students, capacity for?—Eight hundred.

Students in attendance?—Four hundred and thirty-nine.

Students in military department?—One hundred and seventy-nine.

Students?—Males, 228; females, 211.

Military course compulsory?—Yes; except seniors, who are privates, and students specially excused by the faculty.

On what classes?—All able-bodied male students, except privates in the senior class, and those specially excused.

Uniform?—Five companies and the band in uniform, one small company not in uniform; condition good.

Military organization of students?—Battalion of five companies and band; one extra company ununiformed.

Method of appointment and promotion of officers and noncommissioned officers?—Appointed by the military professor on the approval of the faculty.

Number of companies?—Six.

Artillery, practical instruction?—None; no artillery at the college.

Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.

Field and staff officers?—Two—adjutant and quartermaster.

Company officers?—Twenty—6 captains, 7 first lieutenants, and 7 second lieutenants.

Drills per week?—Four in spring and fall terms, when the weather will permit; none in winter term.

Military lectures?—Eleven in winter term; one in spring term delivered by the military professor.

Military essays?—By the students of the senior class.

Text-books used?—Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. Army.

Military books in library?—Eighty volumes of military histories and biographies. A most excellent selection. Records of the Rebellion, reports of the Secretary of War, and one set war maps.

Small-arms target practice?—Was held in the fall term. It was voluntary, in addition to the regular military duties, and held in the afternoons and Saturdays.

Artillery target practice?—No artillery.

Muskets?—Two hundred and fifty; caliber, .45.

Used only by students?—Yes.

Property of?—The United States.

Condition?—Good.

Accouterments?—Two hundred and fifty sets.

Condition?—Good.

United States property well cared for?—Yes, that not in the hands of students being kept in storeroom.

Number of military buildings?—None.

Drill ground adequate?—A new drill ground has been assigned, it is not yet in condition, but will be adequate when put in condition.

Number of other buildings?—Five.

Any military camping?—None.

Marches for instruction?—None

Requirements of General Orders No. 15, 1890, complied with?—Yes.

I reviewed the battalion of cadets commanded by the military instructor, Capt. Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery, consisting of Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, averaging 26 men and 3 officers, except the latter, Company F, which is small and not fully uniformed, and an adjutant and sergeant-major. The review was properly conducted, and the marching and distances well preserved in both the quick and double time. It was noticed that a few minor errors were committed by the cadet officers in the matter of saluting, attributable to the want of more constant practice.

At the inspection which followed the review the arms and accouterments were found in very good condition. The cadets were neatly uniformed and gloved, took much interest and pride in their companies and battalion, and presented a fine military bearing. This battalion has greatly improved since my inspection of last year. It was reported, however, that 41 of the 228 male students have been excused from all military instruction, a large per cent, and calculated to discourage those who are compelled to do military duty.

Each company was drilled in the school of the soldier, manual of arms, firing, and school of the company, the captains and lieutenants each being called upon to command. The setting-up exercises were excellently executed, and also the firing by most of the companies. The manual and school of the company were very satisfactory. The drill was according to the new Drill Regulations. The battalion had had no practice drill this year in the school of the battalion.

During the review, inspection, drills, and dress parade, subsequently held, the president and vice-president were present and evinced much interest.

The military instructor, Capt. Howe, received high commendation from the president and associates at Cornell College for the efficient manner in which he has at all times performed his duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BACON,
*Major Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.*

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## IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, *May 14, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was engaged on the 14th of May, 1892, in the inspection of the military department of the State University of Iowa, in compliance with paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 39, headquarters Department of the Platte, May 3, 1892.

Location?—Iowa City, Iowa.

Established?—September 19, 1860.

Government, in whom vested?—Board of regents and faculty.
Religious denomination?—Nonsectarian.
Endowment?—Act of Congress, 1840; two townships.
Establishment of military department?—1874.
Name of military professor?—First Lieut. G. W. Read, Fifth Cavalry.
Assumed duties?—July 1, 1889.
Suitable for position?—Yes.
Member of faculty?—Yes.
Properly supported by authorities?—Yes.
Hours per week to military duties?—Three hours in fall and spring; five hours in winter term.
Requirements of law met?—Yes.
Other duties?—Instructor in mathematics during fall and winter terms.
Compensation yearly?—$400.
Number of students, capacity for?—In collegiate and professional departments, 1,000.
Students in attendance?—Males, 281, including special students and resident graduates.
Students in military department?—165.
Students?—Males, 281; females, 125.
Military course compulsory?—Yes, except in exceptional cases excused by the president and faculty.
On what classes?—On all in collegiate department; seniors not required as commissioned officers are excused from drill, but not from lectures.
Uniform?—Dark blue blouse, trousers, and cap.
Military organization of students?—Four companies, a band, and two gun detachments.
Method of appointment and promotion of officers and noncommissioned officers?—Appointed by the military professor with approval of the president; commissions are issued by the governor of the State.
Number of companies?—Four.
Artillery, practical instruction?—Manual of the piece and mechanical maneuvers.
Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.
Field and staff officers?—Military professor acts as field officer: staff consists of an adjutant and quartermaster (first lieutenants).
Company officers?—Infantry, four captains, four first and four second lieutenants; artillery, one captain, one first and one second lieutenant.
Drills per week?—During fall and spring terms, three infantry and one artillery; during winter term, one drill for each company and one for gun detachments.
Military lectures?—Eleven were delivered during winter term.
Military essays?—None; all attending lectures were required to write them up from notes taken during lecture; these note books were required to be submitted to military professor weekly for examination.
Text-books used?—Infantry Drill Regulations, Artillery Tactics.
Military books in library?—Hamley's Operations of War: Mayu'es Fire Tactics; Wilhelm's Military Dictionary; Jomini's Art of War; Livermore's Kriegspiel; Totten's Strategos; Graham's Studies in New Infantry Tactics; Military Sketching and Reconnaissance; Shaw's Attack and Defense; Wolsley's Pocket Book; Problems in Direct Fire; Winthrop's Military Law; Military Sketching Made Easy; Baden-Powell's Reconnaissance and Scouting; Ordnance Notes; War Histories; Rebellion Records, etc.
Small-arms target practice?—Gallery practice on 21 Saturdays.
Artillery target practice?—None; two 6-pound brass field guns and carriages.
Muskets?—One hundred and seventy-three cadet rifles, caliber .45.
Used only by students?—Yes.
Property of?—The United States.
Condition?—Very good.
Accouterments?—One hundred and seventy three sets.
Condition?—Very good.
United States property well cared for?—Yes. In armory.
Number of military buildings?—Two.
Drill ground adequate?—Not extensive, but adequate for the purpose and convenient to the armory.
Number of other buildings?—Eight.
Any military camping?—None.
Marches for instruction?—None.
Requirements of General Orders, No. 15, 1890, complied with?—Yes.

The military department of this university is fully up to if not superior to the high standard accorded it in my report of last year, and the president, Mr. Charles A. Schaeffer, continues his marked interest in and favorable views of the results at-

tained from military training, as also his very high commendations of the zeal and efficiency of the military instructor, First Lieut. G. W. Read, Fifth Cavalry, whose retention on this duty for another year I found to be a source of much satisfaction to all connected with the institution.

The review of the battalion, consisting of cadet band and four cadet companies of 30 men each, commanded by the military instructor, Lieut. Read, was conducted in all respects as prescribed in the new Drill Regulations. Distances, the marching past in quick and double time, and the military appearance was excellent, and it was observed that the companies were tactically formed in double rank.

A critical inspection followed the review, at which the arms, accouterments, and clothing were found in a most satisfactory condition.

Each company was drilled by its respective officers in the school of the soldier, manual of arms, and school of the company and the battalion, under the command of Lieut. Read, in the firings with blank cartridges, and so much of the school of the battalion as includes formation of the battalion and all open-column movements. Each of these drills can, without exception, be pronounced excellent, and strictly as prescribed in the new Drill Regulations.

The battery (two 6-pound brass field guns), consisting of three officers, two sergeants, four corporals, and fourteen privates, armed with artillery sabers and belts, were then paraded and drilled by the cadet captain in the saber exercise, manual of the piece, firing, and mechanical maneuvers, with much spirit and accuracy. The officers and sergeants of the battery are permanently appointed, whilst the gunners, corporals, and cannoneers are from the members of the sophomore class and report for gun detachment or saber drill every Monday.

Theoretical instruction consists of recitations in the new Drill Regulations and Artillery Tactics by the juniors, and military lectures and comments, and also making out company and consolidated morning reports by the senior class.

There is no target range available; gallery practice, however, is conducted each Saturday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BACON,
*Major Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.*

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## IOWA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA, *May 17, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was engaged on the 17th of May, 1892, in the inspection of the military department of the Iowa Wesleyan University, in compliance with paragraph 2, Special Order No. 39, Headquarters Department Platte, May 3, 1892.

Location?—Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
Established?—In 1855.
Government, in whom vested?—Board of trustees and a faculty.
Religious denomination?—Methodist Episcopal.
Endowment?—$80,000.
Establishment of military department?—December, 1887.
Name of military professor?—Second Lieut. U. G. McAlexander, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Assumed duties?—August 17, 1891.
Suitable for position?—Yes.
Member of faculty?—Yes.
Properly supported by authorities?—Yes.
Hours per week to military duties?—Three in winter; five to seven in fall and spring terms.
Requirements of law met?—Yes.
Other duties?—Professor of mathematics.
Compensation yearly?—$900.
Number of students, capacity for?—Five hundred.
Students in attendance?—Two hundred and nineteen.
Students in military department?—Ninety-six at present time. (One hundred and fifty-four male students have received military instructions during some portion of the year.)
Students?—Males, 124; females, 95.
Military course compulsory?—Yes.
On what classes?—All, except the senior class.
Uniform?—Cadet gray cap, blouse, and trousers; not compulsory.

Military organization of students?—Four companies of infantry, forming a battalion, and a detachment of artillery.
Method of appointment and promotion of officers and noncommissioned officers?—On the recommendation of the military instructor, approved by the faculty.
Number of companies?—Four.
Artillery, practical instruction?—Yes; foot-battery drill by detachment of 16 privates, commanded by military instructor.
Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.
Field and staff officers?—Military instructor acts as field officer. Cadet adjutant and quartermaster.
Company officers?—Four captains and four first lieutenants.
Drills per week?—One battalion, two company or squad, and two artillery drills.
Military lectures?—Eight.
Military essays?—None.
Text-books used?—Infantry Drill Regulations, Instructions from Manual of Guard Duty, Artillery Tactics.
Military books in library?—Rebellion Records; Bigelow's Principles of Strategy, and Report of Military Commission to Europe.
Small-arms target practice?—Yes; the practice is conducted on Saturday of each week.
Artillery target practice?—None.
Artillery?—One 3-inch wrought-iron gun; in good condition and well cared for.
Muskets?—One hundred; caliber .45.
Used only by students?—Yes.
Property of?—The United States.
Condition?—Very good.
Accouterments?—One hundred.
Condition?—Good.
United States property well cared for?—Yes.
Number of military buildings?—One gun house.
Drill ground adequate?—Yes.
Number of other buildings?—Three.
Any military camping?—None.
Marches for instruction?—None.
Requirements of General Orders No. 15, 1890, complied with?—Yes.

I reviewed the battalion, consisting of four companies, averaging twenty-four men, including the cadet captains and first lieutenants, commanded by Second Lieut. U. G. McAlexander, Twenty-fifth Infantry. The review was properly conducted, and the marching both at quick and double time very good.

At a minute inspection given the battalion the arms and accouterments were found in very good condition, much improved since my inspection of last year, and very few were not properly uniformed.

Following the inspection I supervised company and battalion drills. The company drills were good, except that of Company D, which should be classed as very good. Each company was weakest in the setting-up exercises, and I should recommend especial attention be given to that portion of the new drill regulations as being especially beneficial to young students.

Lieut. McAlexander put the battalion through most of the open and some of the close column movements in a creditable manner. It was observed that the companies were formed in single rank.

The vice-president, Professor Walters, in the absence of the president of the college, speaks in most complimentary terms of the efficiency of Lieut. McAlexander, and the beneficial effects of the military department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BACON,
*Major, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.*

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## IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, *May 11, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was engaged on the 11th of May, 1892, in the inspection of the military department of the Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa, in compliance with paragraph 2, Special Order 39, Headquarters Department Platte, May 3, 1892.

Location?—Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Established?—1876.
*Government, in whom* vested?—Board of directors appointed by the general assembly.

Religious denomination?—None.
Endowment?—$50,000 biennial support fund.
Establishment of military department?—September 1, 1891.
Name of military professor?—First Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, U. S. Army, retired.
Assumed duties?—September 15, 1891.
Suitable for position?—Yes.
Member of faculty?—Yes.
Properly supported by authorities?—Yes.
Hours per week to military duties?—Three.
Requirements of law met?—Yes.
Other duties?—None.
Compensation yearly?—Five hundred dollars.
Number of students, capacity for?—Seven hundred.
Students in attendance?—Four hundred and twenty-five (enrollment of year, 705).
Students in military department?—Ninety-seven.
Students?—Males, 147; females, 278.
Military course compulsory?—Yes, beginning September 1, 1892.
On what classes?—All of normal department, or school proper.
Uniform?—Gray, brown trousers and cap.
Military organization of students?—Battalion (three companies).
Method of appointment and promotion of officers and noncommissioned officers?—Appointed by military professor, approved by president.
Number of companies?—Three.
Artillery, practical instruction?—Manual of the piece.
Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.
Field and staff officers?—One.
Company officers?—Six.
Drills per week?—Three.
Military lectures?—Four.
Military essays?—None.
Text-books used?—Drill Regulations, U. S. Army
Military books in library?—Six.
Small-arms target practice?—None; no range.
Artillery target practice?—None.
Muskets?—One hundred; caliber .45.
Used only by students?—Yes.
Property of?—United States.
Condition?—Excellent.
Accouterments?—One hundred.
Condition?—New; received in April last.
United States property well cared for?—Yes.
Number of military buildings?—None.
Drill ground adequate?—Sufficiently large.
Number of other buildings?—Four.
Any military camping?—None.
Marches for instruction?—None.
Requirements of General Orders No. 15, 1890, complied with?—Yes.

I received a review of the battalion of cadets commanded by First Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, U. S. Army, retired, consisting of 3 companies, viz: Company A, 2 officers and 29 men; Company B, 2 officers and 30 men; Company C, 2 officers and 30 men, and an adjutant and sergeant-major. The review was properly conducted, the marching of the companies very good, and except for the presence of a number of ununiformed cadets in each company presented a very soldierly appearance.

Immediately following the review I made a minute inspection of the battalion, finding the arms and accouterments new and in excellent condition.

I supervised the drill of each company in the manual of arms, firings and school of the company, the captains and lieutenants alternating in commanding their companies. These drills were conducted according to the new Drill Regulations, and may be reported very satisfactory, when it is considered the short time they have had for instruction, and of the fact that the companies were only equipped last April. The battalion was exercised in a few open column movements by Lieut. Dinwiddie, but had not received instruction in the school of the battalion, or in extended order.

The drill of the artillery detachment, commanded by Lieut. Dinwiddie, in the manual of the piece was very good.

The military instructor, First Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, U. S. Army, retired, gives entire satisfaction to the president and other officials of the college, and will, I believe, make his department a popular feature.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BACON,
*Major Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.*

## KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Chicago, May 18, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.
*Washington, D. C.:*

(Through Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.)

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, made on May 14, 1892, in compliance with Army Regulations 955 and instructions from your office dated August 27, 1890.

The Kansas State Agricultural College, occupying an elevation at the western limits of the city of Manhattan, is of nonsectarian character and presided over by George T. Fairchild, A. M. It was established in 1863, under the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, by endowing with the land-grant Bluemont College, which had been erected 2 miles from Manhattan. In 1873 the college was reorganized upon a thoroughly industrial basis, and in 1875 the furniture and apparatus of it were moved to its present situation.

The institution is prepared to teach annually 600 students. Its sources of revenue are an annual income of about $32,000 from the sale of land acquired by the land-grant act; an annual appropriation of $15,000 under the act approved March 7, 1877, for the maintenance of an experiment station; an appropriation, amounting in the present year to $18,000, under the act approved August 30, 1890, and such appropriations as the State legislature may make. It is governed by a board of regents appointed by the governor of the State.

There are eleven college buildings, none of which is a special military building. The lower floor of the museum and botanical building includes a drill room, 30 by 80 feet, and there are also four separate rooms used as armories. The drill room and gymnasium are combined, the latter being in charge of the professor of physiology.

The military department, established in 1866, discontinued in 1870 and reëstablished in 1881, is satisfactory to the faculty and popular with the students.

In determining class standing or relative standing on graduation the same weight is given the military course as any other study. All desirable encouragement, consistent with a voluntary system and minimum hours of drill per week, is given the military department by the college authorities, but the military professor thinks it could be much improved by compulsory attendance the first two years and voluntary afterwards. He believes that an occasional ceremony, say once each week, would be desirable but hardly practicable at this institution, because of time being almost occupied with branches which students intend following in after life. I recommend that attendance, after a student once volunteers, be made compulsory for the first year; and compulsory attendance at the lectures on military science in the second year, as is now required.

The military professor states that the authorities have thus far granted all his recommendations for expenditures. No specific amount is set aside for the military feature; all share alike.

The number of students in attendance at this college since September, 1891, was: Four hundred and two males and 182 females. Two hundred and fifty-four males and 137 females were in attendance at date of my inspection. Limited means, and other causes necessitate a varied attendance at each of the three terms into which the session is divided; this applies especially to the military department.

Although the military course is optional, students are not allowed to take it for periods shorter than a term.

One hundred and ninety-two students have received instruction in the military department during this college year, viz: Ten fourth years, 18 third years, 54 second years, and 110 first years. Their number at date of my inspection was: Four fourth years, 10 third years, 50 second years (20 of these attend lectures only, the other 30 drill also) and 62 first years, a total of 126—112 of whom are over 15 years of age.

Usually the fall term has a greater number of students than any other; and it is found that in winter the fourth years and second years can not conveniently attend more than half the time.

The students do not live on the college grounds, the dormitory system not being in use here.

The military professor states that the students show great aptitude for military instruction, and that they conduct themselves properly without compulsion. No rules for the maintenance of discipline have been found necessary, but the cadets are aware that if they act improperly they will be reported to the faculty for demerits or other *more severe discipline.* It is thought that any attempt at severe military discipline *is inadvisable under the circumstances* of a voluntary system.

The following-named students are reported as having shown special aptitude for the military service: G. W. Wildin, J. L. McDowell, W. H. Edelblute, J. Frost, C. P. Hartly, J. W. A. Hartley, and R. L. Wallis. Cadet Maj. G. W. Wildin and cadet Capt. W. H. Edelblute desire to enter the Army as second lieutenants by civilian appointment. Cadet Maj. Wildin attracted my attention as especially adapted to the military service, and I recommend him accordingly. He is a young man of good ability, is among the brightest in his class, of excellent physical condition, and would be a credit to the Army as a commissioned officer.

The military organization consists of a battalion of two companies. There is no separate artillery company, but during the last half of this term 31 students have drilled in artillery once each week; 27 of them are members of the battalion. There is no select company for special drill, nor is the organization of one considered advisable. The military professor makes strenuous efforts to organize the college band into a military band and hopes to accomplish the desired result in course of time.

Officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the military professor after approval by the president, the appointments being published in orders. The officers are selected from the fourth years, and from the next highest classes if the fourth years do not attend in sufficient number or lack experience. Noncommissioned officers are selected, as far as possible, from the third years.

The uniform cap and blouse, of pattern the same as the U. S. Army, except that the cap ornament and brass buttons are peculiar to this college and State, are furnished by the college and only worn on drill and exercises, on conclusion of which they are hung up on pegs. It would be better, in a military sense, if the uniform could be issued to the students, say, for a year and then be worn as required. There seems to be no good reason why uniform trousers should not be provided. * * *

The battalion carries only the national flag, silk embroidered and fringed, bearing the inscription "Kansas Agricultural College."

The professor of military science and tactics is Capt. E. B. Bolton, Twenty-third Infantry, who assumed his duties here on September 11, 1890. He resides near the college in a house provided by himself, none of the professors, except the president and the professor of agriculture, being furnished with quarters. He is a member of the faculty with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other professors, and in his relation to the institution he observes the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. When in the performance of his military duties he appears in proper uniform. In addition to his military duties he teaches some classes in mathematics, for which he received, this session, $200. The nonmilitary duty which he performs does not interfere with his military duties.

Capt. Bolton promulgates, after consulting the president, all orders, rules, etc., affecting the military department. He enforces proper discipline when students are under instruction, and, upon occasions of military ceremony and on drill, requires them to appear in the prescribed uniform.

The quarterly report is promptly rendered to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and copies of all reports and correspondence are retained for transfer to Capt. Bolton's successor.

The course of instruction in the military department is both practical and theoretical; practical instruction being given by Capt. Bolton either in person or under his direction and supervision; theoretical, always in person. Practical instruction embraces squad, company, and battalion drills in infantry drill regulations, manual of piece and mechanical maneuvers in artillery drill regulations, ceremonies in infantry, and small arms target practice.

Drills are had on Tuesdays and Fridays from 12:10 to 1 p. m., besides artillery drill, target practice, and occasional ceremonies. Since last annual inspection there have been 78 squad drills, 39 company infantry drills, 2 company artillery drills, 33 battalion drills, 2 dress parades, 1 review and inspection, 2 artillery drills in formation of detachments, 4 drills in manual of the piece, 1 mechanical maneuver, and 2 instructions in cleaning rifles. No instruction has been given in aiming drill, saber exercises, duties of sentinels, and castrametation.

One hundred and thirty-seven cadets are reported to have been actually engaged in small arms target practice, 100, 200, and 300 yards distance, with, considering the circumstances, very fair result. Capt. Bolton states that he made requisition for bench reloading tools, but received hand tools instead. These tools are, at this college, of no practical utility, owing to the fact that the students lack time to use them. Bench reloading tools are preferable.

Artillery target practice was not engaged in on account of lack of ammunition and other facilities, but artillery practice firing with blank cartridges was had.

The average attendance at drill, for period from September 8, 1891, to May 14, 1892, was 103.

The cadets are exercised without arms about two weeks, and do not march to any other duties than drills and ceremonies.

There is a suitable drill ground and the facilities for indoor drill and target practice are good.

Theoretical instruction is given by recitations and lectures, and an average of one hour per week is devoted to it. The course is systematic and progressive.

Recitations are Mondays and Wednesdays from 12:10 to 1 p. m. Their number since last annual inspection is: Drill regulations, 43 (average attendance since September 8, 1891, being 20); military science, recitations, and lectures, 32 (average attendance since September 8, 1891, being 54).

Capt. Bolton delivered 32 lectures on army organization, fortifications, strategy, tactics, advanced guards, transportation, military law, etc.

No military essays were prepared by the students, nor have any campaigns been studied.

Upton's Tactics and the Drill Regulations are used as text-books, with which students have supplied themselves by individual purchase. In some cases the college has furnished these books.

The library contains about 365 volumes on different military subjects.

Ordnance and ordnance stores in possession of the battalion are the property of the United States, and consist of 150 rifles, caliber .45 (only 50 of these have the new rear sight); 150 sets of accouterments; 12 swords; 2 field guns (3-inch Rodman). All these stores are in excellent condition. They are stored in the armory and cared for by the cadets. The field guns are old and will be repainted this summer. Regular property returns are rendered to the Chief of Ordnance. The full allowance of ammunition has been drawn from the United States; none is furnished by the State.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion, whose strength is shown in the field return of May 14, 1892, herewith:

| Organization and rank. | Present. | Absent. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Field and staff—** | | | |
| Major | 1 | | 1 |
| Adjutant | 1 | | 1 |
| Sergeant-major | 1 | | 1 |
| Total | | | 3 |
| **Company A—** | | | |
| Captain | 1 | | 1 |
| First lieutenant | 1 | | 1 |
| Second lieutenant | 1 | | 1 |
| First sergeant | 1 | | 1 |
| Sergeants | 4 | | 4 |
| Corporals | 5 | | 5 |
| Trumpeter | 1 | | 1 |
| Privates | 27 | 9 | 36 |
| Total | | | 50 |
| **Company B—** | | | |
| Captain | 1 | | 1 |
| First lieutenant | 1 | | 1 |
| Second lieutenant | 1 | | 1 |
| First sergeant | 1 | | 1 |
| Sergeants | 4 | | 4 |
| Corporals | 5 | | 5 |
| Privates | 35 | 2 | 37 |
| Total | | | 50 |
| Artillery detachment* | | 4 | 4 |
| Men who drilled some but left school | | 6 | 6 |
| Grand total | | | 113 |

* There are 31 men in this detachment, but the other 27 are counted in the battalion. The volunteer band composed of students played at the ceremony of inspection; 13 members present.

The two companies drilled fairly well, Company A being rather the better. With the exception of some cadets wearing rubber boots, and all wearing trousers not uniform, the military appearance was good. The marching in review and the battalion drill was also good.

This is, essentially, an industrial institution, and in such cases the military feature must necessarily be subordinated to those prospective avocations which the students expect to pursue.

There is, however, a live military spirit among the young men here; and no better material can be found anywhere. Seventy-five per cent of the students are farmer's sons.

While there is room for improvement, I can say that in the main the condition is satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. LEE,
*Captain Ninth Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General Department Missouri.*

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## AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May 25, 1892.*

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, made the 25th instant in accordance with instructions of May 11, 1892, from the Secretary of War. This college was last inspected May 25, 1891, by Maj. J. P. Sanger, inspector-general.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1878, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. Charles D. Clay, Eleventh Infantry, who has been on duty since September 1, 1890. He resides in Lexington, Ky., and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the college is vested in a board of trustees represented by the executive committee.

The military professor is a member of the faculty.

All military rules and orders, and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made by him subject to the approval of the president.

There is a system of demerit and punishment in the military department.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory on all except the senior class and certain members of the normal department. The facilities for military instruction comprise the usual methods.

The average number of students during the past year has been, females, 65; males, 185; total, 250. Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been 152 under military instruction, 82 per cent of the entire number. Nineteen under the age of 15 years have also been under military instruction.

The average daily attendance at drill has been 135 over the age of 15 years and 10 under that age. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished.

The students are organized into a battalion of two companies. A uniform is worn. At inspection there were no students out of uniform. The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition. The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were under shelter and in good condition.

During the past year there have been 96 infantry drills and 12 ceremonies. There has been no target practice. No signal equipments in the possession of the college. Theoretical instruction has been given by 41 recitations in Drill Regulations and Articles of War.

No property was found unserviceable.

The military professor is not employed by the college in other duty. The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is satisfactory. The executive committee, which represents the board, has done all in its power to render military instruction effective.

The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file; the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army; a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The inspector called upon the president of the college and presented his order from the Secretary of War directing the inspection, and was informed that the cadet battalion were in camp near Frankfort. Accompanied by the officer on duty, the inspector then proceeded to Frankfort and thence to the camp on the Kentucky River, some 5 miles distant. The usual ceremonies were held, viz, review, battalion inspection, battalion, company, and squad drill, and manual of the piece, and mechanical maneuvers with field artillery.

The camp, tents, and messing arrangements were also inspected. The camp was well arranged, clean, and the sanitary conditions anticipated and perfected. Lieut. Clay's arrangements were so excellent that the expense of this encampment for all purposes will not exceed $3 per man per week. The cadets were happy and enthusiastic and zealous. Discipline good. The usual camp duties were regularly performed in a very satisfactory manner.

Lieut. Clay deserves great credit for the able manner in which he has performed all his duties at this college. Harmony now prevails, and the military department seems to be now established on correct and practicable lines. For this credit is due Lieut. Clay.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. LAWTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *May 29, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Baton Rouge, La., made on the 28th instant.

The institution was first established in 1855, as the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, and located at Alexandria, and was opened January 2, 1860. The Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College was established in 1873, by an act of the legislature, to carry out the act of Congress of 1862, granting lands for this purpose. In January, 1877, the State University and the Agricultural College were united by law, under the name and legal title of "The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College," and located at Baton Rouge. In 1886 the Government gave up the buildings and grounds of the military post at Baton Rouge to the University and Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The institution enjoys the benefit of the several acts of Congress donating public lands for the establishment of agricultural colleges, and receives yearly appropriations from the State. The Government is vested in a board of supervisors, appointed by the governor of the State. The institution is nonsectarian.

The number of buildings is sixteen, five of which are military buildings. The institution is prepared to teach annually two hundred and fifty students. The president is Col. James W. Nicholson.

The military department was first established in 1860. The military course is popular with the students and satisfactory to the faculty. Due weight is given the military course in determining class standing and relative standing on graduation. In the senior year the art of war has equal weight with other studies. The military department is singularly free from other departments, the only supervision being exercised by the president of the university.

The support given to the military department by the board of supervisors is very hearty and encouraging. No portion of the income from the land grant is set aside for the military feature of the institution.

The number of students in attendance at date of inspection was 140; 8 seniors, 9 juniors, 14 sophomores, 20 freshmen, and 89 subfreshmen, all of whom were in the military department. The number of students over 15 years of age was 131. All of the students live at the college.

The discipline of the institution is exceptionally good, and is maintained by cadet regulations, orders, officer of the day, sentinels, etc. Breaches of discipline are punished by (1) privation of recreation, etc., arrest or confinement to room, extra tours of duty, reduction of officers and noncommissioned officers; (2) suspension and dismissal. Punishments of the first grade may be inflicted by the commandant; those of the second grade only by the president.

The professor of military science and tactics reports that the aptitude of the students for military instruction is very good. The system is liked, and all cadets try to do well. The following students have shown special aptitude for the military service: E. L. Stephens, E. F. Newell, R. P. Jones, G. W. Newman, C. A. Thiel, A. C. Read, T. N. Samuel, E. B. Young, E. P. Campbell, W. L. Stevens, E. D. Newell, F. T. Maxwell, W. M. Barrow, J. D. Clark. Cadets E. L. Stephens, A. C. Read, and W. L. Stevens are desirous of entering the Army as second lieutenants by civilian appointment. These cadets stand high in their studies, and Cadet Edwin L. Stephens is an exceptionally able scholar.

The military organization is a battalion of four companies. The battalion commissioned staff consists of one first lieutenant and adjutant, one first lieutenant and quartermaster, and one first lieutenant and secretary, and the noncommissioned staff of one sergeant-major and one quartermaster sergeant. Each company is officered *by one captain, one* first and one second lieutenant. There is a gun detachment

consisting of seniors and juniors, but no select company for special drill. There is no band. The officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the military professor. Commissioned officers are selected from the senior, junior, and sophomore, and noncommissioned officers from the sophomore and freshmen classes. The uniform is of cadet gray and consists of blouse, vest, and trousers with black stripe. The forage cap is blue. There is no full-dress uniform. The national colors and corps flag are carried by the battalion.

The professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, Third Artillery. Lieut. Benton has been on duty at the college since October 5, 1891, and is exceptionally well qualified for the position he holds. He resides at the institution and is provided with quarters on the same terms as other professors. He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights and privileges of other heads of departments. When in the performance of his military duties he always appears in proper uniform. The professor of military science and tactics is, under the regulations of the institution, commandant of cadets and receives $400 per annum. All rules, orders, appointments, promotions, etc., affecting the military department are made and promulgated by the professor of military science and tactics.

The practical instruction embraces the general principles of tactics, the school of the soldier, school of the company, and school of the battalion in infantry, together with all the ceremonies, the manual of the piece, and the mechanical maneuvers in artillery, guard duty, and small-arms target practice. Instruction is given by the military professor personally or under his supervision. Ten hours per week are usually devoted to practical instruction. Artillery drill and target practice often make the time much longer.

The military course is compulsory upon all students, except those too small to bear arms and those physically disqualified. The number of drills and ceremonies during the year has been as follows: Company drills, infantry, 102; artillery, 15; battalion drills, 23; dress parades, 4; reviews and inspections, 6; weekly company inspections under arms, 30; guard mountings, 182. There are no facilities for cavalry drills. The institution is not provided with camp equipage, and no marches for instruction have been made. All students are instructed in the duty of sentinels, sentinels being posted every night. Small-arms target practice has been had at 100 and 200 yard ranges, and with fair success. Target practice is confined to students in the four academic classes. Artillery target practice is not practicable. Practical instruction is also given in the preparation of reports and returns. The morning reports of companies and post are rendered, and guard book, sick book, and order book are kept. Post and company returns and muster rolls are also regularly made out, besides several reports and returns peculiar to the institution, such as delinquincy books, etc.

The drill ground is ample, but there are no facilities for indoor drill.

The theoretical instruction consists of recitations and lectures, and is systematic and progressive. Three hours per week are given to theoretical instruction. The text-books used are Mercur's Art of War and the Infantry Drill Regulations. There have been forty-five recitations during the year by the senior class, in Mercur's Art of War. About ten lectures have been delivered by the military professor on Army Regulations, composition of U. S. Army and foreign armies, official papers and correspondence, conduct of army in field, military law, etc. Descriptions of battles have often been given to the senior class. There have been no military essays by the students. There are about thirty volumes on military subjects in the college library, all very old.

A separate building has been set apart as an armory and the arms are cared for by an armorer employed especially for that purpose. The arms consist of two hundred and forty-seven cadet rifles, Springfield model, of which one hundred are owned by the United States and the others by the State. The number of sets of accouterments is two hundred and thirty, of which one hundred are the property of the United States. The field guns consist of two 3-inch rifles, furnished by the United States, and two old brass Napoleons owned by the State. The field guns belonging to the Government are properly housed and cared for. The full allowance of ammunition has been drawn from the United States. An irregular supply is furnished by the State. All of the United States ordnance and ordnance stores are in good condition and none have been lost or destroyed.

The battalion of cadets was reviewed and inspected, and presented a very fine appearance. The bearing of the cadets was exceptionally good. The arms were in excellent order. The accouterments were serviceable; * * * The uniforms were generally very neat. There were present at inspection 14 commissioned officers and 108 noncommissioned officers and privates; absent, 1 noncommissioned officer and 14 privates.

The inspection was followed by battalion and company drills, after which the gun detachment was exercised in the manual of the piece and the mechanical maneuvers. The battalion was commanded by Lieut. Benton, and the drill embraced most

of the movements in the school of the battalion and the extended order drill. For the company drills each company was commanded by its cadet captain. The cadet officers showed themselves to be thoroughly familiar with the drill regulations, and both battalion and company drills were excellent throughout. The excellent condition of the battalion is very creditable to Lieut. Benton as an instructor.

All cadets at the college are required to live in barracks, which consist of four brick buildings, each company of cadets occupying one building. The cadet quarters were found to be clean and neat, but the buildings are old and dilapidated and require extensive repairs. The State authorities are, however, unwilling to make any appropriation for the improvement of the buildings unless the site and buildings are conveyed to the State in fee simple, and this, I think, should be done.

Although this is only the third year of the detail of an officer of the Army at this college, the military department has been established on a very firm basis. The military professor states that the especial advance during the year has been made in reports and forms, in the idea of military responsibility, in the drill and ceremonies under the senior class, and in establishing a regular guard during the study hours in the evening.

Very respectfully,

P. D. VROOM,
*Major, Inspector-General.*

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## MAINE STATE COLLEGE.

ORONO, ME., *June 28, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of Maine State College, which I have just completed.

This institution is located about 1 mile from the village of Orono, Me., on the line of the Maine Central Railway, and on the left bank of the Penobscot River. As agriculture is one of the courses of the college the location is an excellent one in many respects.

The college was established in 1868, and its growth has not been as rapid as some of our contemporary institutions of learning, but it is growing healthily and the plant is gradually increasing.

The buildings are generally constructed of granite and brick and evidently built to stay.

The military department is coexistent with the institution, as it was one of the colleges that received the benefits of the land-grant act of July 2, 1862. The chair of military science and tactics is occupied at present by Lieut. M. L. Hersey, Ninth Infantry. He assumed the duties of his office and became a member of the college faculty at the opening of the college year in the autumn of 1891. In addition to the duties of the military department he has been the instructor in French. This latter duty occupied him, in the class room, for seven hours per week.

The authorities grant three hours per week to the military department, and the course is made compulsory on all male students who are not declared to be disqualified for such exertion by some competent medical man. In such cases the practical course is not required, but the theoretical course is adhered to.

The number of students in attendance at date of inspection was 80, and of this number 76 are in the battalion.

The student body is organized into a battalion of two companies. The organization is as follows: A cadet major, an adjutant and quartermaster, and with a captain and three lieutenants in each of the companies.

The military discipline has been carried into the dormitories during the past year, and the growth of the military system is gradual and healthy. The seniors supply the cadet officers, and their aid and assistance in the discipline of the college seems to be fully appreciated by some of the members of the faculty. It is quite satisfactory to inspect a battalion when it is made as evident as it was here that each individual wishes to do his best.

The cadet officers are appointed by the faculty on the recommendation of the military professor. The sergeants are appointed from the junior class and corporals from the sophomore.

The attendance at practical military instruction has been greatly improved during the year. Absences are now figured in with other offenses in summing up demerits, and the limit being small frequent absences from drill soon bring the defaulter into difficulties.

*The course in* small-arms rifle practice was gone over last autumn, but a ball catch *should be supplied for the* range before another firing season. During the last a man

escaped an untimely death by smallness of stature, and a taller man might happen along that way next season.

The battalion was taken on a practice march last autumn by Lieut. Hersey. The State loaned the necessary canvas and the corps marched down to Fort Knox and back. The direction given the march was to enable the students to learn something of our old system of fortification and armament. On this practice march Lieut. Hersey gave the corps some lessons in practical field work. He hopes to make a more extended march during the coming autumn.

The school now has 120 Springfield rifles, model 1873, and a like number of equipments on hand; also 16 non-commissioned officers' swords and belts.

The rifles are in serviceable condition, but are of an old model, and the sights do not have the more recent improvements, and, in addition, they have the triangular bayonet which carries with it the bayonet scabbard, etc. As this is one of the schools where target practice is actually taught I would recommend the withdrawal of these rifles of old model and substituting in their stead an equal number of the new rod bayonet rifles, model 1888.

The college has gotten up a very fine flag-staff from which the United States colors are daily floated.

The great need of this institution is a good gymnasium and armory. The room now used as an armory is simply a storehouse for the arms and ammunition, and does not afford any space for physical culture or military drill. A deformed body is apt to contain an unbalanced mind. The development of the physical man is one of the features of the military department, and with a gymnasium and armory, this part of the practical work of the military department could be very readily accomplished during the winter season when the inclemency of the weather will not admit of outside exercises. The work about the college evidences the fact that the students of the mechanical department would be fully competent to supply the equipment for a gymnasium from their own shops. The gymnasium at the Michigan Agricultural College was furnished by the students in this way, and the equipment was excellent. The military professor is alive to the fact that good physique is necessary for good military training, and he hopes to be able to secure a suitable building in the near future.

The college authorities display the greatest good will toward the military department and they all speak in the highest terms of Lieut. Hersey and his work.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *June 14, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., made this instant, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, per letter of the Adjutant-General's Office, May 11, 1892. This college was last inspected June 4, 1891, by Maj. S. C. Kellogg, Fifth Cavalry.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1884, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. R. H. Noble, First Infantry, who has been on duty since September 10, 1890. He resides at the college, and when in the performance of military duty wears his uniform.

The institution is non-sectarian. The government is vested in a board of visitors and governors and the faculty.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, with the rights and privileges of the other members. All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made by the military professor. Appointments and promotions are subject to the approval of the president.

The system of punishment in the military department is by demerits; 150 demerits in one term result in suspension. There have been no serious breaches of discipline in the military department during the past year.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given. Attendance is compulsory on all students except those physically disqualified and those preparing for the Naval Academy. There are 15 exempt. Facilities for military instruction comprise simply the infantry arms and accouterments.

The average number of students during the past year has been 116 males. Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been 100 under military instruction. The average daily attendance at drill, 94. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by 10 demerits for each absence.

The students are organized into an infantry battalion of 3 companies. The uniform consists of a gray cloth coatee, trousers, and forage cap, and is worn during all military exercises. At inspection there were 14 students out of uniform belonging to the ununiformed company.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in very good condition. The accouterments need blacking. There are no field guns, carriages, implements, or equipments.

During the past year there have been 94 infantry drills, no artillery drills, 24 ceremonies. No other practical instruction except street parades have been given.

Theoretical instruction has been given in Califf's Notes on Military Science, Drill Regulations, Army Regulations, and Guard Duty. A lecture was also given by Lieut. Fullan, of the Navy, on submarine torpedoes.

The following property was found unserviceable: 12 rifle muskets.

The military professor is employed by the college as instructor of French and law. The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is very favorable.

The reports required by General Orders 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file. The names of such students as have shown special aptitude will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year have not yet been determined.

The battalion, numbering 51 cadets, was reviewed, inspected, and drilled according to the new Drill Regulations, and presented a very good appearance. The exercises were very creditable. More attention should be paid to the nomenclature of the rifle musket. No instruction has been given in artillery drill, as there are no field guns. Target practice has not yet taken place, but will be conducted on the Government range.

There are no complications about the military department of this institution. One hour each day is set aside for military instruction, and every effort is made by the college authorities to render it effective. The influence of the Naval Academy is no doubt conducive to this. A drill hall is very much needed, and it is thought by the president that the detail of an officer should be for four years in place of three, with which I concur. Lieut. Noble is held in high esteem by both the college officials and students.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. SANGER,
*Major, Inspector-General.*

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## MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

COLLEGE PARK, MD., *June 15, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Maryland Agricultural College, made this 15th instant, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, per letter of the Adjutant-General's Office, May 11, 1892. This college was last inspected June 22, by Maj. S. C. Kellogg, Fifth Cavalry.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1888, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. J. S. Grisard, Thirteenth Infantry, who has been on duty since September, 1891. He resides at the college, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the college is vested in the board of trustees and president.

The military professor is a member of the faculty. All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made by the president through the military professor.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is regulated by the president of the college.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given. Attendance is compulsory. Facilities for military instruction comprise the infantry arms and accouterments.

The average number of students during the past year has been 55 males; of these students over 15 years of age there have been 49 under military instruction. The average daily attendance at drill, 47. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by demerits, arrest, and reprimands.

The students are organized into one company of infantry. The uniform consists of the West Point cadet gray coatee, trousers, and forage cap, and is worn during *military instruction.*

At inspection there were no students out of uniform. The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in very good condition. There are no guns, carriages, implements, and equipments.

During the past year there have been 86 infantry drills; no ceremonies, except frequent inspections. There have been eight target practice exercises of two and a half hours each. Average number of rounds per cadet, 47. Theoretical instruction has been given in Drill Regulation, and Articles of War.

The military professor is employed by the college as acting professor of mathematics and drawing. His services as commandant of cadets are gratuitous.

The attitude of the authorities toward the military department is generally favorable. * * *

The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file. The names of such students as have shown special aptitude have not been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year have not been determined.

The company was inspected and then exercised in the new drill regulations by the cadet captain. The appearance and drill of the cadets were very good. It is recommended that instruction in signaling and the manual of the field piece be given.

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Respectfully submitted.

J. P. SANGER,
*Major, Inspector-General.*

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## MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *May 27, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of the annual inspection of the military department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which has just been completed. The college is located in the beautiful green hills just outside of the town of Amherst, Mass., and a more beautiful site is not to be found anywhere.

The college was established in 1867, and is under State patronage, and while governed by a board of trustees, it is visited annually by a committee of the legislature of Massachusetts, who look into its management and general condition. It is nonsectarian, both in clientele and government.

The objects sought to be obtained in establishing the college are kept constantly in view, and if the results in the end are not all that was expected by the projectors of the school it will certainly not be chargeable to any failure in earnest effort and directness of purpose in those to whom the responsible charge has been confided.

The bulletins issued from the college in its function as an agricultural institution are a fair index of the energy and zeal with which the special purposes of its creation are pursued. These bulletins relate to prevention of diseases in vegetables and fruits, reports on insects, injuries to crops, the available fungicides and insecticides, directions for using the prophylactics, fertilization of plants, fertilizers for corn, results in electroculture, testing varieties of plants and fruits, protection of peach buds, amount of copper on sprayed fruits, tuberculosis, etc.

Taking into consideration the fact that in these scientific experiments much time is necessary to warrant the conclusions reached, the industry of those engaged in the work can be readily imagined.

The military department was established in 1869. It is at present in the hands of First Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, Fifth Cavalry, who assumed the chair September 4, 1889. His tour of duty is now about to close and it is a fitting time for me to put on file the fact that I have found his work well done and consider him one of the very best and most efficient military instructors on duty in this inspection. I am inclined to think it would be for the best interests of the Government that a note should be made as a matter of record in the War Office, that Lieut. Cornish should have another and important college after serving a time with troops.

Lieut. Cornish has had as full charge of his department as is granted to other members of the faculty; he has been loyally supported in all respects, and has been given at least double the number of hours per week that existing orders demand.

He has discharged the duties of the French professor, and also that of mathematical professor on occasions during the past year, for which services he was paid a reasonable sum per hour or per recitation. He has not had any regular and permanent position outside his own department.

The college is prepared to educate 200 students and the attendance is 123. They are all in the military department. There were 11 absentees on the day of inspection; some on duty in connection with the horticultural department, and others off with the glee club.

The military course is compulsory on all classes. The organization consists of one field officer, two staff officers, and four companies organized as with us. The commissioned officers are chosen from the senior class and are appointed by the president upon the recommendation of the military professor.

The uniform is of dark blue and similar to the undress of the regular forces.

Instruction is given in the manual of the piece at the field guns and the siege mortars.

The guns are the old 12-pounder Napoleon and are no longer serviceable. I think they should be sent in and something better supplied.

The school has not been able to procure the necessary blank cartridges for salutes, etc., during the past year. I am told by the professor that he could get it carried by the railway from Boston if he could get it to that place. Would it not be possible to order this material from Fort Warren?

There are 127 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, and 131 sets of equipments on hand, all of which are in good serviceable condition. Small-arms target practice is held annually. The armory is in good condition and well supplied with materials for gymnastic exercises.

The farm contains 400 acres and the ground on which drill exercises may be extended is ample for all ordinary purposes. Military camping and practice marches have not been found practicable as yet.

The military professor has been in the habit of lecturing to the senior class once each week. The text-books used are the Drill Regulations and Wheeler's Art of War.

At graduation each senior is required to hand in an essay on a designated military subject.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

PORTLAND, ME., *May 17, 1882.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection, which I have to-day made, of the military department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This is the resurrection of a dead detail. Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, Fourth Artillery, assumed the duties of professor of military science and tactics on the 7th of March, ultimo.

This institute was assigned one-third of the endowment fund obtained through the act of July 2, 1862. The amount is very insignificant in a great institution as this has grown to be.

The military department has been kept up, but for many years there has not been an army officer on duty in it.

Lieut. Hawthorne has gone to work with zeal and energy to organize and erect a department as he thinks it should be.

He is a member of the faculty and is given the entire responsibility that belongs to the head of a department. Thus far his work has been almost exclusively of the practical kind. He has not yet undertaken any course of lectures. The proposition is to introduce these with some of the other work of the college in the next year's course.

He has three hours per week assigned to his department, and the disposition to be made of this time is left to his own judgment as head of the department. He is not called upon to perform any duties outside of those pertaining to his own particular field of work. The college does not add anything to his regular pay and allowances.

The corps of professors, etc., would enable the institute to accommodate 1,200 or 1,500 students. At the present time the student body does not exceed 1,100.

The students in the military department are confined to those in the freshman year, and in that class aliens, those over 21 years, and the physically unfit are excused

from military duty. This reduces the military department to 186 men. There were 177 present when I witnessed the drill.

The military department is organized into a battalion of four companies, consisting of 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 sergeant-major, 4 captains, 4 first lieutenants, 4 second lieutenants, a band, and 4 companies.

The uniform is a suit of dark blue. The arms and accouterments are not furnished by the United States.

The hall assigned for a drill room having proved too small, Lieut. Hawthorne has been so fortunate as to secure the use of one of the city armories in the near vicinity for his drills.

Thus far no target practice has been attempted.

There is no instruction attempted in artillery or cavalry exercises.

As this organization now stands the officers are selected from the class under instruction in the practical work. This is a case, in some measure, of the blind leading the blind. If it were possible, and it seems that in this great college of 1,100 students that it would be possible, to secure the officer from the higher classes, probably from the class to whom the lectures are delivered, it would certainly tend to better instruction and a better discipline in the drill. But the military professor appears to have the good will of all those about him and he needs time to work out the problem that has been set him.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

ORCHARD LAKE, MICH., *May 11, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Mich., made this day.

This academy was incorporated September 4, 1877, and is a private institution, without endowment, standing simply upon its own foundation and its own merits, and is nonsectarian. The government is vested in a board of trustees. It has ten buildings, nine of which are now used for military purposes, and is prepared to teach annually 200 students. The buildings and equipment are modern and complete.

The academic department is conducted on the West Point plan, and every encouragement is given the military feature of the institution. A military subject is of equal value with any other and is allowed to be substituted in some courses for other studies.

The military course is popular with the students and satisfactory to the authorities.

The number of students in attendance is 136, all males over 15 years of age. They live at the academy and all are enrolled in the military department.

The discipline of the students is very good and is maintained by closely following the West Point system, breaches being punished by demerit, with confinement to quarters, "punishment tours" of walking post, "area limits," arrest, suspension, and dismissal or expulsion.

The aptitude of the students for military instruction is good. The following have shown special aptitude for the military service, viz: Russell Potter Reeder, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Kendrick Gillespie, of Aspen, Colo.; William Miner Woodrow, of Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Reeder is desirous of entering the Army as a second lieutenant by civilian appointment. His general standing in studies and military qualifications are of a high order, and he is apparently in excellent physical condition.

The military organization is a battalion of four companies, with staff and band. There is no separate artillery company, and no select company for special drill has been organized this year.

The band consists of 17 members—1 civilian band leader and 16 cadets—who are instructed daily and are excused from drill during the hours appointed for band practice.

Commissioned officers are appointed from the senior class as a rule, sergeants from juniors, and corporals from all classes.

The uniform is the same as the West Point cadet uniform, both full and undress, except the helmet, which is white, with gilt trimmings, and the overcoat, which is dark blue.

The national flag only is carried by the battalion.

Since date of my last inspection of the academy four army officers, including the last detail, have in turn performed the duty of professor of military science and tactics. Lieut. E. T. Van Liew, Eleventh Infantry, was succeeded by Lieut. A. Cronkhite, Fourth Artillery, who was relieved at his own request March 21, 1892, since which date Capt. Charles King, U. S. Army, retired, has been in charge. Lieut. F. S. Strong, Fourth Artillery, reported here May 7, but has not yet assumed all his duties.

The military professor resides at the institution and is provided with quarters on the same terms as other professors. He is a member of the academic staff, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other members and professors, and observes in every respect the established usages and regulations of the institution. He appears in proper uniform when performing his military duties, and performs no nonmilitary duty at the academy. Capt. King receives compensation from the academy—"private terms"—for about three months.

All rules, orders, appointments, promotions, etc., affecting the military department are made and promulgated by the military professor in his capacity as commandant of cadets. He enforces proper military discipline at all times when the students are under his instruction, and requires them to appear in the prescribed uniform at all military exercises and ceremonies. He has rendered the required reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and has retained copies of all reports and correspondence for transfer to his successor.

The practical instruction embraces: For infantry, schools of soldier, company, battalion, and extended order, reviews, parades, inspections, guard-mountings, practice marches, etc.; for artillery, foot battery (3.2-inch steel breechloaders), section, and Gatling gun drill, mounted, mortar practice; for cavalry, entire school of trooper and platoon. Twenty-four hours per week are devoted to practical instruction, which is conducted by the military professor personally or under his immediate supervision.

Military drill is obligatory on all students, none but the sick being excused.

Upon assuming his duties here Capt. King found the instruction—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—fairly started, and directed the continuance and completion of the schools of the soldier and company, and by April 1 was able to enter upon the school of the battalion, which, in close order, was finished Friday, April 29. Extended order was begun on May 3, and is already fairly well understood.

In cavalry, there being only 13 horses available for the cadets and 18 cadets taking the course, it was necessary to divide the platoon into two sections and to give two hours' instruction each day. Up to date this has been confined mainly to the school of the trooper, horse saddled and unsaddled, mounting and dismounting at all gaits, vaulting, and leaping ditch and bar, riding double, and, as far as possible, thoroughly teaching the seventeen mounted exercises, all with very fair success. Work with carbine and saber begins this week, to be followed with patrol and reconnoissance.

Capt. King has been fortunate in the assistance of Maj. H. L. Rogers, of the Michigan State troops, a graduate of this academy, and a most thorough and conscientious instructor. He has had charge of the gun drill, which has been participated in by the graduating class of this year, as well as more than half of the battalion.

As adjutant and as instructor of the Gatling section, Cadet Capt. Russell P. Reeder, a graduate of two years' standing, has been invaluable. Capt. King speaks very highly of this gentlemen, and strongly recommends him for a commission in the regular service.

Since last annual inspection there were 155 infantry, 109 cavalry, and 53 artillery company drills, 29 weekly inspections under arms and 7 guard-mountings. One review and inspection, 19 dress parades, and 21 battalion drills have been had since the first of the year. Artillery drills in the manual of the piece have been of frequent occurrence, while drills in formation of detachments, mechanical maneuvers, and aiming have not been neglected.

The cadets are instructed in the duty of sentinels and all have had bayonet and saber exercises, the latter having been frequently recurred to.

Target practice was held at all ranges up to 600 yards, with fair success. Some of the scores were very high; there were two of 24 points each at 500 yards. About 100 cadets have actually engaged in target practice since last inspection.

For want of ammunition there has been no artillery target practice, except mortar, but practice firing with blank cartridges has been had.

There have also been signal drills, including wand practice, etc., marching to all duties, practice running and marching, and, finally, a "forced march" by a picked company to Flint, Mich., via Holly, 46 miles, between 6 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. same day.

The facilities for drilling are excellent; the drill grounds are ample and suitable,

and there is a riding hall (85 by 155 feet) for indoor drill. A new drill hall for winter use is also planned.

The arrangements for target practice are good and include all ranges up to 600 yards.

The theoretical instruction consists of recitations and lectures in drill regulations, army regulations, minor operations of war, field fortifications, military law, military correspondence, returns, etc. From three to five hours per week are devoted to this instruction, which is personally conducted by the military professor. The course is systematic and progressive.

Since September 1, 1891, there have been 92 recitations by the cadets, 52 in field fortifications and minor operations, 20 in drill regulations, and 20 in military law. Capt. King has delivered two lectures since March 21, 1892, on "Extended order" and "Changes in ceremonies," etc. Seven military essays have been prepared by the students.

The text-books used are Edmund's Minor Operations of War, Wheeler's Field Fortifications, Winthrop's Military Law, U. S. Army Regulations, and U. S. Drill Regulations. The library contains about 60 volumes on different military subjects.

The small arms and accouterments, consisting of 176 cadet rifles, caliber .45, 40 Springfield carbines and slings; 10 Colt's revolver, caliber .45; 103 sabers and belts, and 200 sets of infantry accouterments, are in good condition, except about 50 cadet rifles and 50 sets of accouterments that have been in the service over ten years. When not in use the arms and accouterments are stored in the armory and cared for by Sergt. Thomas McGuire, U. S. Army (retired), under the supervision of the quartermaster of the academy.

The academy has been furnished with four 3.2-inch B. L. rifles complete, with carriages, caissons, and 16 sets of harness; 4 6-pounder bronze guns, and 2 3-inch wrought iron rifles, with carriages and limbers; 1 Gatling gun, caliber .45, with carriages and limber (metallic), and 1 Gatling-gun harness. The guns, carriages, etc., are in excellent condition, except the old battery, which is unserviceable. The new battery and Gatling gun are stored in the gun shed and well cared for by Sergt. McGuire.

The foregoing ordnance and ordnance stores belong to the United States, and regular property returns covering them are rendered to the Chief of Ordnance by the superintendent of the academy, Col. J. S. Rogers.

The full allowance of ammunition has been drawn from the United States. The military professor reports that the allowance of friction primers (300 per year) is entirely inadequate.

I would recommend that blank cartridges be furnished for skirmish practice, etc.; also that carbine slings and sockets be supplied. The 60 saddles furnished by the Ordnance Department are old war stock, warped and unfit for use. The leather is rotten and tears out at buckle holes. It would seem, in view of the fact that this academy has gone to the expense of furnishing horses for the purpose of giving mounted instruction to cadets, that the Government can well afford to supply them with an outfit of serviceable leather-covered saddles for such instruction, and not unload a lot of worthless material on the school which only endangers the lives of cadets.

As this academy has not received an endowment or aid from the Government, and it has turned out much valuable material the Government can utilize as officers in the event of war, it is no more than just that every facility should be given this school in the way of supplies, arms, and accouterments, in order to perfect the military system as much as possible and to give the best results in the way of instruction.

The following was the programme of exercises for the day (May 11): Guard-mounting (full dress), 7:30 a. m.; review, 9 a. m.; inspection, immediately after; battalion drill, after inspection; inspection of barracks, buildings, etc., after drill; dinner, 12:30 p. m.; artillery drill, 1:30 p. m.; signal and Gatling drills, 2:30 p. m.; extended order (battalion), 3 p. m.; cavalry drill (riding hall), 4 p. m.; battalion parade, 5:45 p. m.

The ceremony of guard-mounting with cadet band was perfect in all its details.

The following table shows the strength of the different organizations, the number of cadets present, and how absentees were accounted for:

| Organizations. | Present at inspection | | | | | | | | | | | | Absent. | | | | | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Adjutant. | Captains. | First lieutenants. | Second lieutenants. | Sergeant-major. | Quartermaster-sergeant. | Ordnance-sergeant. | First sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Trumpeters. | Privates. | Total. | On leave. | Sick. | Officer of day. | Sergeant of guard. | Total. | |
| Staff and band | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 9 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Company A | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Company B | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Company C | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | 16 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Company D | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 72 | 128 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 136 |

The review was exceptionally fine, and the marching even better than last year, which, at that time, was considered excellent.

The inspection was very satisfactory. The cadets are the very "pink" of neatness in appearance. The arms and accouterments show great care, and are kept in most excellent condition.

The battalion shows to what a high state of proficiency cadets are capable of being trained by a competent instructor. To Capt. King is due the credit—through his good judgment, management, tact, and skill—of presenting the best drilled and instructed battalion of cadets I have ever seen.

By frequent and rigid inspections by the commandant of the rooms occupied by cadets, each cadet has been taught habits of neatness, order, and self-reliance. All cadets are required to make their own beds, sweep out their rooms, and keep them in perfect order at all times, and be ready at any moment for inspection. This method of frequent inspection of quarters prevents procrastination, and requires the cadets to put their rooms in order the first thing in the morning and to keep them so during the day.

The mess hall and kitchen are well arranged and very neat. It is needless to state that the food is excellent, well-cooked and served, and an abundance of it.

The artillery drill, both light battery and Gatling gun, showed careful instruction and training. The pieces were maneuvered promptly and in a skillful manner.

I regret to state that owing to the heavy rain in the afternoon the extended order drill was not given. It was a source of great disappointment to me as well as the cadets, as they were anxious to give an exhibition of their skill, and would have done so in spite of the rain if I so desired, but I did not consider it prudent. I knew their enthusiasm was so great to excel they would lose sight of the exposure and probably many of them take cold.

The cavalry drill in riding hall, with and without saddles, only exemplifies what can be accomplished in the way of horsemanship by careful training. Some of the cadets could put to "blush" Comanche Indians.

It is certainly a great pleasure to inspect the cadet battalion of this academy. It is as near perfect in all that pertains to the military feature as it is possible for a competent instructor to make it. Everything is conducted with military promptness and precision, without a single incident to mar the harmony of this most excellent and well-conducted school. Great credit is due Capt. Charles King, U. S. Army, retired, for the high standard and the excellent state of efficiency of the cadet battalion.

The advantage of the military feature in connection with the educational system of this academy can not be overestimated. The young men are taught self-reliance, discipline, and subordination to authority, which are all-important either in the army or in civil life. The physical training will also be an important factor in the future health and bearing of the young men of this institution.

The thorough training, the perfect military discipline, both of instructors and cadets, with the attendant results of a high average of moral and intellectual culture, afford an instructive and profitable study of this institution, which is the only

one I have inspected where the military feature is of real value and where the best results are obtained.

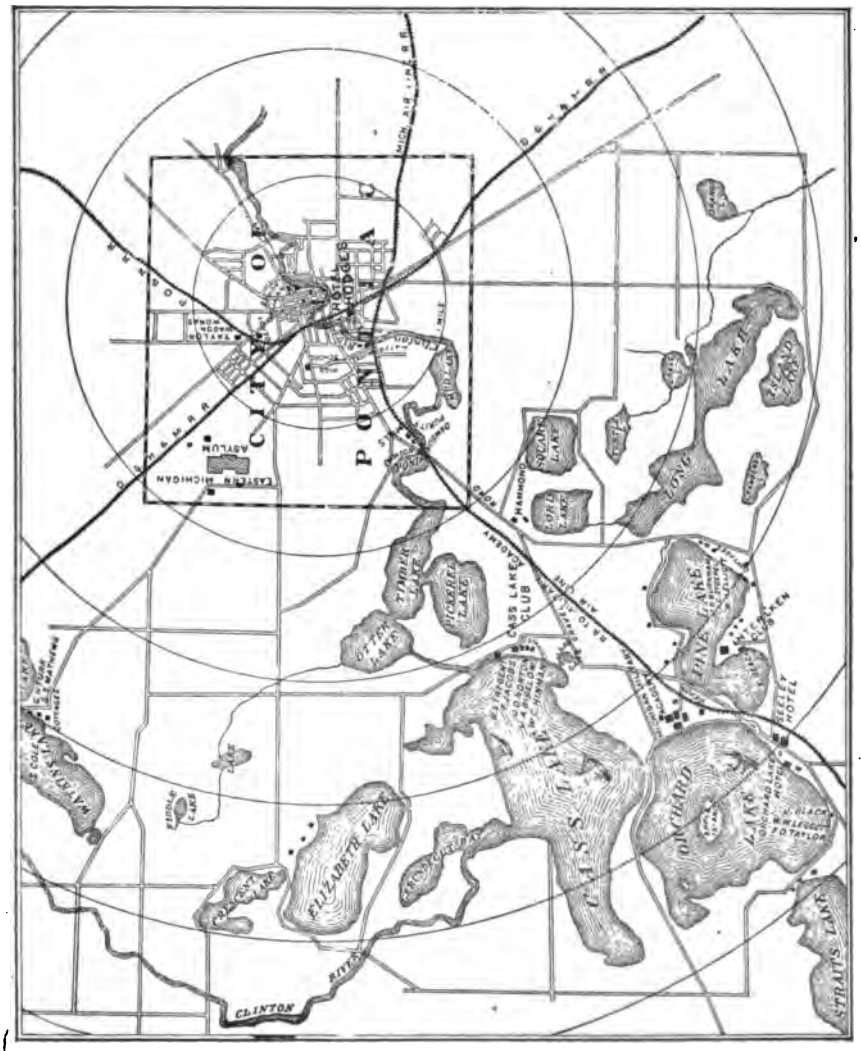
I renew my recommendation of last year that an additional instructor be given this academy in order to fully develop and encourage the military feature. The Government can not make better use of its officers than by providing such institutions as this with competent military instructors.

This academy still maintains its place as the leading military institution of the country outside of West Point, and in all its details it is the most complete and thorough school of the kind I have ever inspected. The State may well be proud of Orchard Lake Military Academy and the young gentlemen, it graduates, as they will be the material on which the country can rely as officers in the event of war.

I inclose a map of location of the Michigan Military Academy. The site is most excellent, and the sanitary condition and sewerage perfect.

Very respectfully,

E. M. HEYL,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*



## MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

LANSING, MICH., *May 10, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Michigan Agricultural College made this day.

This institution, which is located about 3 miles from Lansing, Mich., was established in 1857, and is claimed to be the oldest of its kind in the country. It is maintained by the State and receives the benefit of the act of Congress of 1862, donating public lands to colleges. It is nonsectarian, and the government is vested in a State board of agriculture.

The college embraces thirty-one buildings, one of which (the armory) is a special military building, and is prepared to teach annually about 1,000 students.

The military department was established in 1884. The military course is reported to be popular with about a third of the students, and, during one-half term for sophomores in tactics, has the same standing as other subjects. * * *

The number of students in attendance is 206—197 males and 9 females—all of whom are over 15 years of age and live at the college.

The discipline is reported to be fair during hours of instruction, and is maintained by demerits for slight offenses and misdemeanors of a more serious nature by the faculty, breaches being punished by warning, suspension, and dismissal.

The commandant has no supervision over the dormitories. I recommended at my last inspection that the commandant inspect the dormitories and require the cadets to keep their rooms clean and in order. Unless the military instructor has full control, the military feature will not be a success at this institution.

The aptitude of the students for military instruction is good. * * * The following students have shown special aptitude, viz: B. W. Peet, H. B. Fuller, and W. E. Palmer. Mr. Fuller and Mr. Palmer are desirous of entering the Army as second lieutenant by civilian appointment.

The military organization during the summer and fall terms of 1891 was a battalion of four companies, with a drum corps. This spring (1892) the students are not enrolled in the military department, there being only recitations in drill regulations by the sophomore class. It is estimated that 165 students will take the military course during the coming summer and fall terms.

An artillery detachment was fairly well drilled in the manual of the piece last summer, and a select company was sent to a competitive drill of different organizations of the State held at Jackson, Mich., last fall and took second and third prizes, amounting to $350.

Officers are appointed by the commandant from the senior and junior classes and noncommissioned officers, on recommendation of company commanders, from the junior and sophomore classes, all appointments being approved by the president.

The uniform consists of a dark navy blue blouse and trousers, but there is no compulsion about wearing it at military exercises. The excuse offered is that there are some boys too poor to purchase uniforms. The cost of a neat uniform, including cap, is less than a suit of clothes, besides the uniform puts every boy on the same equality as to appearance, and there would be no distinction in dress as there is now between sons of rich and poor parents.

The United States flag is carried by the battalion.

The practical instruction embraces the school of the soldier, physical exercises, school of the company, battalion drill, parades, and inspections. Battalion formations are conducted by the military professor personally; other exercises under his supervision.

During the summer and fall terms (twenty-four weeks) three hours per week are devoted to practical instruction. At the close of the fall term, the military department loses from two to three weeks on account of students leaving college to teach school.

Military drill is not obligatory on all male undergraduate students capable of performing military duty, seniors being excused.

Since last annual inspection there have been 24 company drills, 15 battalion drills, 15 dress parades, 8 reviews and inspections, 2 guard mountings, and 23 artillery drills in the manual of the piece. No other practical instruction has been had. It was intended to have target practice during last fall term, but the ammunition was received too late.

The drill grounds are ample; but the facilities for indoor drill are only sufficient for one company at a time. There is a gallery for target practice.

Theoretical instruction, which is personally conducted by the military professor, consists of recitations in drill regulations, and is limited to five hours per week for six weeks for the sophomore class only. The course is systematic and progressive. Thirty recitations embrace all the theoretical instruction since last annual inspection.

The text-books used are the United States Drill Regulations. One hundred volumes on different military subjects are in the college library.

The arms, consisting of 147 cadet Springfield rifles, caliber .45, were found in good condition except that some rifles had broken stocks. They are stored in the armory and cared for by the college.

There are 150 sets of accouterments on hand, which, though old, are serviceable.

Two wrought-iron 3-inch guns in fair condition are stored in a shed during the winter and are kept outside in front of the armory during summer and fall. Sponges and rammers are broken and unserviceable.

The rifles, accouterments, and guns are the property of the United States, regular property returns covering them being rendered to the Chief of Ordnance by the president of the college.

The full allowance of ammunition has been drawn from the United States and no ammunition has been furnished by the State.

First Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, Twenty-second Infantry, the professor of military science and tactics, has been on duty here since December 15, 1890. He resides at the college, and is provided with quarters, but not the same as full professors. He is a member of the faculty with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other heads of departments, and in his relation to the institution observes the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. He appears in proper uniform when performing his military duties, and performs no other duties at the college than those pertaining to military science and tactics.

All rules, orders, appointments, promotions, etc., affecting the military department are made and promulgated by the military professor. He has rendered the required reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and has retained copies of all reports and correspondence for transfer to his successor.

Lieut. Crittenden submitted the following statement, embracing the work of the military department from June 3, 1891, to May 10, 1892:

"The corps of cadets was organized into a battalion of four companies with an average strength of 35, and a separate detachment of the freshman class receiving instruction in physical training and the manual of the piece. During this period (since last inspection) the department was given in time 57 hours for practical exercises, which was devoted to the following exercises: 24 company drills, 25 battalion drills, 8 battalion inspections, 15 dress parades, 2 guard-mountings, and 23 drills in the manual of the piece, with a part of this time devoted to mechanical maneuvers. The school of the battalion was under my personal supervision until the exercises were creditably understood; it was then given to the four captains in turn, who were seniors and would graduate in August. The results from this work were satisfactory. The fall term opened with a new class and a reorganization of the battalion into four companies. Many of the students not returning left the organization much below what the average strength should be, with nearly a complete change of officers and noncommissioned officers to learn the duties connected with their positions. * * * The new class was placed in charge of the best informed officers and noncommissioned officers for instruction in the school of the soldier and physical training. This class started with 90 students and 40 additional in the spring term, and it now has a strength of 75 students. * * *

"The drill in the spring term was suspended on my recommendation that the time be given for section-room work for the juniors and sophomores. It was granted for one-half of the term, but just as the work commenced the entire junior class petitioned the faculty to be excused from taking it, and, unfortunately for the department, it was granted. This class holding the responsible positions and the new tactics going into operation this summer term will effect the efficiency of the organization. The sophomores are now doing work in the section-room on the drill regulations for infantry. They will have finished by the 15th of May 25 recitations, and 6 of these are devoted to examinations, school of the soldier, school of the company, and extended order through the company, time not sufficient to make a complete study even of the ceremonies." * * *

Very respectfully,

E. M. HEYL,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

## UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Report of an inspection of the military department of the University of Minnesota, made by Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent, Eighteenth Infanty, acting inspector-general, Department of Dakota, on May 17, 1892.

Location of institution?—Minneapolis, Minn.
Date of establishment?—1868.
Government in whom vested?—In a board of regents and faculty.
Religious denomination?—Nonsectarian.
Endowment?—Act of July 2, and land scrip.
Date of establishment of military department?—1869.
Name of military professor;—First Lieut. George H. Morgan, Third Cavalry.
Date assumed duties?—October 1, 1891.
Is he suitable for the position?—Yes.
Is he a member of the faculty?—Yes.
Is he properly supported by the authorities?—Yes.
Hours per week devoted to military duties?—Three required; five taken during favorable season.
Are requirements of law met (R. S. 1225, 1260)?—Yes.
What other duties does the military professor perform?—Teaches a class in philosophy.
Does he receive any extra compensation?—Yes.
How much yearly?—$500.
Number of students, capacity for?—About 2,000.
Number of students in attendance?—One thousand and thirty-six; males, 233.
Number of students in military department?—One hundred and forty-one during the year (in addition 25 young ladies).
Is military course compulsory?—For freshman class only.
On what classes?—Freshman class.
Uniform?—Gray undress, similar to that of West Point cadets.
Military organization of students?—Battalion.
Method of appointment and promotion of officers and noncommissioned officers?—By the president of the university, upon the recommendation of the professor of military science and tactics.
Number of companies?—Four companies of infantry.
Artillery, practical instruction?—New drill regulations not received; some practice given in the old ones.
Cavalry, practical instruction?—In saber drill only.
Field and staff officers, number of?—Two; adjutant and quartermaster.
Company officers, number of?—Twelve.
Drills per week?—Five.
Military lectures; number in year and character?—Eight; upon general subjects of military organization, discipline, formation for attack, logistics, and army regulations.
Military essays, number in year and character?—None as yet.
Text-books used?—U. S. Army Infantry Drill Regulations.
Military books in library?—Sixty-two volumes upon military art of war.
Small-arms target practice?—A limited amount of gallery practice, owing to lack of ammunition. Practice on range to take place later.
Artillery target practice?—None practicable.
Muskets, number and caliber?—One hundred and fifty cadet Springfield rifles, caliber .45.
Used only by students?—Yes.
Property of?—United States.
Condition?—Good.
Accouterments, number?—One hundred and fifty infantry equipments, 50 sabers and belts, equipments complete for two 3-inch rifles.
Condition?—Good.
Field artillery, number and class of?—Two 3-inch rifles, model 61, with limbers, but no caissons.
United States property well cared for?—Yes.
Drill grounds adequate?—Yes.
Number of military buildings?—One poor one.
Number of other buildings?—Seven completed, two in process of construction.
Any military camping?—No.
Marches for instruction?—No.
Are requirements of General Orders, No. 15, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890, complied with?—Yes.
School term closes on June 2, 1892. Military drill proper ceases May 21; examinations *then begin.*

One hundred and six were present in ranks. A number of the students are at home, owing to the fact that they are required on their home farms at this season of the year.

The appearance of class under military instruction was very creditable, taking into consideration the fact that the tactics are new and that the season this year has been most unfavorable for outdoor drills; and for these reasons the course of practical instruction is particularly deficient in the extended-order and battle exercises. Attention to these deficiencies will be given, it is promised, in the fall term.

Complaint is made by the military instructor that he prepared and forwarded at the proper time estimates for ammunition, such as he could use with the cadet rifles, for gallery and range purposes, and that while ammunition was sent from the Rock Island Arsenal, it was not such as he had estimated for or could conveniently use.

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Respectfully submitted.

J. FORD KENT,
*Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Acting Inspector-General, U. S. Army.*

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## SHATTUCK SCHOOL, MINNESOTA.

Report of an inspection of the military department of the Shattuck school (Bishop Seabury Mission), made by Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent, Eighteenth Infantry, acting inspector-general, Department of Dakota, on May 19, 1892.

Location of institution?—Faribault, Minn.
Date of establishment?—1865.
Government, in whom vested?—Board of trustees and faculty.
Religious denomination?—Episcopalian.
Endowment?—Small private endowment.
Date of establishment of military department?—1867.
Name of military professor?—Lieut. Asa T. Abbott, retired.
Date assumed duties?—December, 1886.
Is he suitable for the position?—Yes.
Is he a member of the faculty?—Yes.
Is he properly supported by the authorities?—Yes.
Hours per week devoted to military duties?—Six hours.
Are requirements of the law met? (R. S. 1225, 1260)—Yes.
What other duties does the military professor perform?—None.
Does he receive any extra compensation?—Yes.
How much yearly?—$800.
Number of students, capacity for?—200.
Number of students in attendance?—One hundred and eighty.
Number of students in military department?—One hundred and eighty.
Is military course compulsory.—Yes.
On what classes?—All.
Uniform?—Gray, West Point pattern.
Military organization of students?—Battalion.
Method of appointment and promotion of officers and noncommissioned officers?—Made upon recommendation of commandant, approved by the rector.
Number of companies?—Four.
Artillery, practical instruction?—Yes, in old tactics.
Cavalry, practical instruction?—Only saber exercise.
Field and staff officers, number of?—Two staff officers.
Company officers, number of?—Twelve.
Drills per week?—Five.
Military lectures, number in year and character?—About 15, on the following-named subjects: Army organization; army administration; military system; duties of guards and sentinels; gunpower, its ingredients and manufacture; theory of fire; duties of soldier generally; company and post reports.
Military essays, number in year and character?—None.
Text-books used?—New Drill Regulations for Infantry; Notes on Military Science, by Lieut. Califf, Third Artillery.
Military books in library?—War Records; Farrow's Encyclopedia.
Small-arms target practice?—None yet, on account of long-continued rainy weather; will, if possible, be completed before the close of school.
Artillery target practice?—None; ammunition not allowed.
Muskets, number and caliber?—One hundred and seventy-five cadet Springfield rifles, caliber .45, pattern 1873.

Used only by students?—Yes.
Property of?—United States.
Condition?—Very good.
Accouterments, number?—One hundred and seventy-five infantry, 50 cavalry.
Condition?—Very good.
Field artillery, number and class of?—Two 3-inch rifles.
United States property well cared for?—Yes.
Drill ground adequate?—Yes.
Number of military buildings?—Drill hall and cannon shed.
Number of other buildings?—Nine.
Any military camping?—No.
Marches for instruction?—None.
Are requirements of General Orders, No. 15, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890, complied with?—Yes. School season closes June 16; examinations begin about the 10th.

I inspected the battalion, witnessed the ceremonies, and saw the various drills. The students are not drilled in the bayonet exercise, but with this exception I think they are second only to the corps of cadets at West Point in soldierly bearing and discipline; and from the squad up to and through all the battalion evolutions, including extended order and battle exercises, they are thoroughly well drilled, as are also the squad leaders.

In the extended orders and battle exercises they were commanded by word of mouth, by the whistle, and movements of the sword, etc., and by trumpet calls; and all without any hesitation on the part of either instructor or the instructed. In addition they are familiar with saber exercise and in artillery drill, as far as the handling of the piece, the nomenclature of the same, mounting and dismounting of gun and limber, and the firings with blank cartridges.

It was refreshing to see the aptitude of the students in all that related to military duties, and their pride in the same, and I can not too highly commend their instructor, Lieut. Abbott, for his thorough efficiency and the painstaking spirit so evidently displayed, and the ready obedience and enthusiasm of the young men under instruction. In all of the above they are in marked contrast with the State universities and colleges that I visit where military work is not obligatory, except to a limited extent, and where many of the students are called away for farm work during the drill seasons, and manifest but little enthusiasm or even desire to learn, save in hard-earned educational acquirements that promise to be of use in after life.

Respectfully submitted.

J. FORD KENT,
*Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Acting Inspector-General, U. S. Army.*

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## AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF MISSISSIPPI.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *June 4, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I inspected the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi on the 30th ultimo.

The college is located in Oktibbeha County, Miss., 1½ miles from the town of Starkville, and was established in 1880. The college owes its origin to the act of Congress of 1862, to encourage the establishment of colleges in the States to benefit agriculture and the mechanic arts. The annual income of the college from the land-scrip fund is $1,928.75, and from the appropriation under the act of Congress of August 30, 1890, $7,621.34. The following appropriations are made by the legislature of the State of Mississippi, viz., $25,000 for expenses, $5,000 for the mechanical department, and $750 for insurance.

The government of the college is vested in a board of trustees, of which the governor is *ex officio* a member, and acts as president when present at its meetings. The president of the college is responsible for the government and management of the college, and supervises and controls all departments, collegiate and otherwise.

The institution is nonsectarian. The number of college buildings is seven. There are no military buildings. The requirements of law are met, the college being prepared to teach annually 400 students.

The president is Gen. Stephen D. Lee, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy of the class of 1851. I was very courteously received by Gen. Lee upon my arrival at the college, and every facility was afforded me for the performance of my duty.

The military department was established in 1880, and the detail has been continued since. The military course is popular with the students and satisfactory to the faculty. Proper encouragement is given to the military department by the president

and others in authority, and the students are at all times under military control. No portion of the land grant is set aside for the military feature of the institution.

The number of students in attendance at date of inspection was 186—21 seniors, 21 juniors, 24 sophomores, 54 freshmen, and 66 subfreshmen—all of whom were in the military department. The number of students over fifteen years of age was 182. One hundred and fifty-three students live at the college.

The discipline of the institution is very good. Breaches of discipline are reported by members of the faculty or students to the commandant, who investigates each case and reports the result to the president. The grades of punishment are: (1) Reprimand, demerits, privation of recreation, and walking extras. (2) Arrest, confinement to room or college limits, and reduction to ranks of officers and noncommissioned officers. (3) Suspension, dismission with the privilege of resigning, and public dismission. (4) Expulsion. Punishments are awarded only by the president and faculty. Those of the first and second grades are given by the president, those of the third and fourth grades by the faculty.

The aptitude of the students for military instruction is good. The students who have shown special aptitude for the military service are W. I. Armstrong, J. H. Ledyard, and E. L. Robins. These students are all captains in the student battalion and will graduate June 15, 1892. Mr. Armstrong is desirous of entering the Army as a second lieutenant by civilian appointment. The commandant reports that he is one of the brightest men in his class and would make an excellent officer in every respect.

The military organization is a battalion of four companies, with one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one ordnance sergeant. Each company has one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one or more additional second lieutenants, five sergeants, and four corporals. There is no separate artillery company, but the sophomore class has artillery drill regularly in addition to other drills. There is a select company for special drill known as the "Lee Guards." There is no band. The field music consists of two drummers and one bugler. Officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the President on the recommendation of the professor of military science and tactics. Commissioned officers are appointed from the senior class, sergeants from the junior and sophomore, and corporals from the sophmore and freshman classes. The uniform consists of cadet gray blouse, trousers, and forage cap. The national color is carried by the battalion.

The professor of military science and tactics is Second Lieut. George W. Burr, First Artillery, who assumed the duties November 23, 1891. He resides at the institution and is provided with quarters on the same terms as other professors. He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of the other professors. When in the performance of his military duties he always appears in uniform. In addition to his military duties Lieut. Burr performs those of assistant professor of mathematics, for which he receives $800 per annum. These duties do not interfere with his military duty. Under the college regulations the professor of military science and tactics is commandant of students, but the president is the head of the military department. Lieut. Burr is a very capable officer and has given great satisfaction to the college authorities.

The practical instruction in the military department embraces small arms target practice, and all the movements prescribed by the drill regulations applicable to a battalion, or minor subdivision, also the duty of sentinels, and in artillery the formation of detachments, manual of the piece, and the mechanical maneuvers. There are no facilities for cavalry drill or for instruction in signaling. No practice marches have been made, and there are no facilities for practical instruction in castrametation. From December 1 to March 1, one hour per week, and for the remainder of the school year two hours per week are devoted to practical instruction. Guard mounting is had daily, and parades as often as practicable. Artillery drill is had one hour per week from March 1 to June 15. The military drill is compulsory upon all students except those physically unable to attend. At present there are two such students.

The number of drills and ceremonies since last annual inspection has been: Infantry company drills, 118; artillery drills, 8; battalion drills, 16; dress parades, 10; reviews and inspections, 6; guard mounting, daily. There have been no regular inspections under arms. The commandant inspects the dormitory every Sunday morning, and inspects both rooms and dress of students. He frequently inspects the arms at drills. New students are exercised without arms about one month. In addition to drills and ceremonies, students march to meals and recitations, and to chapel on Sundays.

Target practice was engaged in by 56 students of the senior, junior, and sophomore classes, and at 100 and 200 yard ranges. The success obtained was good. The facilities for target practice are poor, and it was found necessary to discontinue it.

Practical instruction has also been given in the preparation of morning reports, also consolidated morning reports and guard reports. Each captain submits a morning report once a week. The military professor suggests that the military depart-

ment be furnished with the more usual company blanks so that instruction can be given in that line.

The drill ground is adequate. There are no facilities for indoor drill other than the halls of the dormitory, which admit of no other drill than the manual. A drill hall for use in the winter months would be desirable.

The theoretical instruction consists of recitations in the drill regulations of the U. S. Army, and recitations and lectures on the organization and administration of the U. S. Army, the elements of the art of war, and the preparation of the usual reports and returns pertaining to a company. This instruction is given to the junior class 5 hours per week for one term (12 weeks). Lectures are also delivered by the military professor on the organization and administration of the U. S. Army; strategy, marches, advanced guards and outposts, guard duty, military law, explosives, cannon, etc. Lectures on guard duty have also been given to the entire battalion. There have been no military essays by the students. The text-books used are the drill regulations of the U. S. Army. The library of the college contains very few volumes on military subjects.

The United States property at the college consists of 250 Springfield cadet rifles, caliber .45, 250 sets of accouterments, and two 3-inch rifles. The small arms and accouterments are stored in armories in the dormitories, and are cared for by the student ordnance-sergeant, under the supervision of the military professor. When in use the field guns are covered with paulins; at other times they are stored under Society Hall. The ordnance stores are in good condition, except one rifle, stock broken, and one sponge and rammer staff broken. The full allowance of ammunition has been drawn from the United States, and 5,000 blank cartridges have been furnished by the State.

The battalion of students was reviewed and inspected and presented a very good appearance. The arms were in good order, but the accouterments need cleaning and polishing. There were present at inspection 20 commissioned officers and 163 non-commissioned officers and privates; absent, 1 commissioned officer, 1 sergeant, and 1 private.

The inspection was followed by a drill of the battalion and each company was subsequently drilled by its student captain. The exercises were conducted in accordance with the new drill regulations, and, while far from perfect, gave evidence of careful instruction.

The military department of this institution is in a very satisfactory condition. The college authorities recognize the value of the military feature and all proper encouragement is given to the military department.

Very respectfully,

P. D. VROOM,
*Major, Inspector-General.*

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## UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, *May 20, 1892.*

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*
(Through Inspector-General, Department of Missouri.)

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the university of the State of Missouri, known as the Missouri State Military School, made on May 16, 1892, in compliance with Army Regulations 955 and instructions from your office dated August 27, 1890.

The University of the State of Missouri, situated at Columbia, Boone County, was established in 1840, is of nonsectarian character and presided over by Richard H. Jesse. The institution is prepared to teach annually 800 students. It is governed by a board of curators; the educational administration is, however, entirely in the hands of the faculty.

The university derives its revenues from the benefits of the land-grant act of July 2, 1862, amounting to $317,000; it has a "seminary endowment fund," under act of Congress of January 24, 1827, amounting to $222,000, and receives the interest, at 5 per cent on $647,000, the amount of "direct tax" refunded to the State of Missouri, making a total endowment of the university and all its departments of $1,186,000.

There are eleven university buildings, none of which is a special military building. A drill hall and separate recitation rooms for the military department are needed.

The military department was established in 1868, is satisfactory to the faculty, and encouraged by the university authorities. The military course is fairly popular

with the students, and the same weight is given it in determining class standing or relative standing on graduation as other work of equal duration.

For the purpose of providing uniforms, tents, etc., a portion of the income from the land grant is set aside, in a general way, for the military feature of the institution.

The military professor recommends that a definite part of all funds derived from the General Government for the maintenance or aid of agricultural colleges be set aside for the support of the military departments or classes. This money should be expended, upon the request of the military professor, approved by some designated board or committee, for uniforms, camp equipage, cooking utensils, commissaries for camp, target ranges and butts, range material, text-books, military library, armory, drill hall, office furniture, stationery, and military papers. Such a provision would improve the condition and elevate the standing of the military departments of these colleges, and enable them to give the best instruction possible.

The number of students in attendance at the university was 420 males and 80 females. The number of students in the military department was: 10 seniors, 14 juniors, 25 sophomores, 45 freshmen, and 46 subfreshmen, a total of 140, all over 15 years of age.

The law of the State of Missouri provides that the corps of cadets at the Missouri State Military School shall consist of one from each Senatorial and Representative district of the State, the corps thus constituted becoming a part of the national guard of the State. All male students who are physically sound, and who come within the prescribed limits of age and height, are allowed to enroll themselves as volunteer cadets, but State cadets only are matriculated in the academic departments free of tuition and provided with uniforms without expense to themselves.

A majority of the students live in the town. Three club houses on the university grounds accommodate 135; about 60 of these are in the military department.

Splendid discipline is maintained by a rigid system of delinquencies, cadet officers being required to report cadets for all breaches or neglects. Breaches of discipline are punished by demerits, arrest, expulsion, reduction of officers and noncommissioned officers.

The military professor states that the students show good aptitude for military instruction. He reports that the following named desire to enter the Army as second lieutenants by civil appointment:

S. F. Crecelius, J. P. White, Chas. G. Haines, A. J. McCulloch, J. E. Smith, W. E. Gordon, F. W. Niedermeyer, F. D. Wickham, J. J. Duncan, O. W. Granger, A. B. Griggs, T. W. Thompson, K. Stone, H. G. McBurney, H. B. Walker. They, almost universally, stand high in general studies and all stand high in military studies. They are, so far as is known, in perfect physical condition.

The military professor believes that Messrs. Crecelius, Haines, and Gordon would make excellent officers. Mr. McBurney should have several more years training at college.

The military organization consists of a battalion of three companies, a band, and an artillery detachment. There is no select company for special drill.

The band is organized after the manner of infantry regimental bands in the Army. The instructor of music is paid by the university, which also provides the instruments and sheet music.

Officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the military professor from all classes. However, only those are appointed who show an aptitude for military service and capacity, good sense, and ready obedience in the discharge of their purely military duty.

The uniform is the United States infantry fatigue uniform, except that the cap ornament is different, and all cadets wear white stripes on trousers.

The national flag is carried by the battalion.

The professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, U. S. Army, who assumed his duties here September 1, 1889.

He resides near the institution. Quarters are not furnished him.

He is a member of the faculty with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other professors, and in his relation to the university observes the usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. When in the performance of his military duties he appears in proper uniform, and he does not perform any duty other than those pertaining to military science and tactics.

Lieut. Buck promulgates all orders, rules, etc., affecting his department, enforces proper discipline when students are under instruction, and upon occasions of military ceremony and in the performance of military duties requires them to appear in the prescribed uniform.

The quarterly report is promptly rendered to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and copies of all orders and correspondence are retained for transfer to successor.

The course of instruction in the military department is both practical and theoretical.

Practical instruction embraces the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, dress parade, review and inspection, guard mounting, target practice, castrametation, guard duty, signal drill with flags, manual of the piece, and mechanical maneuvers.

Lieut. Buck conducts personally all battalion drills, all company, squad, and detachment drills being conducted under his supervision.

Three hours per week, besides one week each year in camp, are devoted to practical instruction. During a recent tour of duty in camp the cadets were most thoroughly instructed in all camp duties.

Recruits are exercised without arms from one to three weeks, according to aptitude.

Since last annual inspection there have been 50 company drills, infantry; 40 artillery drills, 12 battalion drills, 16 dress parades, 6 reviews and inspections, 5 special company inspections under arms, and 5 guard mountings.

One hundred and fifty cadets are reported to have been actually engaged in small arms target practice, 100 and 200 yards distance, with very fair result. A 300 yards range is provided, but the time is too short for many cadets to get to fire at it.

No artillery target practice was had, but artillery practice firing with blank cartridges was engaged in.

Two sections of the first class worked two days in constructing field works on a diminished scale. Lieut. Buck states that one section was remarkably successful constructing a fort on a scale of one-fifth, of which the interior was defiladed from selected points.

There is ample drill ground and a good range, but the facilities for indoor drill are poor.

Theoretical instruction is given, by recitations and lectures, about two hours per week. The course is systematic and progressive. It is personally conducted by Lieut. Buck, except instruction of second (junior) class in infantry, artillery, and signal drill. These are conducted by the cadet captains, under the supervision of the military professor. Lieut. Buck holds all examinations.

Since last annual inspection there have been 30 recitations in infantry drill regulations, artillery tactics, signal drill, elements of war, elements of field fortifications, guard duty, cadet regulations, and target practice.

The military professor delivered four lectures on target practice, guard duty, U. S. Army Regulations, and care of small arms and equipment.

No military essays were prepared by the students; nor have any campaigns been studied.

The text books in use at the school are: U. S. Army Infantry Drill Regulations, Reed's Tactics of Artillery, U. S. Signal Code, Wheeler's Elements of Field Fortifications, Wheeler's Elements of the Art of War, Cadet Regulations, and Information on Target Practice and Guard Duty condensed by the military professor.

No books on military subjects are on hand at present, a recent fire having destroyed the university library.

Ordnance and ordnance stores in possession of the school consist of 150 cadet Springfield rifles, caliber .45; 150 sets of infantry accouterments; two 3-inch wrought-iron field guns, and one Gatling gun. All these stores, except the Gatling gun, which is furnished by the State, are the property of the United States. They are in good condition and clean. The rifles and accouterments are stored in the armories and cared for by the cadets. The guns are kept neatly painted. They are at present not stored or housed, but ample provision for their shelter will be made in the rebuilding of the university building, now about to begin.

Regular returns are rendered to the Chief of Ordnance by the president of the university.

The full allowance of ammunition has been drawn from the United States, and the State has furnished 200 cartridges for 3-inch field guns, 500 friction primers, and 5,000 blank metallic cartridges.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion. The organizations and their strength are shown in the following field return:

*Field return of the battalion of cadets, May 16, 1892.*

| Organization. | Present for duty. | | | | | | | | | | | | Absent. | | | Present and absent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Majors. | Captains. | First lieutenants. | Second lieutenants. | Noncommissioned staff. | First sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Musicians. | Privates. | Total enlisted. | Aggregate. | Commissioned officers. | Noncommissioned officers and privates. | Total. | Commissioned officers. | Noncommissioned officers and privates. | Total. |
| Field and staff | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Band | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 13 | .... | 16 | 16 | .... | .... | .... | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| Artillery | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | 10 | 14 | 15 | .... | 5 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 20 |
| Company A | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 30 | 33 | .... | 4 | 4 | 3 | 34 | 37 |
| Company B | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 29 | 32 | .... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 32 | 35 |
| Company C | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 30 | 33 | .... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 33 | 36 |
| Total | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 76 | 122 | 136 | .... | 15 | 15 | 14 | 137 | 151 |

NOTE.—May 16 was not a regular drill or school day and absentees may not have been notified.

The exercises began at 2:15 p. m.; first the review, followed by a thorough inspection of the respective companies.

The condition of the arms was uniformly good, a few rusty pieces being found in Company A. The military appearance was very good, the officers and men, almost without exception, manifesting interest and zeal in their duties and showing most clearly the good results of painstaking drill, careful discipline, and thorough instruction.

The battalion drill in close and extended order was good, but few mistakes being made.

The artillery detachment showed ready proficiency in their drill, including the mechanical maneuvers, mounting the piece and limber in 1 minute and 40 seconds.

Test messages were correctly transmitted by the flag signal detachment.

The exercises concluded with a competitive company drill participated in by the three companies; the most proficient as determined by the judges being Company B.

The university building proper was burned down January 9, last, entailing great loss upon the institution and the military department in the destruction of arms, etc. Notwithstanding this misfortune, the military spirit was equal to the occasion and has gone right on to success.

The advantages of this location for military instruction are of the highest order, and it is quite evident that Lieut. Buck has made the very best of the splendid material and the surroundings. In my opinion he has shown rare aptitude in this work and should be kept on this duty as long as possible.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. LEE,
*Captain, Ninth Infantry, Assistant to Inspector-General Department Missouri.*

## WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *May 17, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

(Through Inspector-General Department of the Missouri.)

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., made this day.

The Washington University of St. Louis was established in 1853, and comprehends: (1) Undergraduate department, including the college and the Polytechnic School, Washington avenue and 17th street; (2) Henry Shaw School of Botany, 1724 Washington avenue; (3) St. Louis School of Fine Arts, Lucas Place and Nineteenth street; (4) St. Louis Law School, 1417 Lucas Place; (5) St. Louis Medical College, Seventh and Clark avenue; (6) Missouri Dental College, Seventh and Clark avenue.

The following schools have also been organized under the charter of the university: (1) Smith Academy; (2) Manual Training School; (3) Mary Institute.

The institution derives no benefit from land grants. Its source of revenue is from tuition fees, and it has investments, for revenue, in real and personal estate, from general and special endowments, amounting to $800,000.

The government is vested in a board of trustees, the faculty, and the principals of the different schools.

The buildings are thirteen in number, none of which are special military buildings. The university is nonsectarian, and is prepared to teach annually 1,800 students.

The military department was established September 18, 1891.

The military course is reported to be popular with the students, except the higher classes of the undergraduate department. It is satisfactory to the faculty, but is given no weight in determining class standing or relative standing on graduation.

The military professor suggests as a needed improvement the enforcement of stricter rules in regard to absence from drill.

The number of students in attendance is 723—714 males and 9 females—none of whom live at the university. In the military department there are enrolled 24 seniors, 4 juniors, 14 sophomores, 29 freshmen, and 153 subfreshmen—total, 224, of whom 200 are over fifteen years of age.

The discipline of the military students is reported to be very good and is maintained by moral suasion, breaches being punished by reprimands.

Students under instruction who are in the higher branches of study have, as a rule, shown remarkable aptitude in the drill exercises. The following are reported to have shown special aptitude for the military service, viz: Capt. E. R. Fish, Adjutant M. H. Ittner, Quartermaster L. C. Metcalfe, Cadet L. K. Robbins, Cadet V. Baker, Capt. J. L. Green, Sergt. L. M. Rumsey, Second Lieut. A. W. Sanders, Cadet R. W. Bruere, Cadet F. H. Pope, Capt. G. B. Gilmore, Second Lieut. H. C. Creveling, Sergt. N. F. Gilbirds, Cadet J. E. Hazeltine.

The following-named cadets are desirous of entering the Army as second lieutenants by civilian appointment: C. H. Wilson, J. E. Hazeltine, C. N. McFarland, H. Van Blarcom, C. A. Madill, N. F. Gilbirds, G. B. Gilmore, A. A. Hamill, L. C. Metcalfe, L. H. Forsyth, L. C. Dziatko, T. M. Scheirbaum.

The order in which their names appear is based upon their general standing in studies and military qualifications as determined by the commandant, who thinks that all of them could pass the required physical examination.

The military organization is a battalion of three companies, one each from the undergraduate department, the Smith Academy, and the Manual Training School. A regular band is not maintained, but there is a fife and drum and bugle corps. The musical instruments are kept in repair by the university and part of them were purchased by it.

The commissioned officers are from the highest classes of the different schools, and were appointed by ballot and selection. Each company voted for candidates for each position, and the military professor selected the cadet to be commissioned from the three who had received the greatest number of votes. This system was only used for the original organization when there were no means of knowing or determining relative proficiency.

Noncommissioned officers are mostly from the higher classes and are selected by captains, approved by the commandant.

The uniform is a blouse, trousers and cap of cadet gray cloth, and white gloves. U. S. brass buttons with letter "W" on shield are worn on the blouse.

The national flag, only, is carried by the battalion.

First Lieut. John Stafford, Eighth Infantry, is professor of military science and tactics, and has been on duty here since March 30, 1891. He resides near the university, but is not provided with quarters. He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other members, and observes, in every respect, the established usages and regulations of the institution. He appears in proper uniform when performing his military duties and performs no duties other than those pertaining to military science and tactics. He receives no compensation from the university.

All rules, orders, appointments, promotions, etc., affecting the military department are made and promulgated by the commandant. He enforces proper military discipline at all times when the students are under his instruction, and requires them to appear in the prescribed uniform at all military exercises and ceremonies. He has rendered the required reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and has retained copies of all reports and correspondence for transfer to his successor.

The practical instruction, which occupies four hours per week, embraces the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, ceremonies, marches, duties of sentinels, and gallery target practice. It is conducted by the military professor personally or under his immediate supervision. Each cadet receives an average of two hours' practical instruction per week. Lieut. Stafford takes the companies in rotation on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p. m. Military drill is obligatory on students in the higher classes only.

Since Lieut. Stafford's arrival here there have been 79 infantry company drills, 5 battalion drills, 2 dress parades, 2 reviews and inspections, 6 weekly company inspections under arms, and about 70 squad drills. Artillery drills (no guns) or guard mountings have not been had. New students are kept about three months under instruction without arms.

Target practice with small arms has been limited to gallery practice at 50 and 100 feet, and simulated practice (gallery) at 300 and 600 yards as provided for by Firing Regulations, paragraphs 163 and 164. Two hundred students are reported to have actually engaged in gallery practice with excellent success.

There is no drill ground. A large and well-lighted hall (209 by 109 feet) known as city armory is used for drills and ceremonies. There are no facilities for target practice except gallery.

The theoretical instruction consists of recitations in Infantry Drill Regulations in the winter months, and lectures on military subjects. Two hours per week are devoted to this instruction, which is conducted by the military professor in person. The course is systematic and progressive. Thirty-eight recitations in Drill Regulations and 8 lectures by the military professor on army organization, army administration, camps, marches, and battles embrace all the theoretical instruction given.

The text-books used are the U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations, a copy of which has been purchased by each cadet. There are no military works in the university library.

Lieut. Stafford submitted the following *résumé* of the work of the military department since date of its establishment:

"Commenced organizing military department September 18, 1891, the beginning of the school year. There had been no previous professor of tactics at the university. All the cadets were first measured for their uniforms, and the order for them sent to Columbus, Ohio. It was decided that a company should be formed from the undergraduate department, manual training school, and the Smith Academy. The cadets from each school were divided into three or four squads, and four squads were drilled daily one-half hour at a time.

"January 1, the companies were regularly organized, the squads brought together, officers and noncommissioned officers appointed, and the staff selected. The Secretary of War granted authority to dispense with theoretical instruction during the first term.

"Since January 1, the cadets have had company and battalion drills, marches, reviews and parades. Lectures have been delivered to two companies. Two companies have had regular recitations in tactics. For six weeks regular recitations in tactics were held for the commissioned officers. A few cadets have been instructed in the duties of sentinels. There is no parade, campus or drill ground in the vicinity of the university. For company and battalion drills the city armory, three blocks away, has been used. Although the winter weather was very unfavorable the exercises have continued without a break. A lecture would be given if too stormy to go to the armory. The great drawback to the department is the want of suitable drill grounds, and none can be procured within several miles."

The arms (260 cadet Springfield rifles) and the accoutrements (260 sets) are in good condition—except 2 rifles which are unserviceable—and are properly cared for.

There are no field guns at the university.

The arms and accouterments are the property of the United States and are regularly accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance by the President of the College, Winfield S. Chaplin, A. M.

The full allowance of ammunition has been drawn from the United States.

The exercises for inspection commenced with drill of Company B (Smith Academy) from 2:20 to 2:50 p. m. A noticeable and interesting feature was a subcompany consisting of 21 small boys, commanded by Capt. H. B. Wallace, 14 years old. The pride and zeal manifested by this juvenile organization would have attracted attention anywhere. Not one of these boys would admit that the cadet rifle was heavy for him.

There was next battalion formation for review and inspection. The organizations, number of students present at inspection, etc., are shown by the following table:

| Organizations. | Present at inspection. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Absent. | | | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Adjutant. | Quartermaster. | Sergeant-major. | Chief trumpeter. | Principal musician. | Color-sergeant. | Color guard. | Captains. | First lieutenants. | Second lieutenants. | First sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Musicians. | Cadets. | Total. | Quartermaster. | Cadets. | Total. | |
| Staff | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | .... | 1 | 8 |
| Company A | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 45 | 60 | .... | 1 | 1 | 61 |
| Company B | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 66 | 87 | .... | 7 | 7 | 94 |
| Company C | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 42 | 56 | .... | 5 | 5 | 61 |
| Total | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 153 | 210 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 224 |

The marching in review was necessarily omitted. The inspection was by company and no formality was neglected. The military appearance was good throughout; the arms were scrupulously clean with but a single exception; the accoutrements in good condition and properly adjusted, and the neat uniforms, which fitted with military taste, all combined to produce a most pleasing effect.

There was battalion drill by two companies, A and C, followed by company drills of these companies. Considering the fact that these companies are all in their first year, the drill was very satisfactory and the progress made since last September is certainly remarkable. The majority of the cadets have the real set-up and bearing of soldiers. While all did well, Company C, from the manual training school, is worthy of special mention for its surprising proficiency in the company drill. Cadet Capt. G. B. Gilmore, who commands this company, merits special mention.

The exercises concluded with the ceremony of dress parade.

All of the foregoing exercises were in the drill hall, and though the movements were necessarily restricted, they were well executed, but few mistakes being observed. While there may be many obstacles to overcome in organizing, drilling, and disciplining a body of young men and boys in a large city, still, judging from the work of less than a year, with raw material to begin with, Lieut. Stafford has certainly gotten his department well along on the highway of success, and with like progress during the next two or three years the military department of this university will rank among the very best of the country.

Very respectfully,

J. M. LEE,
*Captain Ninth Infantry,*
*Assistant to Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.*

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## MARMADUKE MILITARY ACADEMY, MISSOURI.

SWEET SPRINGS, MO., *June 8, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*
(Through Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.)

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Marmaduke Military Academy, Sweet Springs, Mo., made this day.

This academy is located 1 mile from the railroad station, Sweet Springs, Mo., a town of about 1,200 inhabitants, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 22 miles west of Sedalia and 77 miles east of Kansas City.

The institution, which is nonsectarian, has no source of revenue except tuition fees, is prepared to teach annually from 125 to 150 students, and was opened for the first time on September 15, 1891.

The aim of the school and the value its founders place on military discipline may be gleaned from the following extracts from the prospectus:

"It is the aim of this school to unite a careful scholastic training with physical vigor and healthy moral tone. Experience has proven that this end can be more fully attained in a school where the discipline is military than where it is not. It is not our aim to train soldiers, but to cultivate those qualities of the true soldier which are also the distinguishing traits of character revealed in the true gentleman and capable man of affairs.

* * * Under the routine of military discipline the boy acquires habits of neatness, system, order, punctuality, courtesy, and a high sense of personal responsibility and obligation. He is trained in self-reliance, and at the same time in cheerful subordination to rightful authority; and where rank and promotion depend on merit alone, there is found, as no where else, a healthful incentive to excel. It gives to the student self-restraint, yet self-reliance; cultivates a truly independent spirit, and gives to the entire man the equipoise and mastery of self that are the result of properly directed educational effort. Military discipline, properly applied, will develop a true manhood, will imbue young men with high-minded and noble sentiments, truthfulness, honor, and candor. By appealing to the moral sense, military discipline is a means of elevating the character and of securing a cheerful compliance with necessary regulations and restrictions."

The government of the academy is vested in the superintendent and faculty, subject to approval of the board of directors. Colonel T. E. Spencer is superintendent.

There are seven buildings, three of which are used for military purposes.

The military department was established on September 15, 1891.

The military course is reported to be popular with the students and satisfactory to the faculty, and is taken into consideration in determining class standing. The

school is established on a military basis and all the routine is conducted in a military manner, it being the desire of the authorities to have the school distinguished for its military feature.

The military professor has no improvements to suggest except those which can be accomplished by time and drill.

The total enrollment of students for the current academic year is 69, all of whom are in the military department and live at the academy. Sixty three cadets are over 15 years of age.

The discipline of the students is reported to be good, and is maintained by marking in merits and demerits; breaches are punished by deprivation of privileges, extra duty, arrest, confinement, suspension, and expulsion.

The aptitude of the students for military instruction is good. Cadets John A. Hulen, Adam Hill, Horace Hunter, Harry Gordon, Roy R. St. John, James T. Celenny, D. G. West, L. D. Yeager, and L. B. Woodward have shown special aptitude for the military service. As the academy has been but recently established, the cadets are not fully up to the standard required in an examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army.

The military organization is a battalion of two companies of infantry, with one adjutant, one acting sergeant-major (from company), one trumpeter with the rank of corporal, and one drummer. Each company had during the year one captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants, four corporals, and twenty-three privates. The artillery detachment is composed of nine cadets from each company and drills at an extra hour.

A select company for special drill was organized, but, owing to the long-continued wet weather during the spring, had to be given up.

There is no band.

Appointments of commissioned and noncommissioned officers are made on recommendation of commandant, based on efficiency and character. It is the intention, with the growth of the school, to take the commissioned officers from the upper class; the noncommissioned officers are appointed from the second class.

The uniform is cadet gray of the West Point pattern, and consists of two complete suits—one full dress with helmet and one undress with forage cap, ornamented with badge "M. M. A."

No flag has thus far been carried, but a battalion flag (U. S.) will arrive in a day or two and will be competed for by the two companies at the final drill exercises. A large United States flag flies from the cupola of the academic building.

The professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. Charles A. Curtis, U. S. Army, retired, who has been on duty here since date of establishment of the military department. He resides at the institution and is furnished with quarters on the same terms as other professors. He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other members, and observes, in every respect, the established usages and regulations of the institution. He appears in proper uniform when performing his military duties.

In addition to his military duties Lieut. Curtis teaches international law, political economy, ancient and modern history, and United States history, for which he receives $1,000 per annum from the academy. While the military professor reports that these duties do not at present interfere with his military duties, it is thought that with an increase in the corps of cadets the commandant should be relieved from all nonmilitary duty at this academy.

All rules, appointments, promotions, etc., affecting the military department are generally made by the military professor. All orders are promulgated over his name as commandant of cadets.

The military instructor enforces proper military discipline at all times when the students are under his instruction, and requires them to appear in the prescribed uniform at all military ceremonies and exercises.

Lieut. Curtis has kept, for transfer to his successor, a complete set of books, records, etc., as far as applicable to an institution of this kind; but he has not rendered the quarterly report to the adjutant-general of the Army, for the reason, as he states, that he received neither blanks nor orders to report.

The practical instruction embraces infantry and artillery drills and guard-mounting, and is conducted by the military professor personally or under his immediate supervision. Except in the short days of winter there are two drills each day (one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon) for five days in the week, either in the drill hall or on the parade ground.

Military drill is obligatory on all male students.

Since date of organization there have been 150 infantry drills 12 artillery drills, and 7 dress parades. The artillery drill has not been what it should be on account of impossibility to move guns on parade owing to constant rainfall. Weekly company inspections under arms have been held every Monday morning and guard-mounting

has been conducted every morning, the duties of sentinels being taught in the hallways.

There has been no saber exercise for want of sabers.

Instruction in setting-up exercises has been carried on regularly, and the cadets march to meals, recitations, etc., in addition to marching to all military exercises. No practical instruction in castrametation has been practicable this year, but it is expected that the cadets will go into camp for a few days at the close of the next year.

It was contemplated to have small-arms target practice, but suitable grounds for a range could not be secured, and firing was not practicable. It is proposed to secure suitable ground for next year. Artillery practice firing with blank cartridges has been had.

There is a fair drill ground, and the drill hall is large enough to maneuver a company not exceeding forty men.

Theoretical instruction consists of lectures on intrenchments, special operations of war, forcing and defense of defiles, rivers, towns, and villages, tactical operations of sieges, tactical use of the three arms, castrametation, and signals; and recitations in Drill Regulations, which are held four days in the week generally. Lectures have been delivered by the military professor on cold winter days, but no record of the number has been kept. One hundred and twenty-seven recitations in Drill Regulations have been had since date of organization. They were conducted by the military professor in person.

The text-books in use are the U. S. Infantry and Artillery Drill Regulations, Wheeler's Art of War and Regan's Guard Duty.

The ordnance and ordnance stores, for which regular property returns are rendered to the Chief of Ordnance by the superintendent of the academy, consist of 70 cadet rifles, 70 sets of accouterments, and two 3-inch rifles. The cadet rifles and accouterments are in good condition, and are cared for by the cadets under supervision of the commandant. The field guns are unserviceable for field service, but suitable for purpose of instruction. They are stored in a gun-house.

The full allowance of ammunition has been drawn from the United States.

The exercises for my inspection began at 10 a. m., and were as follows:

Inspection: The two companies, A and B, were paraded in full-dress uniform in the drill hall. The military appearance was excellent, the uniforms were well-fitted, there was perfect steadiness in ranks, and, with but few exceptions, a good soldierly set-up. The arms and accouterments were scrupulously clean and neat, and would compare favorably with those of regular companies. The drill in the manual of arms was very good in both companies, and every movement was executed with uniform snap and cadence. The manual of Company B deserves special mention for being almost perfect.

Outdoor exercises: The companies were then exercised in outdoor maneuvers, including nearly all the close order movements. The companies were consolidated into one company and drilled successively by the captains and lieutenants. While some mistakes were made, yet on the whole the marching and movements were well executed and the officers and men showed the result of careful and thorough instruction. There was evidently no lack of interest or zeal. The commands of Cadet Captain Porter were given with much care and deliberation. The drill by Captain Hunter was good. With but few exceptions the marching and maneuvers of Company A were exact, and deserve special mention.

The dormitory was next inspected and everything found in excellent condition. In a military sense this institution seems to be patterned very much after the system of the United States Military Academy, the aim of the school being, however, "to unite a careful scholastic training with physical vigor and healthy moral tone." The healthfulness of military exercises and the splendid effect of military discipline on the formation of character are given that recognition and prominence which must result in developing the finest traits of manly character and must conduce to a high standard of citizenship—State and national.

The cadets quarter, study, recite, and mess in the academic building, where every convenience is provided for their personal comfort and intellectual progress. A library and reading room, amusement hall, drill room, and gymnasium, a cavalry barn with horses available, opportunities for field athletics, and for boating on the river skirting the academy, are some of the advantages and attractions of this institution. Take it all in all, the location and the system pursued furnish very pronounced advantages for the scholastic and military training of boys and young men. I have seen no better places and but few as good.

The drill of the artillery detachment in the afternoon concluded the exercises. The drill and the firings were good.

Every cadet now at the academy was present at inspection, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Adjutant | 1 |
| Sergeant-major | 1 |
| Company A: | |
| Captain | 1 |
| First lieutenant | 1 |
| Sergeants | 3 |
| Corporals | 5 |
| Privates | 11 |
| Company B: | |
| Captain | 1 |
| First lieutenant | 1 |
| Sergeants | 3 |
| Corporals | 4 |
| Privates | 15 |
| Total | 47 |

Twenty-two cadets had left the academy just before my visit.

It is but just to say that the great progress made in the military department since the establishment of this institution last September is due to the zeal and energy of the military professor (Lieut. Curtis, retired), coupled with intelligent and hearty coöperation of the entire faculty, who spared neither pains nor expense to make this feature of the institution a pronounced success on the same high plane as other features. To such coöperation and the long experience of Lieut. Curtis on such duty, it is not surprising that the cadets have responded in a manner which reflects credit upon themselves and the institution.

Lieut. Curtis has been relieved from duty at this academy, to take effect June 20, 1892.

Very respectfully,

J. M. LEE,
*Captain Ninth Infantry,*
*Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Missouri.*

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## COLLEGE OF MONTANA.

**Report of an inspection of the military department of the College of Montana, made by Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent, Eighteenth Infantry, acting Inspector-General, Department of Dakota, on June 8, 1892, in compliance with paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 85, Headquarters Department of Dakota, current series.**

Location of institution?—Deer Lodge, Mont.
Date of establishment?—September, 1883.
Government in whom vested?—Faculty and board of trustees.
Religious denomination?—Presbyterian.
Endowment?—None.
Date of establishment of military department?—November 28, 1891.
Name of military professor?—First Lieut. George P. Ahern, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Date assumed duties?—December 13, 1891.
Is he suited for the position?—Well suited.
Is he a member of the faculty?—Yes.
Is he properly supported by the authorities?—Yes.
Hours per week devoted to military duties?—Four and one-half.
Are requirements of law met? (R. S. 1225, 1260)—Yes.
What other duties does the military professor perform?—Instructor in mathematics.
Does he receive any extra compensation?—Yes.
How much yearly?—Five hundred dollars.
Number of students, capacity for?—Two hundred and fifty.
Number of students in attendance?—Thirty-eight males and 32 females.
Number of students in military department?—Twenty-six.
Is military course compulsory?—Yes, unless students are excused by the faculty.
On what classes?—All classes.
Uniform?—Gray, West Point pattern.
Military organization of students?—Company.
Method of appointment and promotion of officers and non-commissioned officers?—From the higher classes according to merit in the military department; made on recommendation of the military instructor, subject to the approval of the president.

Number of companies?—One.
Artillery, practical instruction?—None.
Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.
Field and staff officers, number of?—None.
Company officers, number of?—Three; (1 captain and 2 lieutenants).—also 5 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 2 musicians.
Drills per week?—Five.
Military lectures; number in year and character?—Five, on the following subjects: Army organization; Army administration; small-arms; advance and rear guards; guard duty.
Military essays; number in year and character?—One, on the following subject: Advantages of military training in colleges.
Text-books used?—New Infantry Drill Regulations.
Military books in library?—None.
Small-arms target practice?—Every Saturday morning in March and April devoted to gallery practice in gymnasium; 50-foot range reduced target. More than 2,500 rounds fired, each squad reloading its own ammunition, moulding bullets, etc. Practice held on range up to 200 yards in May, will extend practice to 500 yards. There is a rifle team composed of the best six shots.
Artillery target practice?—None.
Muskets, number and caliber?—Sixty cadet Springfield rifles, caliber .45.
Used only by students?—Yes.
Property of?—United States.
Condition?—Good.
Accouterments, number?—Sixty.
Condition?—Good.
Field artillery, number and class of?—None.
United States property well cared for?—Yes.
Drill ground adequate?—Yes.
Number of military buildings?—None.
Number of other buildings?—Four.
Any military camping?—Yes; two drills devoted to erection and falling of tents; two nights spent in camp with a guard for twelve hours.
Marches for instruction?—Two marches, showing duties of advance and rear guards, flankers, etc.
Are requirements of General Orders No. 15, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890, complied with?—As nearly so as is possible.
School term closes about June 16.

Lieut. Ahern arrived shortly before Christmas vacation, and the students returned from vacation on January 5. Rifles and equipments arrived in February, and the officers were appointed the same month. Owing to the weather, drill was held until March 7 in the gymnasium room, which, being only 40 by 40 feet, is too small for movements. The cadets have had 97 infantry drills; they march to their meals, and their rooms are inspected daily. Punishments are extra tours of guard duty, fatigue, confinement, and dismissal. All labor connected with the maintenance of the college is performed by the students. The average age of the students comprising the company is 17 years; four are under 15 years. The fact that many of the students leave in the spring for their homes to assist on the ranches accounts for the present reduced strength of the company, which, in January, contained 43 cadets.

The school of mines is a feature of this college. It is surrounded by some of the greatest mines and smelters of the world. The professor and students visit, periodically, the mines and smelters—all done in a most thorough and practical manner. Ores are sent to the school for assay, which the more advanced students can well attend to. The head of the school of mines is superintendent of a silver mill adjoining the college, and is often assisted in his work by the students.

One can not help being impressed by the practical work done in this college, and which places it in the front rank of any such school in this country, with great promises for the future.

I inspected the little company, which presented a very good appearance, taking into consideration the fact that the military department is but a few months old. The company's drill is very fair, and includes a knowledge of the extended-order drill, the firings, bayonet and setting-up exercises.

Military instruction is worthily applied, and will here, I am convinced, bear good fruit. It is popular both with the faculty and the students.

Respectfully submitted.

J. FORD KENT,
*Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Acting Inspector-General, U. S. A.*

## UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, NEBR., *May 20, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was engaged on the 20th of May, 1892, in the inspection of the military department of the University of Nebraska, in compliance with paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 39, dated Headquarters Department of the Platte, May 3, 1892.

Location?—Lincoln, Nebr.
Established?—February 15, 1869.
Government in whom vested?—Board of regents and faculty.
Religious denomination?—Nonsectarian.
Endowment?—Act of Congress and State aid.
Establishment of military department?—1872.
Name of military professor?—Second Lieut. J. J. Pershing, Sixth Cavalry.
Assumed duties?—September 30, 1891.
Suitable for position?—Yes.
Member of faculty?—Yes.
Properly supported by authorities?—Yes.
Hours per week to military duties?—Nine regularly; fifteen at present.
Requirements of law met?—Yes.
Other duties?—None now; fencing last term.
Compensation yearly?—Three hundred dollars.
Number of students, capacity for?—One thousand.
Students in attendance?—Five hundred and seventy-five.
Students in military department?—One hundred and sixty-three.
Students?—Males, 294; females, 281.
Military course compulsory?—Yes.
On what classes?—Freshmen, sophomores, and juniors.
Uniform?—Dark blue, Army pattern.
Military organization of students?—Battalion.
Method of appointment and promotion of officers and noncommissioned officers?—Appointed by military professor.
Number of companies?—Four.
Artillery, practical instruction?—Yes; school of soldier dismounted.
Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.
Field and staff officers?—Adjutant and quartermaster.
Company officers?—Four captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 second lieutenant, 1 adjutant, and 1 quartermaster, each of latter with rank of first lieutenant.
Drills per week?—Three regularly in infantry; two voluntary in artillery.
Military lectures?—Yes.
Military essays?—No.
Text-books used?—Wheelers's Field Fortifications and Wheeler's Art and Science of War; Infantry and Artillery Drill Regulations; Civil War in America, Comte de Paris; Principles of Strategy, Bigelow; Submarine Mines, Torpedoes, and Harbor Defenses; Modern High Explosives.
Military books in library?—Nitro Glycerine, Eissler; Military Law, Winthrop; Campaigns of Civil War; Report on Conduct of War; Official Reports, Military; text-books, etc.
Small-arms target practice?—Yes; an excellent range up to 600 yards, constructed this year.
Artillery target practice?—No.
Muskets?—Number, 125; caliber, .45.
Used only by students?—Yes.
Property of United States.
Condition?—Fair.
Two 3-inch rifles and carriages.
Accouterments?—Number, 125.
Condition?—Not good.
United States property well cared for?—Yes.
Number of military buildings?—One; Memorial Hall (or Grant Hall).
Drill ground adequate?—No.
Number of other buildings?—Five.
Any military camping?—Ordinarily, yes; but none this year on account of continuous rain.
Marches for instruction?—None this year on account of continuous rain.
Requirements of General Orders No. 15, 1890, complied with?—Yes.
Theoretical instruction is given by the military instructor as follows: Lectures on Army Regulations, Customs of Service and Guard Duty.

Recitations by the senior and junior classes in Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. Army, and recitations by the seniors in Wheeler's Field Fortifications and Wheeler's Art and Science of War.

Guard-mounting in the prescribed form has been conducted weekly for the past three months, posts being established and sentinels posted and instructed in guard duty, during the drill hour. The guard consists on such occasions of an officer of the day, officer of the guard, 1 sergeant, and 12 privates.

The university possesses an excellent target range up to 600 yards, where target practice has been conducted on the 200 and 300 yard ranges.

I received a review of the battalion, consisting of cadet band and three companies of cadets, commanded by Second Lieut. John J. Pershing, Sixth Cavalry. The review was conducted in the prescribed form, the alignments, marching, and preservation of distances both at the quick and double time was exceedingly creditable, and the battalion, numbering 150 cadets, uniformed in dark-blue blouses and trousers with white gloves, presented a soldierly appearance.

At the inspection of the battalion, which followed the review, the arms showed excellent care and preservation, but in need of spare parts for necessary repairs, which should be at once supplied. The belts were old, but with care and an application of cleaning material will last several years longer.

The officer in charge reported that owing to excessive wet weather prevailing in this section of country since the issue of the new infantry drill regulations, he had had no opportunity of instructing his battalion in the school of the battalion or open order.

I supervised the companies in the school of the soldier, manual of arms, firing, and school of the company, in each of which they were very good, and in the setting-up exercises each company, except the fourth, whose captain was absent, were excellent.

The battery, consisting of two gun detachments detailed from the cadet companies, was drilled in the manual of the piece and firing. Their drill was fairly good.

The chancellor, who accompanied me at the review, inspection, and during a part of the company drills, speaks in high terms of the zeal and efficiency of the military professor, Lieut. Pershing, Sixth Cavalry, who he states commands the high respect of his associates, as well as the benefits derived from military instruction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BACON,
*Major, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.*

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## STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 26, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: In obedience to paragraph 955, Army Regulations, I made the annual inspection of the State University of Nevada, located at Reno, on the 23d instant. This institution was originally established at Elko, in 1874, and removed to its present site in 1887.

Its government is invested in a board of regents. It is not endowed and is nonsectarian in character.

The military department originated September 1, 1888. The professor of military science is First Lieut. J. M. Neall, Fourth Cavalry, who assumed duty as such November 21, 1890. He is a member of the faculty, possesses the good will of that body, and is thoroughly supported in his aims and methods respecting his department by the regents. In addition to his military duties, he is professor of mathematics and instructs in French, for which he receives $1,800 per year. The president asserts, and Lieut. Neall claims, that the outside work does not interfere with his legitimate duties. The institution has facilities for maintaining 250 pupils. There were in attendance at date of my inspection 154 students, 48 of whom were males and 106 females.

The military course is compulsory. Forty-six of the males are organized into one infantry company; the remaining two are excused on account of physical disability.

The company is organized and officered in all respects the same as infantry companies in the United States Army. Officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the military professor by selection consequent upon merit, zeal, and soldierly qualities.

The uniform, which is worn habitually, is provided by the students and consists of a forage cap, blouse, and pants of dark blue, trimmed with red.

Instruction is theoretical and practical. The latter is confined to the new drill regulations, embracing the exercises, school of the soldier, squad and company, guard duty, field marching, etc. Four hours per week are devoted to this branch of instruction. The former includes lectures delivered once a week by Lieut. Neall, and recitations in infantry tactics. No essays have been delivered during the present college year. Theoretical and practical work in field fortifications are designed for next year. No instruction in cavalry or artillery has been given.

There were present at inspection 44 members. Their arms and equipments were in very good order. Their dress generally fair. * * *

The military instruction is from fair to good in some schools and poor in others. The great majority of the privates were not familiar with the proper form of presenting their pieces for inspection, and but few knew how to receive the piece from the inspector. They are all well up in the exercises, marching, and company drill. They have had no instruction in bayonet exercise. * * *

The cadet captain is a quick, intelligent young man, who gives his orders with firmness and precision and has a pretty thorough knowledge of the tactics.

They have been instructed in guard duty and field marching. On the whole, there has been an improvement in practical instruction during the year, but it has not been as marked as I had hoped for.

They have no gymnasium at the institution, and hence the only benefit the boys receive in the direction of physical culture is from the practical part of the drill regulations. This puts them to a disadvantage respecting military bearing and soldierly appearance. They have fifty stand of arms and equipments of the .45 caliber, which are kept in covered racks in a small armory in the basement of the main building. Provision is being made for a more extensive armory next year. One building has been added to the number of structures since my last report.

The president esteems the military branch of the institution, and gives prompt response to all of Lieut. Neall's reasonable requests. The military department seems to be expanding and growing into firmer hold on the college and people of the State. They are gradually adding the standard military works to the college library, and constantly in small ways gaining ground in advance. I think Lieut. Neall is accomplishing all that anyone could, under the circumstances, to advance the military spirit in the community. Progress is and will be slow, for the reason that the limited means compel them to count the cost and absolute propriety of every step taken.

The president speaks in warm praise of Lieut. Neall's scholarly attainments, of his devotion to duty, and of his good judgment in confining his recommendations within the limits of the means of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. BURTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## RUTGERS COLLEGE, NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *June 4, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of Rutgers College, made by me on the 2d instant.

This college is located at New Brunswick, N. J., and was established in 1766. It is scientific and agricultural, and is supported by bequests, by grant of State agricultural lands, and students' fees.

The government of the college is vested in a board of trustees. Its religious denomination is the Reformed (Dutch) Church, but it is nonsectarian. It has a capacity for 400 students. The present attendance is 223. Of these 120 are in the scientific department, and on those the military course is compulsory.

The military department was established in 1866. The present military professor is First Lieut. J. J. Brereton, Twenty-fourth Infantry. He assumed the duty October 1, 1891. He is a very capable officer, appears much interested in his work, and I understand is in accord with and gives entire satisfaction to the authorities of the college.

The military organization of the students in the scientific department is a battalion of four companies. The field and staff consist of one adjutant and quartermaster. The companies are each officered by one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant.

The battalion turned out for inspection 105 strong (fifteen of the members of the first class were absent, having completed their course and gone to their homes). They

were all in uniform, which consists of a dark blue cap, blouse (Army pattern), and trousers, white stripes.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion and witnessed its drill, in close order, by one of the cadet captains; also the drill of the several companies by the cadet lieutenants in the manual of arms and company drill.

The cadets are fairly well drilled in the new infantry tactics, and their military appearance was good. The hours given to the military department for instruction are as follows: Fall term, nine hours per week; winter term, three hours per week; spring term, three hours per week.

Considerable attention has been given to rifle practice at this college. The range is rather limited, being only 150 yards, but reduced targets are used so as to represent the ranges, 200, 300, and 500 yards. Practice is held during the months of September, October, and November. Last practice season the average per cent at the above ranges was 74, 65, and 56, respectively, or a general average of 65. The students in the military department are required, at all times when under military instruction, to wear the uniform. Their average age is 18½ years.

There is no building at this college exclusively used for this department. The basement of the geological building, a room 40 by 70, is used as an armory, and here the arms and equipments are kept. It is not well adapted to the purpose; being partly below the surface level, it is too damp for the proper preservation of arms and equipments. It is also too small for drill purposes. I understand, however, that an effort is being made to raise funds for the erection of a building for a gymnasium and armory combined.

The Government property in possession of this institution is as follows, viz: 126 Springfield rifles, caliber .45; 126 complete sets of equipments.

The above property was in serviceable condition, but not in as good order as it should have been. This was owing in great part to the dampness of the room in which the property is stored.

The cadets have had no practical experience in camping or practice marching.

Lectures on military subjects are delivered once a week by Lieut. Brereton, and an occasional essay is read.

The drill ground of this institution contains less that 4 acres and is too small for drill purposes, especially in extended order, in which the battalion has, consequently, had but little practice.

Considering the disadvantages above referred to, viz, the want of a proper hall for drill purposes in inclement weather and the insufficiency of the present drill ground, Lieut. Brereton is entitled to much credit for the degree of efficiency of the cadets under his instruction.

One of the cadet captains, Mr. A. H. Berry, is very anxious to obtain a commission in the regular service. He is about 21 years of age. From all I can learn of his character and abilities he would make a good officer, and I recommend that he be allowed to compete for any vacancies that may be left open to appointment from civil life.

Very respectfully,

H. J. NOWLAN,
*Captain, Seventh Cavalry,*
*Assistant to the Department Inspector-General.*

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## CORNELL UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, *May 21, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection made by me of the military department of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., on the 16th instant.

The department is in charge of Capt. H. E. Tutherly, First Cavalry, an officer well qualified to fill the position, a hard worker, and deeply interested in his duties. He is a member of the faculty and seems to give satisfaction to the authorities. He has obtained the best possible results under restrictions that are unavoidable in such an institution.

Three hours per week only are given to the military department. This time is devoted to drill and target practice (gallery practice) during the fall and spring terms, and to theoretical instruction and lectures during the winter term. The following are a few of the subjects on which lectures were given by Captain Tutherly during the past year: "Army organization and discipline," "Sketches of Army life in garrison and camp and among the Indians," "Military geography and resources of the United

States," "The railroad and waterways considered as war measures," "Seacoast and border defense," "Modern guns, torpedoes, and military mines," "Our militia and volunteer armies and what we would do to suddenly prepare for war," "the armies and military preparations of European countries," "How to defend villages, woods, and suppress riots," "How to march and fight armies, arrange advance guards and outposts," "Hasty intrenchments, and how sieges are conducted," "Military law," sufficient to enable holding mock courts-martial.

These lectures have been fairly well attended. I mention them to show some of the work done by this officer.

The department is organized as follows: A regiment of infantry of 10 companies, a platoon of field artillery, and a band of about 16 pieces.

The field and staff consists of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, adjutant, and quartermaster.

Each company has, when complete, 1 captain and 2 lieutenants.

Last year there was also a separate company which has since been broken up and absorbed into the regimental formation.

The platoon of artillery has a first and second lieutenant.

The roster of the military department is published once each year; the last, published in October, shows 556. The number on the roll this spring shows 401. Of these, 384 were present at inspection.

The battalion had received instruction in the new tactics to include company drill, and made a good appearance considering the short time the tactics had been in use, and the limited time—three hours per week—given to drill.

The marching was good, as was also the company drill. The manual of arms was indifferent.

The military department is mandatory on the sophomore and freshman classes only, and the officers from the senior and junior classes that continue in the battalion do so at their option.

So far as practicable selections for promotion are made by means of competitive examinations.

The uniform is not worn except when the students attend the military department. It consists of a white helmet (or dark blue cap), blouse, and trowsers of dark blue. The students arrange for their own uniforms.

The United States property consists of 400 cadet rifles, caliber .45, 400 sets of equipments, 2 12-pounder brass guns, 2 12-pounder gun carriages, 2 limbers. This property is in good order and properly cared for.

This institution has an excellent drill hall and gymnasium.

One of the officers of the battalion, cadet Lieut. Col. Walter D. Young, is anxious to enter the regular Army. From his soldiery bearing and from what I learned of his conduct at the institution, morally and otherwise, I recommend that he be given an opportunity to compete with others for any vacancy that may be left open to appointments from civil life.

Very respectfully,

H. J. NOWLAN,
*Captain, Seventh Cavalry, Assistant to the Department Inspector-General.*

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## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, *June 6, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of the annual inspection of the military department of St. John's College, which has just been completed.

The college is located on the heights above New York City, and the grounds extend to the line of the Harlem division of the New York and Hudson River Railway. The college is very readily reached from any point in New York City.

The school was established many years ago, and is under the government of the Roman Catholic Church.

The military department was established in 1885, and it has grown steadily and healthily ever since. Through the change in standard the battalion lost considerably in numerical strength at the close of the last term, but the higher requirements will be met in the near future and the student body will average a little higher in age, and the military department will be the gainer thereby.

The present occupant of the military professorship is First Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, twenty-third Infantry, who is exceedingly zealous in the discharge of the duties confided to him.

A step in advance has been made during the year in introducing the military discipline and control into the mess hall of the school.

Each additional responsibility thrown upon the cadet officers adds to their efficiency, and the confidence with which they took hold of the battalion at inspection was very gratifying indeed.

The school has the capacity to accommodate 400 students. There have been 300 in attendance the current year, and 160 in the military department. In addition to the 160 in the battalion proper there have been 69 of the smaller pupils instructed as a separate company.

The military professor informs me he is properly supported in his duties and that he is accorded all his rights and privileges as a member of the faculty.

Military instruction is compulsory on all classes except the "Philosophers," and with this class it is elective, with the result that all but one take the course.

The uniform is a dark blue blouse and gray trousers with black facings; dark blue forage cap with school device; and white helmets for warm weather.

The student body is organized into a battalion of four companies and a separate company. The staff consists of adjutant and quartermaster. The companies are officered as with us, the appointments being made, for proficiency, from the higher classes.

The military department is given three hours per week for practical work, and the time given for theoretical work has been devoted to instruction in the new drill regulations. Military essays have not been required from any of the students as yet.

There has been no small-arms target practice as yet. Fordham is so built up that any practice with service cartridges might be dangerous to outsiders, but it seems possible to have practice on the grounds with reduced charges, just as our artillery troops do at many of our military stations in this vicinity. The practice would be interesting to the cadets, and but few hours would be necessary to give the young gentlemen a very fair idea of how to use a rifle. Artillery practice is not practicable.

There are 225 Springfield rifles on hand in serviceable condition. They are not in as good condition as to cleanliness as I have been accustomed to see them at this school. There are 150 sets of equipments in worn condition on hand.

The United States property includes two 3-inch muzzle-loading iron rifles and carriages.

The battalion has had no practice in marching beyond what has been gained from several parades in New York City in which it took part.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, NEW YORK.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, *May 31, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection made by me on the 27th instant of the military department of St. John's Military School, Manlius, N. Y.

The school was founded in 1869, and incorporated under the laws of the State in 1881. Its government is invested in a superintendent. A board of trustees through its president and the superintendent control the school. It is nonsectarian, but Episcopal in form of service. It has no endowment, and is supported by tuition fees only, the charge for which is $450 per annum. It is located near Manlius village, N. Y., 10 miles from Syracuse, on the Chenango branch of the West Shore Railroad.

The fitting out and appointments of the school edifice are excellent.

The object of this school is to give a thorough preparation for college.

The military department was established in 1880. First Lieut. W. P. Burnham, Sixth Infantry, is now military professor. He has been on duty since September 1891. He is a thoroughly competent officer, and, judging from the excellent discipline and military spirit I found in his department, he is peculiarly well fitted for such duty. He is well supported by, and in thorough accord with, the superintendent. He is a member of the faculty, and in addition to his military duty is also instructor in mathematics and surveying, for which he receives a yearly compensation of $800.

This school has a capacity for 150 students. There are at present in attendance 72. All of these are in the military department, and are required, while at the institution, to wear the uniform, which consists of a light blue dress coat (U. S. Military Academy pattern), light blue trowsers—yellow stripe and facings.

The military organization is a battalion of two companies. The field and staff consists of 1 cadet major, 1 cadet adjutant and quartermaster, 1 captain, and 2 *lieutenants* to each company. There were present at inspection 64 cadets.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion under the command of Cadet Maj. S. A. Hustace. The battalion was afterwards drilled in the school of the battalion by this officer, and also by Cadet Capt. Rix, and in the school of the company by Cadet Lieuts. Gadsden and Blackstone. It was also drilled in extended order by Lieut. Burnham, U. S. Army. The cadets were well set up and soldierly in appearance, and were well instructed in the new infantry tactics. Their marching was excellent as also the manual of arms.

I also witnessed the artillery drill of the three gun detachments, with blank cartridges; also foot movements in battery, all of which showed careful instruction.

In cavalry, the cadets have had some instruction in riding and saber exercise.

About six hours a week are devoted to drills and forty minutes, twice a week to military recitations. Fifteen military lectures have been given by Lieut. Burnham.

There is a large and excellent drill hall, 120 by 60 feet, which is used in inclement weather.

The following Government property is in possession of this school: 65 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, 65 complete sets of equipments, 2 muzzle-loading rifles, 3-inch. All the above were in good order and well cared for.

There is also on hand the property of the school, and in good order; 30 rifles, caliber .50, 30 sets of equipments, 1 brass field gun, 6 pounder.

The cadets were last in camp for ten days in June, 1891, and they have had one march of instruction of 7 miles.

One of the cadets, First Sergt. Charles Sharpstein, is very anxious to enter the regular service and I understand came to this school to prepare for such an appointment. He is from Washington (State), is 20 years of age. He bears an excellent character at the school; is of good family, and I believe would make a good officer. I respectfully recommend that he be given an opportunity to compete with others for any vacancies that may be left open to appointments from civil life.

I was particularly impressed by the good discipline, soldierly appearance, and strict attention to the rules of military etiquette displayed by the cadets of this institution, whose system of discipline is assimilated, as nearly as possible, with that of the West Point Military Academy.

Very respectfully,

H. J. NOWLAN,
*Captain, Seventh Cavalry.*
*Assistant to the Department Inspector-General.*

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## DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK, *June 4, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the De La Salle Institute, which has just been completed.

The institute is one of the select schools in the city of New York that comes under the charter of Manhattan College. It is under the direction and management of the Christian Brothers, and is Roman Catholic in the main features of its government. It is located at 106 and 108 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City. The situation is a very pleasant one, as the buildings front on Central Park. It is a day school almost exclusively.

The detail of an officer to this school was made in 1891, and Capt. R. T. Yeatman, Fourteenth Infantry, has now been on duty at the school for nearly a year. He has met with good will and encouragement in his work from the authorities, and has been given full control of his own department. There was much delay in receiving the arms and equipments and he was also greatly bothered by the change in the system of drill. But he has succeeded in getting the student body organized into four companies and nicely uniformed, and has made some progress in practical instruction.

He has labored under very great difficulties for this year, as the pupils were all totally uninstructed; he has had to be the instructor for all the school himself. The situation will be greatly relieved another year, as some of the cadets under instruction this year will be competent to give him very valuable assistance.

The students in attendance number 175 and they are all required to take the military course of instruction, and only such as are found disqualified by reason of some physical weakness are excused.

Three hours per week are allotted the military department, and most of the time has been employed in the gymnasium, which is also used as an armory.

The court-yard is somewhat contracted but some of the drilling is done there when the weather will permit.

The Government has supplied the school with 150 Springfield rifles and the same number of sets of equipments. This property is in excellent condition and carefully looked after.

There is no occasion for supplying artillery to this institution.

There has been no small arms target practice this year, but Capt. Yeatman expects to give instruction in gallery practice in the near future,

The military professorship here is still too new to enable a reliable judgment to be formed as to its ultimate value, but the indications are encouraging, and good results may be expected from the continuation of the detail.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, NEW YORK.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK, *June 2, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection of the Military Academy of Peekskill, New York, which I made yesterday.

The school is beautifully located on the heights back of the village of Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, and commands a view of some of the most picturesque points in a district widely celebrated for fine scenery. The site is so elevated that atmospheric impurities are not to be looked for and pure water is almost a certainty.

The school is nonsectarian in religious matters.

The military department has always been a prominent feature in the institution.

The chair of military science and tactics is now occupied by Capt. L. H. Orleman, U. S. Army, a conscientious, capable and zealous officer. I regret to say that his tour of duty with the school closes on the 30th instant. His place is then to be taken by First Lieut. P. P. Powell, Ninth Cavalry.

Capt. Orleman has had full powers in the management of his department, and has been well supported by the principal. Capt. Orleman has taught in other branches and has received satisfactory remuneration.

There have been 140 students in the school during the past year, and all were in the military department. There were 128 present at inspection. The organization is a battalion of 3 companies, with a major, adjutant, and the usual number of company officers, all appointed from the seniors of the corps.

The uniform is similar in cut to the cadet uniform of the West Point Military Academy, but it is of dark blue throughout, with white facings. The cadet officers wear the artillery plume in their helmets and the commissioned officer's sword. There is also a brass band of ten pieces.

The drill, held in connection with the inspection, in the new drill regulations, was the very best that I have yet witnessed in that system.

The average age of the students is about 17 years, and the school is provided with an armory and gymnasium, where the new arrivals each year are put through a judicious and thorough course of physical training in order to qualify them for their work in the military battalion.

There is much satisfaction in visiting a school of this kind, where all the members of the corps are personally interested and show an evident desire to do their very best.

One platoon has been carefully instructed in the manual of the piece for field artillery and the Gatling machine guns.

The two 12-pounder brass pieces, carriages, and limbers on hand for the purpose of drill have been supplied by the State. The two Gatling guns are in excellent condition and well protected.

There are 125 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, and a like number of equipments on hand and all in good serviceable condition.

Frequent lectures have been delivered by Capt. Orleman on Army organization, customs of the service, etc., during the year.

If zeal and honesty of purpose are considered in making details to schools, I wish to say that this Academy is entitled to encouragement.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

## CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. PAUL, NEW YORK.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK, *May 31, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of Saint Paul's School, which has just been completed.

This school is located at Garden City, Long Island, New York, and is a beautiful monument to the memory of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York.

The military feature of the school has been coexistent with its life.

The chair of military science and tactics is at present occupied by Capt. E. C. Bowen, U. S. Army. He entered upon his present duties on February 15, 1891, and the efficiency of his work is quite evident in the battalion.

There have been 115 students in the school during the year about closing, and the buildings and corps of professors are equal to the accommodation of at least 200 pupils. All students are required to accept the military dress and system.

The discipline and government of the student body are in the hands of the military department to an unusual extent, and the young gentlemen are under the surveillance of the cadet officers at all hours and under all circumstances, when not off limits.

The uniform is habitually worn and military ceremonies and courtesies are habitually enforced.

The day being warm, the battalion appeared for inspection in white helmets and trousers with the blue blouse and white gloves.

For the purpose of testing the efficiency of the first-class men in the drill regulations, the battalion appeared at inspection as 4 companies. It is organized into 2 companies, the staff being an adjutant and quartermaster, and the company officers as we have it in the regular infantry. There is also a band of 12 pieces. Each officer of the battalion was given an opportunity to command it at inspection, and they all acquitted themselves with credit.

There is a platoon well instructed in the manual of the piece in artillery.

The Government has supplied the school with 125 stand of Springfield rifles and an equal number of equipments; also with 2 3-inch iron muzzle-loading rifled guns, together with the carriages and limbers. All this public property is in good condition and properly cared for.

The cadet officers are appointed by the principal of the school upon the recommendation of the military professor. They are selected according to fitness from the seniors in the school.

The practical instruction is greatly in excess of the minimum requirements as set forth in General Orders, No. 15, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series 1890.

Military essays have not been required, as yet, of any of the students in this school.

Small-arms target practice has not been held thus far for want of a safe and suitable range. The deficiency is about to be supplied.

The gymnasium is made use of for military purposes, but the subject of erecting a commodious armory is now being discussed with a reasonable prospect of securing one that will meet all military needs.

The grounds afford ample room for all the ordinary drill maneuvers, and the site is an excellent one for such purposes.

No attempt is made to give these young gentlemen any experience in camp life and in practice marching.

So far as my observation extended I have nothing but good to say of this school.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## FAIRFIELD SEMINARY AND MILITARY ACADEMY, NEW YORK.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK, *May 30, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection made by me of the military department of Fairfield Seminary and Military Academy on the 26th instant.

This school was established April 13, 1803, and is one of the oldest in the country. Its government is vested in a superintendent, and its finances are looked after by a

board of trustees. It is very pleasantly and healthfully located in the village of Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., and is 11 miles from the town of that name, on the New York Central Railroad.

There are five large stone buildings in use, one of which contains an armory and drill hall 80 by 40 feet.

Its religious denomination is nonsectarian.

It receives no financial aid from the Government, is not endowed, and depends for its support on tuition fees of its students.

It educates both sexes and has a capacity for 250 students. In the present term there are 94 all told, viz: 51 males and 43 females. The average age of the male students is 19$\frac{1}{2}$ years. The yearly charge for resident students is $200.

The military department was established September, 1891. First Lieut. Warren R. Dunton, U. S. Army (retired), has been in charge since January 16, 1892. He is a capable officer of much experience and well qualified to fill the position, but who has until within the last two months been unable, owing to a severe attack of illness (influenza), to give his full attention to this department, but notwithstanding this, and the inclemency of the weather during the last month, the cadets showed careful instruction in the school of the soldier and school of the company—new tactics. They were well set up and well instructed in the manual of arms.

The military organization is a battalion of two companies, and when complete is composed of 1 cadet major, 1 cadet adjutant and quartermaster, 3 noncommissioned staff, 1 cadet captain, and 1 cadet lieutenant to each company.

The number of cadets in the military department is 51, of whom 48 were present at inspection. They were all in uniform, which consists of a neat gray blouse and trousers, black rimmings, and a blue forage cap.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion and afterwards witnessed company drill and manual of arms by Cadet Capt. Fred. Spoor and Cadet Lieuts. Vosburg and Scholl. The cadets made a good appearance on parade and were well instructed as far as they had gone in the new infantry tactics, viz: school of the soldier and school of the company. No instruction in artillery had been given, new tactics for that arm not having been received.

Lectures on military subjects are given weekly, and one military essay read to the cadets.

There has been no small-arms practice, but a range is in course of preparation.

The Government property on hand consists of the following: 100 Springfield rifles, caliber .45; 100 complete sets of equipments; 2 muzzle-loading steel rifles, 3 inch. All the above were in good order and condition and well cared for.

The present drill ground is rather limited in extent, but additional ground has lately been acquired for this purpose and is in course of preparation.

There has been no military camping or marches of instruction this year.

Very respectfully,

H. J. NOWLAN,
*Captain, Seventh Cavalry,*
*Assistant to the Department Inspector-General.*

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## CLINTON LIBERAL INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK, *May 30, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection, made by me of the military department of Clinton Liberal Institute on the 25th instant.

The institution is located near the town of Fort Plain, about 58 miles west of Albany, on the New York Central Railroad. It comprises—(1) A seminary with four courses of study, the collegiate, the literary, engineering, and scientific. (2) A preparatory school, whose certificate is accepted by the leading colleges in lieu of entrance examination. (3) A school of fine arts. (4) A business course, including stenography and typewriting. (5) The military course.

The government of the institution is vested in the general faculty, *i. e.*, the president and his assistant teachers, except the finances, which are in the hands of a board of trustees.

The institution has been endowed to the extent of $35,000 by private parties. It has not been endowed by the Government.

The military department was established September, 1891. Second Lieut. C. F. Parker, Second Artillery, is military professor. He is a thoroughly competent officer and well qualified for the duty he has to perform. He is a member of the faculty *and is properly* supported by the authorities. He received no compensation for his

services. In addition to his other duties he is commandant of cadets. Five hours per week are given to military instruction.

There is capacity for 250 students; the number at present in attendance is 177, of whom 96 are females and 81 males. The military course is compulsory, and of the 81 cadets, 75 were present at inspection, 6 being absent sick. The average age of the cadets is 16$\frac{7}{12}$ years. The yearly charge for resident students is $250.

The cadets are organized into a battalion of two companies, which, when complete, consist of field and staff: 1 cadet major, 1 adjutant and quartermaster, 1 cadet captain and 1 lieutenant to each company, and there is also a band of 14 pieces.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion and witnessed the battalion drill under Cadet Capt. Charles L. Carrier and Capt. Fayette Moyer, and company drill by Lieuts. Frank Fayant and Warbasse.

The cadets are, as a rule, well set up, and, considering the short time the new tactics have been in use, have been well instructed in the school of the soldier, school of the company, and school of the battalion. No instruction, has, as yet, been given in artillery.

Lieut. Parker has given about twenty lectures to the cadets this year on military subjects.

The Government property in possession of this institution is as follows: 105 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, 2 muzzle-loading rifles, 3 inch, 105 sets of accouterments, complete.

All of the above property was in good condition and well cared for except one of the muzzle-loading guns, which had been spiked by some unknown and malicious person a few nights before my arrival. Lieut. Parker reports that he hopes to withdraw the spike without injury to the piece.

The grounds of the institution consist of about 9 acres, and are hardly sufficient for drill purposes except in close order.

There is an excellent armory, lately completed, 150 by 80 feet. There is also a gun shed and place for ammunition.

There has been no military camping and no marches of instruction.

The cadets are all required to be in uniform while at the institute. The uniform consists of a dark blue blouse, light blue trousers, red stripe.

Very respectfully,

H. J. NOWLAN,
*Captain Seventh Cavalry,*
*Assistant to the Department Inspector-General.*

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## NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, *May 23, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection, made by me on the 17th instant, of the military department of the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. This academy was established September, 1889. Its government is vested in a president and board of trustees. Its religious denomination is nonsectarian. It is not endowed and is supported by tuition fees only. The academy is situated about three-fourths of a mile from the village of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, which is about 4 miles above West Point.

The military department was established in 1889. Lieut. George R. Burnett, U. S. Army, retired, is military professor. He is a member of the faculty, and, in addition to his military duties, is instructor in civil engineering. For his services he receives a yearly compensation of $960. He is a thoroughly capable officer, and, judging from the drill and discipline of the cadets under his charge, has devoted his time and attention to their advancement in this direction. He is well supported in his duties by the president of the academy, Col. Chas. J. Wright, who served during the late civil war as a colonel of volunteers, and who still retains an enthusiastic belief in a military training.

This school is distinctly military. All students are required to reside in quarters and be present at all roll calls and duties, unless in hospital or regularly excused.

About six hours a week are devoted to military instruction, including drill, daily dress parade, and guard mounting. During the winter season drill is in the gymnasium. At all other times, when the weather permits, it is on the drill ground, which is adequate to the purpose.

The cadets are all required to be in uniform, which consists of a dark blue dress coat (West Point pattern) and blue trousers, fatigue blouse of dark blue and trousers of light blue, white helmet, and forage cap.

The cadets are organized as a battalion of four companies, and a band and drum corps of about fourteen pieces. The field and staff consists of 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster sergeant. The companies, when complete, have 1 captain and 1 first lieutenant.

There are 81 students at present in the academy, all of whom are included in the military department.

The cadets have all been well instructed in the new tactics—school of the soldier, company, and battalion, and in artillery drill, in the manual of the piece.

I witnessed the review and drill of the battalion by Cadet Maj. H. A. Rubio; also company drill and the manual of arms by other cadet officers and was agreeably surprised at the degree of efficiency they had already attained in the new tactics.

The cadets are well set up and soldierly in appearance. They are drilled for half an hour in the forenoon daily, except Sunday, and in the evening there is dress parade and drill for about the same length of time, when the weather permits. There is also a daily guard mounting and an officer of the day is detailed.

The cadets have as yet had no experience in camping, but tents have, I understand, been provided and it is contemplated. They have had one field march of instruction within the year.

There has been no small arms or artillery practice for want of ammunition. There is a good range for small arms within the academy grounds, and I recommend that, if possible, a small allowance of ammunition for target and gallery practice be granted.

No military lectures or essays have been given as yet by Lieut. Burnett, who has devoted the short time he has been at the academy to instruction in the new tactics.

The United States property in possession of the academy is as follows: 88 Spring. field rifles, caliber .45; 88 waistbelts and plates, 88 cartridge boxes, 88 bayonets and scabbards, 2 3-inch field guns, 2 cartridge pouches, 2 priming-wires, 4 sponges and rammer staffs, 4 lanyards, 2 trail handspikes.

Three of the cadet officers, viz: Cadet Major H. A. C. Rubio, Cadet Captain E. R. Gibson, and Cadet Captain H. B. Woodfin, are very anxious to obtain commissions in the regular Army. They are each in their graduating year and are bright, intelligent young fellows of irreproachable character and good parentage, and would, I believe, make excellent officers. As an encouragement to the military spirit of this institution, which is an excellent preparatory school for the West Point Military Academy, I recommend that one or more of the young gentlemen I have named be allowed to compete at the next examination for any vacancies that may be left open to appointments in the Army from civil life.

Very respectfully,

H. J. NOWLAN,
*Captain Seventh Cavalry, assistant to the Department Inspector-General.*

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## BINGHAM SCHOOL, NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., *May 23, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Bingham School, Asheville, N. C., made this day in accordance with instructions of May 11, 1892, from the Secretary of War. This college was last inspected May 19, 1891, by Maj. J. P. Sanger, inspector-general.

The military professorship was established in 1883, and the chair at this college is now filled by Lieut. John Little, Fourteenth Infantry, who has been on duty since January 9, 1891. He resides in Asheville, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian and its government is vested in the superintendent, Maj. Bingham (who is the proprietor), and the faculty.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, and all military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made upon his recommendation by the superintendent.

A system of demerits and punishments is practiced in the military department. Theoretical as well as practical instruction is given in drill and military tactics, and attendance is compulsory.

The total number of students enrolled during the past year has been 106, and the average 96, all males. Of those over 15 years of age there have been 96 under military instruction. The average daily attendance at drill has been 90 per cent, until an epidemic of mumps occurred in the school about two weeks ago, since which time the attendance at drill has fallen off on account of the sick list. Unauthorized absences from drill and other military instruction are punished.

The students are organized into 4 companies, all uniformed. There were no students

out of uniform at inspection. The arms, accouterments and uniforms were generally in good condition; the guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were under shelter and also in good condition.

During the past year there have been 67 infantry drills, 10 ceremonies, and 14 recitations. There were no signal exercises owing to lack of signal equipments, nor target practice exercises; but 75 rounds of blank artillery cartridges were fired.

None of the property was found unserviceable.

The military professor is not employed by the college.

The attitude of the authorities and students towards the military department is excellent. The military department of this school is regarded with much favor by the superintendent and the instructors, and though not a great deal of time is given for theoretical instruction in military subjects, one hour each day is devoted to practical instruction on the drill ground when the weather admits of outdoor exercises. The cadets living in barracks, are continuously under military discipline, and take to it kindly. They are orderly and well behaved, and seem to be much interested in the military department.

The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered, and copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file. The names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

This school was formerly located in Orange county, N. C., but was recently entirely destroyed by fire, and the proprietor, Major Bingham, changed the location to Asheville, where it has been reëstablished. This is one of the oldest schools of the kind in the State and has been controlled by the present superintendent's family for many years. Its reputation is that of one of the best military schools in the South

In changing its location to Asheville, Maj. Bingham has selected a beautiful and picturesque spot near the city, where he has erected the college buildings; and while the establishment was not complete, in the work so far done the application of the superintendent's great experience and knowledge of the necessities and conveniences of such an institution were apparent on every hand. Every conceivable detail seems to have been anticipated, and all the arrangements are unique and practical.

The inspector was received with due consideration and was hospitably entertained by the superintendent. The order of the Secretary of War was formally presented to him, and every facility was given not only to make the prescribed inspection but to visit every part of the institution. The weather was exceedingly disagreeable; still, a large number of the prominent citizens of the city of Asheville were present to witness the ceremonies.

A formal review and inspection of the battalion was held with satisfactory results. The battalion was then exercised in drill, followed by company and squad drill and the manual of the piece in artillery and firing with blank cartridges, the whole terminating with dress parade.

The quarters, mess hall, and gymnasium were also inspected.

The discipline of this school is to be commended. The service at the mess hall is excellent, and the gymnasium is a model in all particulars. The inspector was accompanied by the superintendent through the whole of the inspection, which was most satisfactory in all particulars.

The professor of military science and tactics, Lieut. Little, is a competent officer and is in accord with the superintendent, who offers all reasonable facilities to the military department.

Very respectfully,

H. W. LAWTON,
*Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Report of an inspection of the military department of the University of North Dakota, made by Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent, Eighteenth Infantry, acting inspector-general, Department of Dakota, on May 24, 1892.

Location of institution?—Grand Forks, N, Dak.
Date of establishment?—February 27, 1883.
Government, in whom vested?—Board of trustees appointed by the governor of the State.
Religious denomination?—Nonsectarian.
Endowment?—Grant of 80,000 acres of land.
Date of establishment of military department?—March, 1891.
Name of military professor?—First Lieut. L. S. Roudiez, First Infantry.
Date assumed duties?—April 3, 1890.

Is he suitable for the position?—He seems so, and gives satisfaction. (So reported by the president of the university.)

Is he a member of the faculty?—Yes.

Is he properly supported by the authorities?—Yes.

Hours per week devoted to military duties?—Five hours.

Are requirements of law met (R. S., 1225, 1260)?—Yes.

What other duties does the military professor perform?—None.

Does he receive any extra compensation?—No.

Number of students, capacity for?—Two hundred and fifty males and females.

Number of students in attendance?—Ninety-five males, and 78 females.

Number of students in military department?—Ninety-five.

Is military course compulsory?—Yes.

On what classes?—On all classes.

Uniform?—Seventy-eight of the 95 students are provided with a gray uniform; all have caps and white gloves.

Military organization of students?—Battalion.

Method of appointment and promotion of officers and noncommissioned officers?—Upon recommendation of the military instructor.

Number of companies?—Two.

Artillery, practical instruction?—None.

Cavalry, practical instruction?—Saber exercise with wooden swords.

Field and staff officers, number of?—No field officers; 2 staff officers; also a sergeant-major, a color sergeant, and a chief musician (7 field musicians).

Company officers, number of?—Six.

Drills per week?—Four.

Military lectures; number in year and character?—Thirteen; on the following subjects: Military policy of the United States, Organization of the regular Army, Custer's last battle, Organization of the regiment, Army discipline, Indian fighting, Marching in the enemy's country, Marching and camping, Outposts, and selection of camping ground.

Military essays; number in year and character?—Two in preparation; none delivered.

Text books used?—Infantry Drill Regulations, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, U. S. Army Regulations, Manual of Guard Duty, Military Law.

Military books in library?—Twenty-two volumes.

Small-arms target practice?—None; no range.

Artillery target practice?—None; no guns, no shelter for either guns or carriages.

Muskets, number, and caliber?—Ninety muskets, caliber .45, cadet rifles.

Used only by students?—Yes.

Property of?—United States.

Condition?—Good.

Accouterments, number?—Ninety sets.

Condition?—Good.

Field artillery, number and class of?—None.

United States property well cared for?—Yes.

Drill ground adequate?—Yes, for drill purposes.

Number of military buildings?—None; one room in university building set aside for storage of rifles and equipments.

Number of other buildings?—Two.

Any military camping?—No.

Marches for instruction?—None.

Are requirements of General Orders No. 15, Adjutant General's Office, 1890, complied with?—Yes; as far as practicable. School term closes June 15. Commencement exercises begin and end on 16th.

The new tactics were received at the university about March 15. Owing to the weather, six out-door drills only, in new tactics, were held, and a number of drills in the old tactics, during the fall of the year 97 drills in old and new tactics, were held during the year in corridor, in setting-up exercises and manual of arms, none other being practicable. In the new tactics instruction was also had in squad and company drills; no extended order drills as yet.

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The class of students which attend the university are, as a rule, farmers' sons, many of whom are, at this season, required for home work. The University is, comparatively, in its infancy, and has only two buildings, one for girls, and the other for a boys' dormitory and instruction hall combined. A narrow corridor in the latter building is used in bad weather for setting up exercises, and exercise in the manual of arms.

Respectfully submitted.

J. FORD KENT,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Eighteenth Infantry,*
*Acting Inspector-General, U. S. A.*

## OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

CHICAGO, *May 24, 1892.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Ohio State University, made on May 12, 1892, in compliance with Army Regulation 955 and instructions from your office dated August 27, 1890.

The Ohio State University, situated within the corporate limits of the city of Columbus, was established in 1870, is of nonsectarian character, and presided over by the Rev. William H. Scott. It is governed by a board of trustees appointed by the governor of the State. The institution is prepared to teach annually 1,000 students, and derives its revenue from the benefits of the land-grant act of July 2, 1862, a State tax, and tuition fees. There are eleven university buildings, none of which is specially designated for military purposes.

The military department was established in 1876. * * *

Theoretical instruction in sophomore year is necessary for graduation.

No portion of the income from the land grant is specifically set aside for the military feature of the institution.

The number of students in attendance at the university was 425 males and about 75 females.

All the able-bodied male students, except those in the law school, seniors and juniors in the collegiate department, and such others as may be specially excused by the president, are enrolled in the military department. They were: 1 senior, 5 juniors, 52 sophomores, 90 freshmen, and 129 subfreshmen, a total of 277, nearly all over 15 years of age. There are 85 students rooming in dormitories on the grounds.

The military professor states that the students show great aptitude for the military service, and that their discipline is so good that during the past nine months there was no occasion to punish breaches of discipline except by extra drills.

He reports the following-named students as having shown special aptitude for military service: W. L. Evans, W. K. Palmer, C. S. Powell, J. H. Bone, J. W. Howard, L. H. Innis, and R. F. Ellis.

No cadet is known to desire an appointment in the Army.

The military organization consists of a battalion of four companies, a band, an artillery and a signal detachment. The band is supplied with instruments belonging to the university.

Officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed from all classes. They are selected from those cadets who have shown special proficiency in the work of the department, promotions being made from corporal to captain, generally by seniority.

The prescribed uniform, with which each cadet is required to provide himself, consists of dark-blue blouse and trousers and the regulation cap.

The national flag and the battalion colors are carried by the battalion.

The professor of military science and tactics is Second Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, First Artillery, who has been on duty here about nine months. He resides near the university in a house provided by himself, none of the professors being furnished with quarters.

He is a member of the faculty with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other professors, and in his relation to the institution he observes the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. When in the performance of his military duties, he appears in proper uniform; and he does not teach any nonmilitary subject.

Lieut. Wilson promulgates all orders, rules, etc., affecting his department, enforces proper discipline when students are under instruction, and, upon occasions of military ceremony and in the performance of military duty, requires them to appear in proper uniform.

The quarterly report is rendered to the Adjutant-General of the Army; and copies of reports and correspondence are retained for transfer to Lieut. Wilson's successor.

The course of instruction in the military department is both practical and theoretical, and is given by means of a systematic drill, supplemented by lectures and recitations.

The practical course in infantry embraces the schools of the soldier, company, and battalion, including ceremonies. Instruction in artillery embraces such portions of the drill regulations as pertain to the formation of detachments, manual of the piece, mechanical maneuvers, and saber exercise. Instruction also includes duties of sentinels and signal-flag practice.

The practical course is given by Lieut. Wilson in person, and five hours per week are devoted to it. There being no record kept of the kind of drills since my last annual inspection, the military professor gives the following figures, approximate only:

Number of drills, etc.: Company drills, infantry, 100; artillery, 100; battalion drills, 20; dress parades, 5; reviews and inspections, 2; guard mountings, 6; artillery drills in formation of detachments, unknown; manual of the piece, about 40; mechanical maneuvers, about 12; saber exercise, about 45. There were no weekly company inspections under arms.

The cadets are exercised without arms about six weeks. They do not march to any other duties than drills and military ceremonies, and are not instructed in castrametation. Excepting the cadets in the sophomore class, they are not generally instructed in the duties of sentinels.

There being no suitable range at or near the grounds of the university, no target practice has been had. Artillery practice firing with blank cartridges was engaged in.

The drill ground is suitable and ample, but the accommodations for indoor drill are very bad. It is now conducted in a basement which is utterly unsuited for the purpose, and a commodious drill hall is very much needed. The trustees have decided to build a satisfactory drill hall.

Theoretical instruction includes a systematic and progressive course in the drill regulations, the preparation of the usual reports and returns pertaining to a company, the organization and administration of the U. S. Army and the elementary principles governing in the art of war. Five hours per week, during the winter term, are devoted to it. It is conducted by Lieut. Wilson in person, except that two recitations in drill regulations were heard by the captains. Seventy-five recitations, limited to drill regulations and art of war, have been had since last annual inspection; and the military professor has delivered nine lectures on the following subjects: Fortifications, Guns and Powder, Administration, Property, Accountability, Development of War, Army Organization, Continental Armies, Fortifications of To-day, and Law. No military essays were prepared by the students, nor have any campaigns been studied. The drill regulations and Wheeler's Art of War are used as text-books.

The university library contains no books on military subjects.

Ordnance and ordnance stores in possession of the battalion belong to the United States, and consist of 300 Springfield cadet rifles, in good condition; 300 sets of accouterments, 200 of which are in good condition and 100 worn; 2 field guns (3-inch rifle), in poor and worn out condition and of antique style.

The small arms are stored in the basement used as drill room, and are properly cared for by the cadet quartermaster. The field guns are stored in a stable.

Regular property returns are rendered to the Chief of Ordnance by the president of the university. The full allowance of ammunition has not been drawn from the United States; none is furnished by the State.

Two cadet rifles were found to be unfit for issue.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion. The organizations and their strength are shown in the following field returns:

| Organization. | Present for duty. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Absent. | | | | Absent and present. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Field officers. | Adjutant. | Quartermaster. | Captains. | First lieutenants. | Second lieutenants. | Sergeant-major. | Quartermaster-sergeant. | First sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Privates. | Total commissioned. | Total noncommissioned officers and privates. | Commissioned officer. | Noncommissioned officers and privates. | Total commissioned. | Total noncommissioned officers and privates. | Commissioned officers. | Noncommissioned officers and privates. | Aggregate. |
| Field and staff | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Company A | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 2 | 37 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 41 | 44 |
| Company B | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 30 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | 2 | 44 | 46 |
| Company C | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 32 | 3 | 40 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 42 | 45 |
| Company D | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 25 | 3 | 32 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 3 | 39 | 42 |
| Battery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 13 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 19 | 20 |
| Band | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| Signal corps | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 14 | 142 | 17 | 177 | 1 | 32 | 1 | 32 | 18 | 209 | 224 |

The manual of arms and drill (in new regulations) were very creditable; the cadets were neat in appearance and well set up; arms and accouterments in good condition. The artillery detachment went through the manual of the piece very well, and gave evidence of good training and careful instruction. In all, the inspection was very satisfactory.

President Scott, of the university, stated that Lieut. Wilson was doing very well, and that his services were satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

E. M. HEYL,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## OHIO NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

ADA, OHIO, *May 2, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*
(Through inspector-general, Department of the Missouri.)

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Ohio Normal University, made this day.

The seat of this university is Ada, Ohio, a pleasant village of some 2,000 inhabitants, located on the great watershed separating the waters of the Mississippi from those flowing into the Great Lakes.

The university, which is not endowed and has no special source of revenue, was established August 14, 1871. It is nonsectarian. The government is vested in a board of trustees.

The institution is prepared to teach annually 3,000 students. It embraces five buildings—three owned and two rented—but has no special military building, except a gun shed.

The military department was established in 1882, and in the summer of 1884 the first Army officer reported here for duty as professor of military science and tactics.

The military course is exceedingly popular with the students and very satisfactory to the faculty. In determining class standing or relative standing on graduation the same weight is given the military course as any other study, and the military professor reports that all encouragement possible, with the limited time and means available, is given the military department by the authorities of the university.

The number of students in attendance is 1,260; males, 896; females, 364. It is estimated that for the present collegiate year, one term of which remains unexpired, the total enrollment will reach 3,050. In the military department there are 23 seniors, 48 juniors, 58 sophomores, and 74 freshmen; total, 203; all of whom are over 15 years of age. None of the students live at the university.

The discipline is reported to be excellent, and is maintained by dropping from the rolls, suspension, and dismissal, according to the nature of the breach.

The military organization is a cadet battalion, comprising 3 field officers, 4 companies of infantry, 2 artillery detachments, and a band. There is no select company for special drill, but there is "a silent manual" squad for dramatic entertainments.

The band at present is limited to sixteen pieces and a drum-major; all members being students except the band leader. It is handsomely uniformed by the university and provided with the necessary instruments and music.

Officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed and promoted in each company after a competitive verbal examination in tactics before an examining board (three constituting a quorum), composed of the military professor, the field officers, and captains of the battalion other than the one of the company where the vacancy exists. Seventy is the minimum allowed. The subjects for examination are: For rank of corporal: The school of the soldier. For rank of sergeant: The school of the soldier and duties as guides. For rank of lieutenant: The school of the company. For rank of captain: The school of the battalion and ceremonies. The uniform is a plain dark blue blouse and dark blue trousers, without braid, the State buttons being used, and a forage cap of same shade as blouse, ornamented with letters "U. C." below and letter of company, above white metal crossed rifles. The battalion carries the national flag only.

The professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, who has been on duty here since July 1, 1890. He resides near the institution, but neither he nor any other professor is provided with quarters by the university. He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other professors, so far as his own department is concerned, but has no voice in other departments. In his relations to the institution he observes in every respect the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the

duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. He performs no nonmilitary duties. All rules, orders, appointments, promotions, etc., affecting the military department are made and promulgated by him; he enforces proper military discipline at all times when the students are under instruction, and, when in the performance of his military duties, always appears in proper uniform.

Upon occasions of military ceremony, and in the performance of military duties, the cadets are required, so far as practicable, to appear in the prescribed uniform. Some of the poorer students do not, as a rule, appear in the proper uniform, only partially so. This institution is largely patronized by farmers' sons and other young men whose means are limited. Some of them are not always able to buy complete uniforms. It can hardly be intended that on this account this splendid material should be excluded from the instruction and the advantages given to those who happen to be better off financially. Nor would it do to single out one class of military students for gratuitous issue of uniforms.

The quarterly reports are regularly rendered to the Adjutant General of the Army, and copies of all reports and correspondence are retained by the officer for transfer to his successor.

The practical instruction embraces the schools of the soldier, company, battalion, extended order, and the ceremonies; guard mounting, sentinel duty, and target practice; artillery instruction, including formation of detachments, manual of the piece, and mechanical maneuvers; some limited special instruction in signal drill; saber exercise and bayonet exercise.

Battalion drills and ceremonies are usually conducted by the military professor personally; other drills under his supervision.

At least 5 hours per week are devoted to practical instruction, and during the preparation for the "color contest" from 12 to 15 hours per week are so occupied.

Military drill is not obligatory on all male students. At the beginning of each term a voluntary enrollment is made, and those then enrolled are required to attend during the term.

Since date of last annual inspection there were held: Company drills—infantry, 189; artillery, 101; battalion drills, 12; dress parades, 10; reviews and inspections, 9; guard mountings, 2. Weekly company inspections have been frequently held under arms.

New students are exercised without arms not longer than three or four days, as a rule. No instruction has been given in castrametation for want of material. Provision should be made for tentage.

There has been no target practice with small arms, but it will be held this summer as soon as the target butt, now under construction, is completed. The artillery detachments have had practice firing with blank cartridges.

The drill grounds are ample; and each company has a section room suitable for infantry drill in the manual of arms in bad weather.

The theoretical instruction consists mainly in recitations in the drill regulations. Some attempts have been made to increase the course, but students lack time and inclination. Two hours, or more if necessary, on Saturday of each week are given to this instruction, which is personally conducted by the professor of military science; the course being systematic and progressive so far as possible.

Forty-seven recitations, limited to the drill regulations, have been had since last annual inspection, and the military professor has delivered nine lectures on the following subjects: tactics, care of arms, target practice, army organization, army administration, marches, and Army Regulations.

The text-books in use are the United States Drill Regulations. There are over 500 volumes on different military subjects in the library.

The arms consist of 182 cadet Springfield rifles, furnished by the United States, and 16 Enfield's, owned by the university. They were found clean and in good condition, except a few "sight leaves" which are broken, and will be sent to the Springfield Armory for repair in the fall. When not in use the arms are stored in the armory and are cared for by the cadets under the supervision of the Army officer. The latter suggests that "some attempt be made to improve the strength of the firing pins and of mainspring swivels of these rifles, which, by frequent breakage, show weakness in the arm;" and also "that all spare parts or repairs of arms required annually be charged against the allowance of ammunition, which is perhaps too large considering the limited season for its use by properly instructed cadets."

The accouterments, consisting of 182 sets, furnished by the United States, and 16 Enfield belts and scabbards, the property of the university, were found clean and in good condition.

There are two 3-inch M. L. rifles, with carriages, at the institution, the property of the United States. They are in good condition, are stored in a gun shed, and kept cleaned and painted as occasion demands. The carriages are, however, of an obsolete pattern, and hardly suitable for the guns.

*The full allowance of* ammunition has been drawn from the United States. The

officer in charge reports that "in 1891 the Ordnance Department issued cannon powder (in lieu of mortar), a powder, by poor quality or by coarseness of grain, not suitable for colleges." No ammunition has been received from the State.

Regular property returns covering the United States property are rendered to the Chief of Ordnance by the president of the university.

The military professor states that the present organization has grown from two skeleton companies since July, 1890. Almost every member of the corps of cadets has furnished himself with a copy or extract of the Drill Regulations, thus facilitating personal instruction. The cost of uniform has been reduced from about $18 to not more than $12. The band has been enlarged and nicely uniformed. A desirable 600-yard target range has been selected within three miles of the university, and will be used this season by the cadets. Thirty-two additional rifles have been recently received, but not in time for a present increase in the companies. An annual military day has been established for contest drill, addresses on military subjects, etc., Tuesday, May 3, being the designated day for this year. Increased prominence is given to the military department in the catalogue of the institution, and the university has been deservedly recognized by the appointment in 1891 of Cadet Harrison J. Price, as a second lieutenant in the regular Army. It is believed that the military department has had its share in increasing the enrollment from 2,476 in 1890 to 3,000 in 1892. Some 500 or 600 students are, each year, well drilled in the schools of the soldier, company, and battalion and in the ceremonies, thus widely disseminating practical military instruction, under a system which gives a high average of hours of actual drill throughout the year.

Attention is invited to the following recommendations of the officer in charge, which are given substantially:

(1) One of the needs of the institution is a practical text-book, concisely covering a course requisite for the preparation of volunteer officers.

(2) Theoretical instruction should be outlined by a board carefully selected, and should be founded upon a book of practical instruction specially prepared for college work. Such a work should recognize two principles: first, that the colleges should be expected to prepare simply company, battalion, regimental, and perhaps, brigade commanders; and second, that American students will accept in theory only what can be made of daily or weekly application. The theory should, therefore, cover only the needs of the soldier or officer in camp, the march, the field, the campaign—a simple *memoire* for the practical and self-reliant American soldier. As stated by the officer, "it is believed that the strict curriculum and routine of our foremost military academies are illy adapted to our agricultural colleges. * * * We are in our infancy so far as general military instruction for the masses is involved, and methods too martial now cause disfavor, discontent, or failure."

(3) Some clear and conclusive statement should be obtained from the proper authority as to an officer's liability for taxes to the town, county, or State in which he may reside while on college duty.

The aptitude of the students for military instruction at this university is reported to be excellent. In addition to the students reported at last annual inspection the following have shown special aptitude for the military service, viz: O. P. Dewitt, J. B. Ledman, W. T. S. O'Hara, N. W. Culbertson, and H. W. Foster.

The following-named cadets are desirous of entering the Army as second lieutenant by civilian appointment: Maj. D. H. Foster, Capt. H. W. Foster, Capt. W. T. S. O'Hara.

The general standing in studies and military qualifications of the first two are reported to be very good, and of Cadet Capt. O'Hara, excellent, while all three are apparently in excellent physical condition.

Owing to the rainy weather the inspection was made indoors, taking each company in succession and including the manual of arms. There were present at inspection:

| Organizations. | Officers. | Noncommissioned officers and privates. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Field and staff | 3 | | 3 |
| Band | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Artillery detachments A and B | 3 | 19 | 22 |
| Company A | 3 | 38 | 41 |
| Company B | 3 | 37 | 40 |
| Company C | 3 | 37 | 40 |
| Company D | 3 | 37 | 40 |
| Total | 19 | 180 | 199 |

Four privates were reported absent, three with leave and one sick.

The proficiency and interest manifested by officers and men were most gratifying. The expertness in the new manual was certainly remarkable, but few mistakes being made. The appearance and drill of the artillery detachments likewise showed commendable zeal and proficiency. The band presented a good military appearance and discoursed creditable music. Take it all in all, I found much to commend and very little if anything to criticise.

The lack of uniform was that of one private with a citizen coat, and about ten per cent of the men in ranks with citizen trousers. Considering the generally good soldierly set up of the men, the intelligent zeal depicted on every face and the military snap in every movement it must be conceded that the lack of uniform, due unavoidably to the cause already stated, is a matter of minor importance. These young men do the very best they can, and while all should be encouraged to procure complete uniforms, still I think not one of them should be excluded or discouraged from joining the military department.

Much of the success and popularity of the military department is due to the earnest, cordial, and unabated interest taken in this branch by the president of the institution, Prof. H. S. Lehr, together with the full sympathy and coöperation of all connected with the university as teachers, etc. Prof. Lehr, having himself been a soldier during the late war, is fully alive to the advantages of military instruction in his institution, which has students from not less than thirty-three States and Territories.

Lieut. Peshine, the officer in charge, is in every way acceptable to the institution, and has shown marked ability and special aptitude in the administration of the military department, and the results achieved are in every respect commendatory. * * *

It is suggested that in special cases of marked success in this duty, it might be advisable to prolong the detail to four years.

Very respectfully,

J. M. LEE,
*Captain, Ninth Infantry,*
*Assistant to Inspector-General, Department of Missouri.*

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## OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

DELAWARE, OHIO, *June 7, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Ohio Wesleyan University, made the 7th and 8th instants in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, per letter of the Adjutant-General's Office, May 11, 1892. This college has not been inspected previously.

The military professorship of this institution was established October 7, 1890, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. B. W. Leavell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who has been on duty since October 24, 1890. He resides in the city of Delaware, and, when in the performance of military duty, wears his uniform.

The institution is sectarian, being Methodist Episcopal. The government of the university is vested in a board of thirty-one trustees and the faculty. The military professor is a member of the faculty with all the rights and privileges of other members. He is also a member of the military committee consisting of three professors.

All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made by the military professor, subject to the approval of the military committee. This action of the committee is advisory and is taken before orders are issued. The system of demerit and punishment in the military department comprises reduction of class standing and military rank, reprimand, and dismissal. No serious breaches of discipline have occurred.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory on the sophomores, freshmen, and the senior and middle preparatory classes (see catalogue), unless excused by the military committee. For all other students it is voluntary. Facilities for military instruction comprise 300 cadet rifles and accouterments; two 3-inch field pieces and equipments; a good drill ground, and the use of the gymnasium as a drill hall. There is no armory, the rifles, etc., being kept in the basement of the gymnasium, which is not a good place for them.

The average number of students during the past year has been 356 females, 513 males—total 869.

*Of the* male students over 15 years of age there have been 342 under military

instruction, 66⅔ per cent of the entire number. The average daily attendance at drill, 238.2.

Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by demerit and reprimand, etc.

The students are organized into two battalions of three companies each.

The uniform consists of cadet gray cap, blouse, and trousers, college buttons, and is worn during all military exercises. At inspection there were nineteen students out of uniform.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition.

The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were under shelter. The guns and carriages are not in good condition.

During the past year there have been 63 infantry drills, but no artillery drills, no ceremonies, no target practice, or other practical instruction.

Theoretical instruction has been given in the Infantry Drill Regulations.

None of the property was found unserviceable.

The military professor is not employed by the university.

The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is qualifiedly favorable on the part of the faculty; but owing to the conditions under which military instruction has been given, it has not been as beneficial as it should have been, and hence the students generally are not impressed with its value.

The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file. The names of such students as have shown special aptitude have not yet been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army; a copy will be sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year have not yet been determined.

The two battalions, numbering 160 cadets, were reviewed and inspected, after which each company was drilled separately, all according to the new drill regulations.

The presence of ununiformed cadets, and the fact that the battalions had received no previous instruction in the ceremonies, detracted very much from their appearance. Nevertheless the company drill was fair and the bearing and behavior of the cadets very commendable.

No instruction having been given in artillery drill or signaling, these exercises were necessarily omitted.

Apart from the lack of a drill hall and the interruptions caused by the rainy spring weather, the principal difficulty experienced in the military department of this institution has been a failure to give systematic instruction. * * * The rule seems to have been for the students to attend at such times as would not interfere with other college work, and, with the exception of one hour each week, when all the companies have assembled, the drill has been by detachments composed of as many cadets as were available.

There has been the same lack of system in giving theoretical instruction, resulting in a commingling of higher and lower classes, in great annoyance to the military professor, and in but little progress.

In conversation with President Bashford on this subject, he remarked that "the students had not received sufficient instruction in company drill because he had not fully realized the importance of giving Lieut. Leavell all the men at the same time; that the students came to the college with great irregularity of preparation for college work, and that consequently the same student often had work in the middle and senior, preparatory, freshman, and sophomore classes. When, therefore, any class is ordered to drill many of the students are reciting in other classes." He said further that he recognized fully the benefit resulting to the university from the establishment of the military department, which he had endeavored to make efficient. In this he was confirmed by Lieut. Leavell, who, I think, has not been sufficiently emphatic in his representations to the president as to what was required. * * *

It was suggested to Lieut. Leavell that he either organize an artillery company and signal detachment from among students not members of the battalions or else that he endeavor to give this instruction by class. The field guns should be removed to the vicinity of the college, and a better armory provided.

For a general description of the college, attention is invited to the catalogue. Lieut. Leavell is therein referred to as "a soldier of experience and of pride in his vocation, an indefatigable worker, and a Christian gentleman." I am clearly of opinion that if given a fair opportunity, he will accomplish all that can be expected.

A single battalion of four companies will greatly simplify and enhance the infantry instruction.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. SANGER,
*Major, Inspector-General.*

## MOUNT UNION COLLEGE, OHIO.

ALLIANCE, OHIO, *June 9, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of Mount Union College, made the 9th instant in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, per letter of the Ajutant-General's Office, May 11, 1892. This college has not been previously inspected.

The military professorship of this institution was established April 3, 1891, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. E. M. Johnson, jr., Tenth Infantry, who has been on duty since April 17, 1891. He resides in this city, and, when in the performance of military duty, wears his uniform.

The institution is sectarian, of the Methodist faith. The government of the college is vested in a board of twenty-eight trustees and the college faculty.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, with the rights and privileges of other members. All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotionsof officers and noncommissioned officers are made by the military professor; all appointments and promotions subject to the approval of the president.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department comprises reprimand in the chapel, summons before the faculty.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory on all male students not physically disabled or conscientiously opposed except those in the commercial department and those who take one term only of the entire collegiate course. Facilities for military instruction comprise infantry arms and accouterments—two field pieces and equipments, and the use of the gymnasium as a drill hall. There is plenty of ground, but owing to insufficient drainage, it is not well adapted for drills. The average number of students during the past year has been: Females 60, males 140, total 200. Of the eligible male students over 15 years of age, there have been 220 under military instruction, 62.5 per cent of the entire number. Average daily attendance at drill, 114. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by demerits; three absences result in suspension from college.

The students are organized into an infantry battalion of two companies.

The uniform consists of cadet-gray forage cap, blouse, and trousers, and is worn during all prescribed instructions by those who have it. At inspection there were 59 students out of uniform.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition.

The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were under shelter and in bad condition.

During the past year there have been 60 infantry drills, 4 artillery drills; no ceremonies. No other practical instruction has been given.

Theoretical instruction has been given in army and drill regulations, organizations, minor tactics, military statistics. None of the property was found unserviceable.

The military professor is employed by the college as professor of French without salary.

The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is very favorable.

The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file. The names of such students as have shown special aptitude will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year have not been determined.

The battalion, consisting of one uniformed company, one ununiformed company, and a detachment of new students—in all 112 cadets—was inspected in the gymnasium, the rain of the day before, and in fact of many days, having rendered the ground unfit for parades of any kind. Thirty-eight uniformed cadets are now away from the college. There were no unauthorized absences. The companies were then exercised in the manual of arms and the detachment in the squad drill; all did fairly well, the uniformed company very well. The bearing and conduct of the cadets were noticeably good and marked by strict attention to the exercises. Later in the day an attempt was made to drill the uniformed company, but was abandoned after a short trial, as the water stood in small pools over the ground. The few movements executed were very creditable considering the many drawbacks of the season. There have been no infantry battalion drills, artillery drills, signaling, or target practice.

In explanation of this, Lieut. Johnson stated that "the arms were not received *until November 20, 1891,* that during the winter there had been no drills because the

gymnasium was not heated, that he had been absent during three weeks of the spring under War Department orders, and that the weather had been so inclement as to preclude outdoor exercise of any kind." I am satisfied from what I saw and heard that Lieut. Johnson has done as well under the circumstances as could be done. This is the first year of the military department of Mount Union College and has not been previously inspected.

The character of the institution will be seen by referring to the catalogue. Lieut. Johnson reported the college authorities as entirely in accord and favorable in every way to his work. The students are also largely of the same mind, and, apart from the questions of uniforms and irregular attendance at college, have caused him no trouble. These two difficulties are so closely connected that one may be said to result from the other.

A large number of students are dependent on their own efforts for support, and are obliged to leave college periodically to earn the wherewithal to go on; many students enter the college improperly prepared. From these two causes results a mixture of classes, which were it not for the steady purpose of all to succeed, would render instruction of any kind impossible. It may be said that these defects are not uncommon to many unendowed colleges.

In conversation with President Marsh, I learned that these matters had not escaped his attention, and that, while in consideration of what has been here stated he had not thought it wise or just to make the purchase of uniforms compulsory, he had done what he could to promote this object by granting certain privileges to those students who procured them. For example, all studies in the classical and scientific departments are elective; but in order to obtain a diploma every student must take a certain number of subjects, which in the classical department approximate to eighty, and in the scientific department to seventy, in number. For each study he pays $3, which multiplied by the number of studies, may be said to cover the expense of his tuition. Now as an inducement to enter the military department and purchase a uniform, each student who does so and takes one year of military exercise is credited with two studies, amounting to $6, which reduces the cost of the uniform to $9.

Again, no student not a member of the uniformed company can be a cadet officer, or be reported as a distinguished cadet, or compete for the prizes in the military department. In consequence of these rewards and disabilities, the disposition to procure uniforms is increasing, and it is believed at the college that, in view of these conditions and the value placed on the instruction, it will not be long before the cadets generally will be uniformed. The difficulty of irregular attendance is a more serious one and will continue, no doubt, until the college is more independent than it now is. * * *

The president stated that Lieut. Johnson had given great satisfaction to the college authorities and students.

His requisitions for the annual allowance of small-arms ammunition for the current year have not been filled, and I was requested to invite attention to the fact.

The difficulty experienced by the students of this college in procuring uniforms is one that is felt at many other institutions. A similar embarrassment attends the efforts of all college authorities in procuring the necessary camp equipage for field work, which is thus largely neglected. Can nothing be done to relieve the situation? I venture to suggest that inasmuch as the objects of military instruction in civil colleges are entirely national something may well be done by the General Government to help them over these difficulties, and therefore I recommend such action as will enable the colleges to receive from the Government such articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage as they may be able to pay for, and at prices not greater than those charged to soldiers, provided, of course, that the quality of the material is the same. An estimate covering the manufacture and purchase of this equipment can be prepared and made the basis of an annual appropriation to be disbursed under such regulations as Congress may direct.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. SANGER,
*Major, Inspector-General.*

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## BISHOP SCOTT ACADEMY, OREGON.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH., *June 9, 1892.*

Report of an inspection of the military department of the Bishop Scott Academy, made on the 31st day of May, 1892.

The last inspection thereof was made by Lieut. Col S. S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, acting Inspector-General, on the 4th day of June, 1891.

Location. The school is situated in the city of Portland, Oregon. The grounds embrace an area of about 4 acres, and include two

frame buildings. The main building is three stories, with full basement, kitchen, dining hall, class rooms, chapel room, and dormitory. The other building is the armory, the lower floor of which is used as a gymnasium, drill room, and for the safe keeping of the small arms; the upper floor is divided into sleeping rooms. There are accommodations for over 200 pupils. The present number of students is 191, all boys.

The school is conducted as a private enterprise, the principal, J. W. Hill, M. D., having leased the property for a term of years. The government is vested in a board of trustees, regularly incorporated.

Religious denomination, Protestant Episcopal; Rt. Rev. B. Wistar Morris, D. D., bishop of Oregon, rector.

Military. Capt. J. A. Sladen, U. S. Army, retired, residing in Portland, is the detailed professor of military science, per Special Order No. 43, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890. I was informed by the principal, Dr. Hill, that Capt. Sladen visits the school periodically, delivers lectures, and that this supervision has a very beneficial effect upon the students. Mr. F. E. Patterson, the professor of mathematics, is the commandant, and the actual instructor in the military branches. All students are included in the military department.

The students, 191 boys, ranging in age from 8 to 20 years, are organized into a battalion of five companies, with a battalion adjutant, quartermaster, sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, and a full complement of company officers and noncommissioned officers. All wear a gray uniform, closely patterned after that worn by the cadets at West Point, which is made up at the academy at a cost of $37.25 each.

The following arms and accouterments, furnished by the United States, were verified with the returns, to wit: Two 3-inch wrought-iron guns, with implements; 2 gun carriages, 150 Springfield cadet rifles, 150 sets infantry accouterments, 150 headless shell extractors.

I found the two guns and carriages exposed to the weather. Dr. Hill informed me that he would return them to the house in which he keeps them during the winter season. There are no tompions in these guns; there is some rust in the muzzles; all need painting.

The small arms are in charge of an armorer, kept under lock and key when not in use, and were found in good condition with the exception of three; the mainsprings of the locks of these were found defective.

Mr. Patterson informed me that since the receipt of the new drill regulations all their spare time, generally five hours per week, had been given to the study of the school of the soldier and company, consequently he had not given instruction in guard duty, etc., as required by General Order No. 15, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890, page 2.

At 10 a. m., the battalion, consisting of four companies, was formed for review, inspection, and drill, Mr. Patterson commanding the battalion. Owing to the near approach of the commencement exercises and absence of several of the students, the fifth company, composed of the small boys, was not paraded. Three of the companies appeared under arms; the fourth company is composed of boys too small to carry the cadet rifle.

The battalion presented a very creditable appearance in line, in the march past, and in the few movements executed in battalion drill. Each company was drilled by its respective captain, and here, too, the smart appearance and soldierly bearing of the students and knowledge displayed of the new drill regulations was very satisfactory.

The military branch of the school appears to be popular with the students. Much credit is due to the principal and the commandant for the zeal and interest they have taken in the military department of the Academy.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. HAMILTON,
*Major First Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.*

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## STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF OREGON.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, *June 7, 1892.*

Report of an inspection of the military department of the State agricultural college of Oregon, made on the 26th and 27th days of May, 1892.

History. By the Congressional act of 1862, making grants of land to States and Territories for the endowment of colleges to teach agriculture and the mechanic arts 90,000 acres of land were granted to Oregon. In *1862 the State accepted* the provisions of the Congressional law, and in 1868 ap-

pointed three commissioners to locate the land; the location was made and the commissioners reported their work in 1870. At this time, 1868, there were no colleges in Oregon, and the legislature gave the use of the funds that should arise from the sale of the land to the Corvallis College, an institution of learning under the control of the M. E. Church South.

In 1885 the church relinquished its claim on the funds of the agricultural college, and the State, resuming control in 1888, passed an act with certain conditions, which was accepted, providing as follows, to wit:

For the relocation of the college at Corvallis, under condition that a brick building, to cost not less than $20,000 be erected on the agricultural college farm near Corvallis, for the agricultural college; for a board of regents, and vesting with them the general government of the college; and that the interest of the fund that has arisen, or shall arise, from the sale of these 90,000 acres of land, shall constitute an endowment fund for the maintenance and support of said agricultural college, to pay salaries of professors, officers, and other current expenses, but in no case shall this be applied to the purchase of sites or for buildings for said college.

Location, Endowments, Buildings, etc.

The location, embracing 180 acres of land, is on the west side of, and adjoining the town of, Corvallis.

In July, 1888, 35 acres of this tract and $30,000, the cost of the main college building, had been donated by the citizens, chiefly of Corvallis and neighborhood. Since that time the State has contributed $60,000 for the purchase of 145 acres of land, the balance of the aforesaid tract, and for the construction of buildings. The State has annually, until 1891, appropriated $7,500 toward the current expenses of the college.

Under the Morrill act, and commencing in 1890, the college received from the United States, for the "Experiment station of the college," $15,000, for experimental purposes in agriculture, horticulture, chemistry, and botany. This amount is increased $1,000 annually—this year the amount due is $17,000—until the limit of $25,000 is reached.

About 50,000 acres of the 90,000 granted the State has been sold, the proceeds invested, and the income derived therefrom amounts to about $11,000 per annum. This fund is a slowly increasing one, depending on the demand of settlers—the price per acre is fixed at $2.50.

The buildings are as follows:

Main college building, a handsome three-story brick, 15 rooms, used for class rooms, cost $30,000; boarding hall for boys, four-story frame, 110 by 60, heated by steam, hot and cold water, with two bath tubs on each floor, accommodation for 140 students, cost $20,000; boarding house for girls, two-story frame, no bathing facilities, accommodation for 50 students; mechanical hall, a two-story brick, costing $7,500, fittings about $6,000—ground floor used for working in metal, upper floor for wood, this also contains a printing office with two printing presses and an electrical plant to furnish light and water. There is also a chemical laboratory, two-story frame; besides a greenhouse and a few outhouses.

The acting president reports as to equipment, that the different departments of the college are reasonably well furnished for good, efficient work.

Government.

Is invested in a board of regents (13 members) consisting of the governor of the State, secretary of the state, superintendent of public instruction, master of the State grange, and nine citizens, appointed at large and confirmed by the senate.

The executive committee, members of the board of regents, consists of five members.

The resident executive committee, consisting of Secretary Nash and Treasurer Shipley, are, by common consent, intrusted with the management of the institution.

Religious denomination, entirely free from sectarianism.

Departments of study, embraces English, agriculture, mathematics and engineering, modern languages, history, drawing and music, household economy and hygiene, zoology and entomology, botany, horticulture, chemistry and physics, bookkeeping and bee culture, military science and tactics.

Collegiate course is for four years.

Conditions of admission: applicants, one-third females, two-thirds males, must be 15 years old; must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, spelling, elementary geography, and arithmetic to percentage.

Expenses, paid in advance (selected State students, one for each legislator and county, given free scholarships), are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuition—per term, $5; per session | $15.00 |
| Board and lodging—in families, $3.50 to $4; at students' hall, $2.25 per week | 95.00 |
| Uniform, gray (sack coat, pants, vest, and cap), about | 16.00 |
| Books, fuel, light, washing, etc | 24.00 |
| Total | 150.00 |

One hundred and forty acres of the (180) college and station farm are devoted to farm crops, pasture and experimental work. Students are required to work not less than five hours per week, enforced labor, on the farm and garden during the fall and spring terms; those taking agricultural and scientific courses work for the same period of time during the winter in the mechanical shops, and thus practical work and instruction given in the classroom are carried on together.

There are not many employés retained; a large portion of the work on the farm and about the college grounds, such as milking the cows, cutting the grass, waiting on table, carrying the mail, etc., is done by the students, who receive 15 cents per hour therefore when they have time not required for study or enforced labor. The earnings in this way frequently amount to enough to pay for board.

John D. Letcher, C. E., professor of mathematics and engineering, a graduate of the University of Virginia, is the acting president, vice B. L. Arnold, late president, who died January 30, 1892. John M. Bloss, professor of mental and moral science, formerly superintendent of education for Indiana, and for five years superintendent of the public schools of Kansas, is the new president, and was expected to join and enter upon his duties June 30.

Professor Letcher, acting president, had charge of the military department of the college for three and one-half years, until relieved by Capt. C. H. Warrens, U. S. Army, retired, February 1, 1892, who was detailed as professor per Special Orders No. 22, current series, Headquarters of the Army. Capt. Warrens has been relieved, at his own request, to date June 30, 1892, Special Orders No. 114, current series, Headquarters of the Army. Capt. Warrens's successor has not yet been announced.

The fall term begins in September and the spring term closes June 30.

The number of students reported as enrolled during the present session is 210. Number in attendance during present term, 138. Present or accounted for, day of inspection, 82 boys, 48 girls, 130.

Inspection.

On arrival at the college I met Acting President Letcher and the military professor, Capt. Warrens, U. S. Army; the former cheerfully offered every facility to aid in the inspection and inquiry devolved upon me.

* * * * * * *

The two companies were paraded for inspection and company drill. I found them formed in single instead of double rank; two men appeared in civilian dress, not having provided themselves with uniform and a few men were without uniform caps. Arms and accouterments were found in good condition. The men did not handle their pieces well at inspection. The short drill in the manual of arms and the few movements had in company drill under the student captains were fairly well executed.

Average age of military students, 19 years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Present in ranks at inspection (two companies) | 53 |
| Reported by Capt. Warrens— | |
| Present, sick | 10 |
| Too small to appear under arms | 4 |
| Absent with leave | 4 |
| Absent and unaccounted for | 9 |
| Total strength as reported by Capt. Warrens | 80 |

The following arms and accouterments, accounted for by the adjutant-general of the State to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, are kept under lock and key in the main college building, taken care of by the janitor and found in good order, to wit: 60 cadet rifles, caliber .45; 40 Springfield rifles, caliber .45; 100 cartridge boxes (McKeever); 100 waist belts and plates.

Military instruction is compulsory. Thus far it has been practical, confined to the new drill regulations, and held on the drill ground for three hours per week, under the supervision of the military professor. There are no military text books or works in the library; there is no suitable room or building in which drills can be carried on during inclement weather. The president states that they need both an armory and drill room, and expect to get them in time.

The military instructor is a member of the faculty. * * *

Treasurer Shipley resides in Corvallis, but was absent therefrom during the time I was there.

Acting President Letcher states that it is the aim to give full compliance with the United States laws of 1862, using the military as an adjunct in securing good discipline in the school.

* * * * * * *

The object in getting a military instructor was, he said, to do the necessary drilling, and then to act as commandant, and receive the reports from the different professors as to delinquencies, etc., and enforce punishment in the way of demerits.

In case any professor was dissatisfied with the action of this commandant he had the right of appeal to the president of the college, whose decision would be final.

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With the building of an armory or drill hall and gymnasium this agricultural college will be well equipped as regards buildings, grounds, and location.

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Respectfully submitted.

J. M. HAMILTON,
*Major First Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.*

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## PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

STATE COLLEGE, PA., *June 10, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Pennsylvania State College, made the 10th instant in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, per letter of the Adjutant-General's Office, May 11, 1892. This college was last inspected May 29, 1891, by Maj. S. C. Kellogg, Fifth Cavalry.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1864, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. S. A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, who has been on duty since September 1, 1889. He resides at the college, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the college is vested in 23 trustees, 6 of whom are State officers, viz: The Governor, secretary of state, secretary of internal affairs, the adjutant-general, and the superintendent of public instruction.

The military professor is a member of the faculty with all the rights and privileges of the other members. All military rules and orders, and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made as follows: Orders and rules affecting it, by the military professor; appointments and promotions by the military professor, subject to the approval of the president of the college.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is by extra guard, policing, and demerit marks.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendence is compulsory on all male students living within a half mile of the college, except those having conscientious scruples, or who are physically disabled. Facilities for military instruction comprise 150 cadet rifles and accouterments; two 3-inch rifle guns, implements and equipments; ten N. C. swords and belts, and a drill hall 120 by 80 feet.

The average number of students during the past year has been 28 females, 188 males, total 216. Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been 186 under military instruction. The average daily attendance at drill: for infantry, 144; for artillery, 45. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by 6 demerits for each unauthorized absence; 50 demerits incur the penalty of suspension.

The students are organized into an infantry battalion of 4 companies, field officers excepted; an extra captain acts as assistant instructor.

The uniform consists of a dark blue cap and blouse; light blue trousers with stripe, and is worn at drill only. At inspection there were no students out of uniform.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition. The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were not under shelter, and guns and carriages not in good condition.

During the past year there have been 109 infantry drills, 6 artillery drills, 34 ceremonies, and small-arms target practice, each cadet having fired 25 rounds.

Theoretical instruction has been given in drill regulation, Articles of War, and miscellaneous subjects.

The following property was found unserviceable: Two cadet rifles.

The military professor is employed by the college as professor of astronomy, for which he receives his quarters.

The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is reported very favorable.

The reports required by General Orders 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports, with one exception, and of all correspondence are on file.

The names of such students as have shown special aptitude will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army and a copy sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year have not yet been determined.

The battalion, numbering 11 officers and 125 noncommissioned officers and privates, was reviewed, inspected, and drilled according to the new drill regulations. Subsequently Companies A and B were exercised in the school of the company, Company C with the bayonet, and Company D in the setting-up movements. Thereafter the freshman class was marched to the field pieces. There was no unauthorized absence.

With the exception of the artillery drill the exercises were very creditable, and the battalion presented a very good appearance.

More attention should be given to teaching the cadets the nomenclature of the rifle musket and the manual of the field piece. In reference to the latter Lieut. Wolf stated that the excessive and long continued rains of the spring had rendered it impracticable to give the necessary instruction. It would seem, considering the size of the drill hall, that some arrangement might be made by which this and all other drills could take place under cover when necessary, and that there need be no interruption to the regular military exercises on account of the weather. In October last the battalion, numbering 158 students, went to the battlefield of Gettysburg. The trip occupied one week, and was well spent in studying the ground under the supervision of an experienced guide, and in the performance of camp and outpost duties, and those of advanced and rear guards. Lieut. Wolf reported that the appearance and behavior of the cadets were highly commended by the governor and senate of the State, and that the compliment was deserved.

By referring to the catalogue a full description of the college will be found, bearing the very important fact that delightful quarters, partly furnished, are placed at the disposal of the military professor.

It will be observed that the Drill Regulations are included in the college curriculum, which means that the students must qualify in the military department the same as in other departments of instruction in order to receive a diploma. This is not generally the case, but is very essential to the efficiency of the military department. I am satisfied that the authorities of the Pennsylvania State College are in sympathy with the Government in respect to military instruction, and that they have fully sustained the military professor in his efforts to impart it.

Lieut. Wolf was mentioned by President Atherton as a conscientious, intelligent, and valuable officer.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. SANGER,
*Major, Inspector-General.*

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## ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., *June 13, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., made by me on the 7th instant:

This college, organized in 1815, is located in the town of Meadville, Pa. It is nonsectarian, but is under the control of the Methodists. Its government is vested in a board of trustees. It is supported by student fees and the income derived from private endowments, which amount to $160,000. Both sexes are educated.

The number of students at present in the college is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 131 |
| Females | 49 |
| Total | 180 |

The military department was established in 1877. Second Lieut. John K. Cree, Third Artillery, has been in charge of the department since July 1, 1890. He is a thoroughly qualified officer, deeply interested in his department and anxious to bring it up to a higher standard. He gives entire satisfaction to the college authorities.

The students are organized into a battalion of 2 companies. Field and staff consist of 1 adjutant and 1 quartermaster. Each company, when complete, has 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, and 1 second lieutenant.

The battalion turned out for inspection 50 strong. I inspected the battalion and witnessed the drill by companies under their cadet officers. The cadets were fairly

well set up and their marching was good, but they were not well up in company drill or the manual of arms, and had no instruction in battalion drill or extended order. This is attributable to the large rainfall during the spring term and the lack of a drill hall at the college.

A very large portion of the students of this college fail to avail themselves of the instruction offered by the military department, owing, I have reason to believe, that about one-half are of limited means and are desirous of putting all their available time in studies which will be of direct benefit in some special profession. * * *

The uniform consists of a dark blue blouse, trowsers, and forage cap. One company was in uniform, the other only partly so, being composed of students who had lately joined, and others who could not afford to provide themselves with it, the cost of which is about $25.

There has been some instruction given in artillery—in the manual of the piece.

There is practical instruction on Tuesdays and Thursdays for one hour and a half each, and theoretical instruction from 8:45 to 11:30 a. m. Fridays and Saturdays. Lectures on military subjects have been given by Lieut. Cree, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 2 |
| January | 2 |
| February | 2 |
| April | 1 |
| May | 1 |
| June | 1 |

There is a rifle range of 150 yards. Four days' practice was held last fall and one day in this year. The number of cadets who received instruction was 20.

The institution is accountable for the following public property, viz: 150 Springfield carbines, caliber .45 (6 unserviceable); 2 six-pounder bronze guns; 150 sets of accouterments.

The cadet rifles were in serviceable condition (except 6, which had broken stocks). * * * The room in which the arms are stored is not well adapted to the purpose, being damp during the rainy season, necessitating the arms being kept in boxes. The field pieces are old and the bores of the guns honeycombed and vents enlarged. The carriages are old and worn. They are kept in a shed under cover. I recommend they be replaced.

The following articles of Government property were reported deficient: 16 bayonet-scabbards, 11 bayonets, 16 cartridge boxes, 37 waist belts, 42 waist-belt plates, 3 noncommissioned officers' swords, 4 noncommissioned officers' scabbards, 4 noncommissioned officers' sword-belts.

Although the military department of this institution has been in existence since 1877, it is not yet provided with a suitable place for the proper preservation of the arms and equipments. I understand that some money has been raised for the purpose of building a drill hall which can be used also as an armory, but no other steps have been taken. The college hires an armory in town for drill purposes in the winter, but it is not sufficiently near for use in inclement weather.

Very respectfully,

H. J. NOWLAN,
*Captain Seventh Cavalry,*
*Assistant to the Department Inspector-General.*

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## GROVE CITY COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK, *June 14, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of Grove City College, Pa., made by me on the 8th instant:

This college is located at Grove City, Pa. It was established in 1884. Is nonsectarian, but is under the control of the Presbyterian Church. It is not endowed and depends upon tuition fees for support.

It educates both sexes.

The number of students at present is, males, 275; females, 145; total, 420.

The average age of the students is about 18 years.

The government of the college is vested in a board of trustees.

The military department was established April 1, 1891. First Lieut. Chas. W. Rowell, Second Infantry, was appointed instructor and commenced his duties on that date. He is a thoroughly capable officer and deeply interested in his work. He has been very successful and deserves much credit for the degree of efficiency

the students in his department have, in so short a time, attained, though laboring under certain difficulties, viz: the want of a drill hall, and an inclement season, and a rather unsatisfactory drill ground. He has organized the students into a battalion of 4 companies, with a staff of 1 adjutant and 1 quartermaster. The companies are each officered by 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, and 1 second lieutenant. A band of about 16 pieces has also been organized.

Attendance in the military department is compulsory upon all, except those physically unfit.

One hour each day (except Monday) is given for military instruction.

The battalion turned out for inspection 221 strong. The students are well set up and a fine looking body of young men, well instructed (considering the short time they have been organized) in the school of the soldier, school of the company, and manual of arms.

About 61 had provided themselves with uniform, which consists of a dark blue blouse, trousers, and forage cap, but I feel satisfied from the military spirit displayed by these young men that they will all be in uniform before the next inspection.

The Government property, for which this institution is responsible, is as follows: 150 rifles, caliber .45, 150 sets of equipments, 2 steel muzzle-loading rifles, 3-inch.

All of the above property was in serviceable condition and well cared for. There is not a sufficient number of arms for all the students and I recommend that, as soon as Lieut. Rowell can report that all the students are provided with the uniforms, the college be given 100 additional rifles and 100 sets of equipments.

The students have had some practice in artillery drill—in the manual of the piece. They have had no practice marching or camping.

Lieut. Rowell has so far devoted all his attention to practical instruction and the organization of the companies and battalion, and has had no time for lectures, or essays in this the first year of the department's existence. He will, in future, however, be able to devote more time to theoretical instruction, and intends doing so as soon as the college authorities provide a place suitable for the purpose. At present only three small rooms are at his disposal, one of which is used as an office and the other two as storerooms for the arms and equipments. There is no drill hall or armory, and none of the rooms are large enough for a lecture room. If the college authorities desire to continue the work, so well begun, in this department, they should provide a suitable drill hall.

Since last inspection additional ground has been acquired for drill purposes; the ground is now ample, in extent, but requires some grading and draining to suit it to the purpose.

The president of the college spoke in the highest terms of Lieut. Rowell, in every way and his work is in evidence that the praise was well deserved.

This college has a capacity for about 500 students.

There has been no target or gallery practice; no range has yet been selected.

Very respectfully,

H. J. NOWLAN,
*Captain Seventh Cavalry,*
*Assistant to the Department Inspector-General*

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## SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May 16, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., made this day in accordance with instructions of May 11, 1892, from the Secretary of War. This college was last inspected May 20, 1891, by Maj. J. P. Sanger, Inspector-General.

The military professorship of this institution was established December 20, 1842, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. John A. Towers, First Artillery, who has been on duty since October 1, 1890. He resides in the building and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian, and the government of the Academy is vested in a board of visitors and an academic board.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, with all the privileges of the other members. He is also commandant of cadets and is charged with the instruction of the cadets in the theoretical military course, in all practical exercises, and also in the rules of military police, discipline, and administration. All military rules and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers *are made by* the superintendent on the recommendation of the commandant of cadets,

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is the same as that at the U. S. Military Academy.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given and attendance is compulsory. The facilities for military instruction comprise infantry and artillery arms, equipments, and accouterments.

The average number of students during the past year has been 130, all males. Of these, over 15 years of age, there have been 130 under military instruction, or 100 per cent of the entire number. The average daily attendance at drill was 105. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by demerits and confinements. The students are organized into a battalion of 2 companies. The uniform consists of cadet gray, West Point pattern, with State buttons, and is worn at all times. At inspection there were no students out of uniform.

The arms and accouterments were generally in good condition, and the guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were under shelter and in good condition.

During the past year there have been about 131 infantry drills; 30 artillery drills; 56 ceremonies; and guard mounting daily.

Theoretical instruction has been given in Drill Regulations, Military Law, Field Fortifications, and Siege Operations.

The military professor is not employed by the Academy.

The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is very favorable and every proper support is given the military professor by the authorities of the Academy, and the students seem to appreciate the military feature of their course.

The reports required by General Orders 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file, and the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the Adjutant-General of the State for his information.

This institution is organized under the laws of, and is supported by, the State of South Carolina. It is substantially a military school in all its features, and is one of the oldest and best known military institutions in the South. I called formally upon the superintendent, Col. Coward, and presented my orders for making an inspection of the Academy. I was received with due courtesy by Col. Coward, who was in the full uniform of his rank, and accompanied him in the review and inspection of the battalion. These ceremonies were followed by drill exercises, comprising the battalion, company, squad, and manual of the piece (artillery), all being of the first order and satisfactory.

The citadel (barracks) had been recently destroyed by fire, in which much of the military equipment, as well as most of that of the Academy generally, had been destroyed. The cadets—pending the reconstruction of the citadel, which was being rapidly completed with many improvements—were quartered temporarily in another part of the city.

I note with much satisfaction that the officer detailed at this Academy, Lieut. John A. Towers, First Artillery, is entirely satisfactory to the authorities of the Academy, zealous, competent, and courteous, and in full accord with the officers and faculty, to whom he is personally and officially acceptable.

Very respectfully,

H. W. LAWTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## PATRICK MILITARY INSTITUTE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANDERSON, S. C., *May 21, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Patrick Military Institute, Anderson, S. C., made this day in accordance with instructions of May 11, 1892, from the Secretary of War. This college had not been previously inspected.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1891, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. T. O. Donaldson, jr., Seventh Cavalry, who has been on duty since April 15, 1891. He resides at the school, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian, and its government is vested in the proprietor, Col. Patrick.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, and all military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made by him, approved by the president.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is modeled upon West Point usages.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given and attendance is compulsory.

The average number of students during the past year has been 108, all males. Of these, over 15 years of age, there have been 81 under military instruction, or 63.3 per cent of the entire number. The average daily attendance at drill has been 75.

The students are organized into a battalion of three companies, all uniformed. The officers and noncommissioned officers are: 3 cadet captains, 8 cadet lieutenants, including the adjutant and quartermaster; 3 first sergeants, 8 sergeants, including the sergeant-major and color sergeant, and 12 corporals. One first sergeant and 1 corporal were away by authority. At inspection there were no students out of uniform.

This college has no property belonging to the United States. The cadets are armed with 67 Springfield rifles and 40 muzzle-loading muskets obtained from the State.

During the past year there have been 104 infantry drills, 206 ceremonies, including guard mounting six times per week, and 52 recitations. There were no target practice or artillery exercises.

Theoretical instruction has been given in Drill Regulations, Articles of War, etc.

The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is friendly. The superintendent believes that military discipline, as far as it can be applied in a school of this kind, is absolutely necessary.

The reports required by General Orders 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered, and copies of those reports and of all correspondence are on file. The names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The inspector was met at the railroad depot in Anderson by the president of the institute and the professor of military science and tactics, both in uniform, and was conducted by them to the residence of the president, Col. Patrick, whose guest he was during his stay. The order of the Secretary of War was formally presented to the president, whereupon the necessary instructions were given for the inspection. All other duty was suspended, and after the completion of the inspection the cadets were given liberty for the balance of the day.

The ceremony consisted of a review, battalion inspection, battalion, company, and squad drill, bayonet exercise, setting-up exercise, and extended order drill, with and without signals. The exercises were witnessed by a large audience of the prominent people of the city, and were in every way creditable. This is the only battalion of cadets inspected by me which has attempted and successfully executed every movement and exercise prescribed in the new drill regulations to and including battalion drill.

The instruction of this battalion reflects great credit on Lieutenant Donaldson, who must have labored with great zeal and energy to have effected so much in so short a time. He is in perfect accord with, and acceptable to, the president, and their relations are harmonious and friendly.

The location of this institution, its surroundings and increasing patronage, the careful and experienced management of its president and his judicious support of the military feature, point to it as one of the first in importance where an officer can be stationed.

Very respectfully,

H. W. LAWTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## PORTER ACADEMY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *May 16, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Porter Academy, Charleston, S. C., made the 16th instant in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War, dated Adjutant-General's Office, May 11, 1892.

The military professorship of this institution was established August 18, 1891, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. C. H. Cabaniss, jr., retired, who has been on duty since October 1, 1891. He resides at the academy, and when in the performance of military duty wears his uniform.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, and all military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by him.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is similar to that at the U. S. Military Academy, modified to suit the grade of school.

The total number of students enrolled at this institution during the present school

year has been 110, and the number present at this date is 103. The average number of male students during the present school year has been 99. There are no female students.

The number of students over 15 years of age under military instruction during the year is 86, and the average daily attendance at drills during the year has been 95.

The number of infantry drills during the year has been 127, and of recitations in Infantry Drill Regulations 27. There have been no other recitations on any military subject and no signal exercises nor military ceremonies.

It has not been practicable to have small-arms target practice, and there is no small-arms ammunition on hand.

There are no field guns at the school; consequently there have been neither artillery drills nor artillery firing.

The principal (or rector, as he is styled) is very favorably disposed toward the military department. The interest manifested in military instruction on the part of the students has been very satisfactory, and they have at all times been respectful and obedient.

This institution is now in its twenty-fifth year; it was founded in 1867 by its present principal, Rev. A. Toomer Porter, D. D., as a church school, designed especially to assist in the education of the large number of young men and boys in this State who were without means to pay for an education. For many years the school has been principally supported by contributions from friends in the Northern States, and in England, whom Dr. Porter had interested in the charitable institution which he had founded.

The school was at first called the "Holy Communion Church Institute" (Dr. Porter is rector of the Church of the Holy Communion in this city), and was located on Cannon street, in a building the private property of the rector. In 1880, by act of Congress, the U. S. arsenal in Charleston was leased to the trustees of the school, and it was removed to its present quarters. The name was changed to "Porter Academy" in 1886.

The school is distinctively sectarian, under the influence of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Although it is incorporated under the laws of the State, with a board of trustees, such board is merely a nominal one, as the entire control and government of the school rests with the rector, Rev. Dr. Porter.

By an act of Congress, approved March 8, 1888, the lease of the Charleston arsenal was changed into a permanent transfer of this valuable property to "the Trustees of the Porter Academy" upon condition that the property be used solely for educational purposes.

The military department was first established this present school year. Lieut. Cabaniss was detailed by the President under section 1260, Revised Statutes United States, by Special Orders, No. 190, Adjutant General's Office, August 18, 1891, and entered upon his duties at the beginning of the school year, October 1, 1891. The cadets had no idea whatever of discipline, and still less of anything relating to military matters. It was necessary to train officers and men at the same time; and it was not until the middle of November that some copies of an abridgment of the new drill regulations were secured. It was not until January of the present year that the arms and equipments furnished by the Government were received, and at the same time Lieut. Cabaniss commenced theoretical instruction, which comprises recitations in drill regulations by cadet officers and non-commissioned officers. Theoretical instruction in the military department not having been anticipated has had no place given it in the curriculum, and no weight is given to it in making out the "standing" of cadets.

Valuable assistance has been given in the military department by Mr. E. M. Whaley, assistant professor of military science and tactics, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy in 1891.

As far as has been practicable the requirements of General Orders, No. 26, Headquarters of the Army, March 7, 1891, have been complied with, and there has been no disposition on the part of the rector to avoid doing so.

The military equipment of the school consists of 100 Springfield cadet rifles, caliber .45, and 100 sets of infantry equipments, with 10 non-commissioned officers' swords, the property of the United States. In addition there are 25 Springfield cadet rifles, caliber .50, M. L., and 25 cadet rifles, part wooden barrels, weight 4½ pounds, for use of small boys. These are the property of the academy, as are 7 cadet officers' swords and sword belts.

For administration and discipline the corps of cadets is divided into 2 companies, A and B, and there is a cadet lieutenant and adjutant and a sergeant-major. Company A has 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 37 privates. Company B has 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 41 privates

For drill the smaller boys of each company are formed into a squad, and a lieutenant and 1 or 2 non-commissioned officers detailed from the 2 companies in turn to instruct and drill them.

The uniform consists of cadet gray blouse and trousers, forage cap of dark blue cloth, chasseur pattern, with embroidered badge in front, consisting of a gold wreath encircling the letters "P. A." in silver, old English characters. It is worn at all times.

At inspection there were no students out of uniform, and the arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition.

There is no band, and only one field musician, a colored man, who sounds the various calls on the drum, and is also employed to clean up the halls and stairway of the dormitories, the study hall, the company parade, and to assist in caring for and cleaning the arms.

The cadets march to recitation, meals, and church, and are under command of the military professor at all times when not in class rooms.

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The instructor is employed by the school as instructor in the department of history.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year are Cadet Capt. J. H. Sams, Cadet Capt. A. B. Macbeth, Cadet Lieut. J. N. Frierson.

Accompanied by Lieut. Cabaniss, jr., the professor of military science and tactics, I called formally upon Dr. Porter, the rector of the school, at his residence, and presented my orders. I was received with marked consideration and after a half hour's interesting conversation the rector gave such instructions as would afford me every opportunity for conducting my inspection as I desired. The battalion was reviewed and then formally inspected. Then followed a battalion drill, under the command of the military professor, Lieut. Cabaniss, after which the companies were exercised by the cadet captains, followed by the squad movements by the chiefs.

An interesting feature of this inspection was a company composed of small boys under 15 years of age, armed with pieces made of wood. The zeal and earnestness of these youthful soldiers, their fine appearance, and excellent drill deserve special notice. Lieut. Cabaniss during the short period of his presence at this school has done good work. The organization, instruction, and discipline evidence his capacity and the intelligent labor he has expended. I regretted to learn that he contemplated leaving this college for one at Danville, Va. Through the courtesy of the rector, Dr. Porter, I was permitted to visit and have explained to me the entire establishment, and I became very much interested in the good work being done by Dr. Porter. It can better be explained in the doctor's own words, as follows:

"The Porter Academy sprang into existence at the grave of a dead son, October 25, 1867. I was there moved to cease weeping for the dead and do something for the living. I controlled a large Sunday-school room and owned one house, the last of a large estate. I turned one into a school house, the other into an orphanage, beginning with 50 cents in my pocket. Twelve years we continued in those quarters, having bought another house and received a large number of boys, sons of men mostly all killed and all reduced to poverty. Friends at the North and in England helped me. In 1879 Congress passed an act leaving me the arsenal for an indefinite period, but after expending over $80,000 on the property, an effort was made to get the transfer made in fee. This was done by Congress in 1889. We teach English and higher mathematics, French, German, Latin, Greek, linear drawing, and a manual department. Feeling that discipline was essential, I applied for Lieut. Cabaniss, a retired officer, who was detailed by the President October, 1891, so that this is now a military school under West Point regulations.

"Two thousand boys have been here in the past twenty-five years, staying from two to six years; a few longer. Quite 1,200 of these would have been at no school at all but for my labor. They have been gathered from the sparsely populated country. A very few have paid their expenses. It has been a great beneficiary of the charitable and is still. There are 9 male and 1 female instructors, for our branches are so diversified. I am aiming to fit men for life according to their talents. We have 110 on this year's roll and only 21 of these pay $2,000, the rest from $150 to nothing, 28 being in this class. If I could get assistance in the way of a fund, say, of $75 to $100 for each boy, to cover uniform and bedding and appurtenances, etc., I could easily accommodate 100 more, and make men of use for the country, instead of idlers and loafers, ignorant and vicious.

"Lieut. Cabaniss is going to leave. I will have an admirable young man, Mr. Whaley, but it is more than desirable to keep in touch with the Army. I would rather have an officer in active service detailed, or could you suggest some retired officer who would fit into a place like this?"

I trust this school may find a suitable officer to fill the place of Lieut. Cabaniss, and I hope this school may find a host of liberal friends to substantially encourage the good work it is doing.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. LAWTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.*

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

**Report of an inspection of the military Department of the Agricultural College of South Dakota, made by Lieut Col. J. Ford Kent, Eighteenth Infantry, acting inspector-general, Department of Dakota, on May 31, 1892.**

Location of institution?—Brookings, S. Dak.
Date of establishment?—1881.
Government, in whom vested?—The board of regents of education of the State, a board of trustees, and the faculty.
Religious denomination?—nonsectarian.
Endowment?—160,000 acres of land, under the law of Congress by which South Dakota became a State.
Date of establishment of military department?—1890.
Name of military professor?—Capt. Peter Leary, jr., Fourth Artillery.
Date assumed duties?—March 13, 1892.
Is he suitable for the position?—Yes.
Is he a member of the faculty?—Yes.
Is he properly supported by the authorities?—Yes.
Hours per week devoted to military duties?—Three.
Are requirements of law met? (Revised Statutes, 1225, 1260)—Yes.
What other duties does the military professor perform?—None.
Does he receive any extra compensation?—No.
Number of students, capacity for?—Three hundred. Dormitory room for about 60 males.
Number of students in attendance?—One hundred and eighteen males, 96 females.
Number of students in military department?—Sixty-eight.
Is military course compulsory?—Yes.
On what classes?—Sophomores and freshmen.
Uniform?—U. S. Army fatigue, with the South Dakota buttons and forage cap.
Military organization of students?—One band and one company.
Method of appointment and promotion of officers and non-commissioned officers?—By the president on recommendation of the military professor.
Number of companies?—One.
Artillery, practical instruction?—Yes.
Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.
Field and staff officers, number of?—None.
Company officers, number of?—Three.
Drills per week?—Two.
Military lectures; number in year and character?—Generally one a week, on the following subjects: Origin and development of military instruction in colleges; on certain military virtues, as obedience, promptness, silence in ranks, and attention; on Cirular B, War Department, February 13, 1890, and General Orders 15, Adjutant General's Office, 1890; on elementary instruction of recruits; military service in the United States and Europe; sources of the military strength of the United States; the American citizen in his relation to his military duties; the school of the soldier; infantry drill regulations; organization of the Army of the United States in peace and in war; the Quartermaster's Department and Subsistence Department in peace and war; the Corps of Engineers and the Ordnance Department.
Military essays; number in year and character?—None.
Text-books used?—None.
Military books in library?—Fourteen: Wilhelm's Military Dictionary, Tidball's Manual of Heavy Artillery, U. S. Artillery Tactics, U. S. Infantry Tactics, Small Arms Firing Regulations, Abbott's Defense of the Seacoast of the United States, Maguire's Attack and Defense of Coast Fortifications, Hannibal, Alexander, Great Captains, Mahan's Influence of Sea Power on History, the Army and Navy Journal (subscription), the Indian Mutiny, the War in the Crimea.
Small-arms target practice?—Begun; with reduced charges on small targets.
Artillery target practice?—None.
Muskets, number and caliber?—One hundred and fifty Springfield cadet rifles, caliber .45.
Used only by students?—Yes.
Property of?—United States.
Condition?—Good.
Accouterments, number?—One hundred and fifty.
Condition?—Generally good.
Field artillery, number and class of?—Three-inch rifles.
United States property well cared for?—Yes.
Drill ground adequate?—Yes.
Number of military buildings?—None.

Number of other buildings?—Eight.
Any military camping?—None.
Marches for instruction?—None.
Are requirements of General Orders No. 15, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890, complied with?—As far as the time allowed and the progress of students will permit, yes. School term closes August 4, 1892. Examinations begin the last of July.

I inspected the company and witnessed the drill of the same in the new drill regulations and a detachment in artillery maneuvers of the piece and firing of the same, the mounting and dismounting of the gun and limber.

There is no drill hall at the college, and only a narrow hallway in the college building is available for indoor exercise, which is perforce confined to setting-up exercises and the manual of arms. In consequence of the very bad spring weather and the late receipt of the new tactics, progress in the latter has been very slow, and only five or six company drills out of doors have been possible. As far as instruction has been given the student company drills well, as does the detachment in artillery, and under the circumstances I can find no fault.

I find that about two-thirds of the students are self-supporting, and that time is of great importance to them; also that many of them leave the college to do farm work in the busy agricultural season. It often happens, in consequence, that the time spent in drill is grudgingly given; and to make drills compulsory on all would be a hardship, so the president informed me.

Nevertheless he appreciates, as does the faculty and regents, the military instruction as given, and hopes that as the farmers grow rich enough to spare their children, more time may be given to military exercises.

The college is admirably conducted, I judge, both in theoretical instructions and in the practical agricultural lessons that appear to be very thorough and useful.

I again recommend that at this college the students may be allowed to buy from the Government the undress Army uniform. The students are, almost all of them, matured in growth sufficient to wear the clothing as made up for the Army, or to utilize the unmade sizes. The college will be responsible for the money value of the clothes, and it would be of the utmost service to the many poor and deserving young men at this institution, and would, I think, popularize military instruction to a greater extent.

Respectfully submitted,

J. FORD KENT,
*Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth Infantry,*
*Acting Inspector-General, U. S. Army.*

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## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

VERMILLION, S. DAK., *May 10, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was engaged on the 10th of May, 1892, in the inspection of the military department of the University of South Dakota, in compliance with paragraph 3, Special Orders 39, Headquarters Department Platte, May 3, 1892.

Location?—Vermillion, Clay County, S. Dak.
Established?—February 3, 1882.
Government in whom vested.—Board of regents and board of trustees.
Religious denomination?—Nonsectarian.
Endowment?—Supported by annual appropriations by State.
Establishment of military department?—September 16, 1891.
Name of military professor?—First Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe, Twenty-second Infantry.
Assumed duties?—September 16, 1891.
Suitable for position?—Yes.
Member of faculty?—Yes.
Properly supported by authorities?—Yes.
Hours per week to military duties?—Spring term, 16; remainder of year, 7; Average, 10.
Requirements of law met?—Yes.
Other duties?—None.
Compensation yearly?—None.
Number of students, capacity for?—Five hundred.
Students in attendance?—One hundred and fifty-six.
Students in military department?—Seventy-five.
*Students,* males?—Eighty-five; females, seventy-four.
*Military course compulsory?*—Yes.

On what class?—All, first two years attendance.
Uniform?—Dark blue, cap, blouse, and trowsers.
Military organization of students?—Infantry battalion, battery and signal detachment.
Method of appointment and promotion of officers, and non-commissioned officers?—Officers receive commissions from governor of State; non-commissioned officers appointed by commandant.
Number of companies?—Three.
Artillery, practical instruction?—Yes; manual of piece, mechanical maneuvers, and saber exercise.
Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.
Field and staff officers?—One; adjutant.
Company officers?—Eight.
Drills per week?—Infantry, three; artillery, nine; (in fair weather).
Military lectures?—Yes.
Military essays?—None.
Text books used?—Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. Army, Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty, Calef's Notes on Military Science.
Military books in library?—U. S. Army Regulations, 1889 (4 copies), and Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States, bimonthly.
Small-arms target practice?—Yes.
Artillery target practice?—None.
Muskets?—Cadet, 111; caliber .45 and .50.
Used only by students?—Yes.
Property of?—(Cadet Rifles) United States (caliber .50 rifles, State of South Dakota).
Condition?—Excellent; cadet rifles, new; State rifles, old, obsolete.
Accouterments?—One hundred and eleven.
Condition?—New.
United States property well cared for?—Yes.
Number of military buildings?—None.
Drill ground adequate?—Yes.
Number of other buildings?—Three.
Any military camping?—None.
Marches for instruction?—None.
Requirements of General Orders No. 15, 1890, complied with?—Yes.

The military department of this university was only established last September, and the beneficial results already attained have, in the opinion of the President, been most important.

The cadets are neatly uniformed, and are organized into a battalion of 3 companies and a section of artillery. The companies average from 20 to 25 men, and are drilled in the new drill regulations, recently adopted by the War Department.

Owing to the presence of extremely inclement weather, the review and drill of the battalion, previously ordered, had to be dispensed with, and each company was inspected separately, formed for the purpose in the college gymnasium. The captains commanding the companies were not thoroughly posted in the manner of conducting the inspection, and the men showed the need of more practice in handling their pieces. The cadets were of good physique, presented a very soldierly appearance, and the arms and accouterments were found to be new and in excellent condition.

Immediately following the inspection the companies were exercised in the manual of arms and the firings, the captains and lieutenats being called upon to command and drill their respective companies. This drill was reasonably satisfactory.

The arms, accouterments, and two 3-inch guns were received in April last. The former are stored in the armory, a large room in the main academic building, and the latter temporarily protected by paulins, whilst the gun shed is undergoing repairs.

The officer in charge of the Military Department is First Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe, Twenty-second Infantry, who possesses the entire confidence and support of the president, faculty, and board of regents.

He has given practical as well as theoretical instruction in field fortification. And on my arrival details of students were found at work in making fascines, gabions from willows, and constructing earth works.

This officer also instructs in military signaling.

The artillery detachment were exercised by Cadet Capt. Thompson in a creditable manner in the manual of the piece. A supply of blank rifle ammunition is much needed at this institution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BACON,
*Major, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.*

## UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *May 24, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., made the 24th instant, in accordance with instructions of May 11, 1892, from the Secretary of War. This college was last inspected May 16, 1891, by Maj. J. P. Sanger, Inspector-General.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1871, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. L. D. Tyson, Ninth Infantry, who has been on duty since September 15, 1891. He resides in Knoxville, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the institution is vested in a board of trustees,

The military professor is a member of the faculty.

All the military rules and orders, and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made by the military professor approved by president.

A system of demerit and punishment in the military department is maintained.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory with two classes only. On this subject the professor of military science and tactics says:

"The system that now prevails here of having military instruction compulsory on the two lowest classes only, is going to be a great hindrance towards effective work in my department, owing to the fact that unless volunteers come forward from the two upper classes, I shall be compelled at the beginning of next term to select all my commissioned as well as noncommissioned officers from the incoming sophomore class that has been under military instruction only one year. None of these men are either suitably advanced in *age* or *instruction* to take the responsible positions of commissioned officers. Furthermore, for boys of the age and advancement of the two lowest classes it is almost impossible to give theoretical instruction, especially in the art and science of war, that will be of much benefit. I think that any one conversant with military matters will admit that a boy or student ought to have at least two years of military instruction before he is competent to perform the duties of an officer, and therefore that at least three classes ought to be required to take military instruction, and I would recommend that the War Department require institutions situated as this one to make it compulsory for at least three classes to take military instruction. In this way the men of the junior class would be of suitable age and advancement to receive profitable instruction. Furthermore, the members here are not sufficient, as at present constituted, to obtain the full benefits of military instruction under the new system of tactics, where double rank is required."

Facilities for military instruction comprise usual methods.

The average number of students during the past year has been 158, all males. Of that number over 15 years of age there have been 119 under military instruction, 75 per cent of the entire number.

The average daily attendance at drill has been 86.

The students are organized into four companies. A uniform is worn. At inspection there were no students out of uniform.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition. The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were under shelter and in good condition.

During the past year there have been 117 infantry drills; no artillery drills; 25 ceremonies, and 34 recitations in the Drill Regulations and the Articles of War. Eight lectures have been given on military subjects.

No property was found unserviceable.

The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is excellent.

The reports required by General Orders No. 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file; the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The remarks of the professor of military science and tactics concerning the limitation of compulsory instruction to the two lower classes and leaving it elective with the others, are quoted. I am not prepared to advise the War Department to insist upon compulsory instruction, but there should be some general rule prescribed to apply to the nonmilitary colleges having an officer of the Army as an instructor by which it may be understood either just what percentage of the entire number shall be under *military instruction, or* the minimum extent of the instruction which every student

shall receive, or just what reasons shall be accepted to relieve a student from any instruction.

At the purely military schools this question does not arise, as all students are under military instruction and discipline at all times, and they enter the school with that understanding and purpose.

On the other hand, at the nonmilitary schools many students enter who desire, or for whom it is desired, that they shall not be under military control, or devote any of their time to military instruction, and any inflexible rule would have the effect to drive out these students, or deprive the school of the services of the officer.

The inspector called upon the president of this college and formally presented his order; the necessary orders for the inspection were given, which was made in due form, consisting of a review, battalion inspection, battalion, company and squad drills, and artillery exercises in manual of piece, and firing with blank cartridges. This was followed by a test drill in the manual of arms. All were very satisfactory and gave ample evidence of the ability and zeal of the officer. The best of relations exist with the president and faculty, and all work in harmony.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. LAWTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *May 23, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, made May 18 and 19, 1892.

The college is situated at College Station, in the county of Brazos, 5 miles south of Bryan, and is reached by the Houston and Texas Central Railway, which runs through the grounds. The college was established April 17, 1871, by an act of the legislature of the State of Texas, providing for the establishment of an "Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas," and was formally opened October 4, 1876.

The college owes its origin to the acts of Congress donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The proceeds of the sale of the public lands donated to the State of Texas under these acts constitute the present permanent endowment fund of the college, the interest on which amounts to $14,280 per annum. The State further appropriates $20,000 annually for the maintenance and support of the college.

The government of the college is vested in a board of directors, consisting of five members, appointed by the governor of the State. The institution is non-sectarian.

The buildings consist of the main building, three dormitories, mess hall, carpenter and machine shops, creamery, assembly hall, hospital, and farm buildings, besides the residences of the president and professors, eleven in number. There are no military buildings.

The requirements of law are met, the institution being prepared to teach annually 220 students.

The president of the college is ex-Governor L. S. Ross, who was absent at the time of my inspection of the college. I was very courteously received by the vice-president, Maj. W. L. Bringhurst, who afforded me every facility for the performance of my duties.

The military department was established at the opening of the college and the detail has been continuous since. The present professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse, Eighteenth Infantry, who assumed the duties October 9, 1890. Lieut. Morse is in every way well qualified for the position he holds, and receives proper support from the college authorities. He resides at the institution and is provided with quarters on the same terms as other professors. He devotes on an average ten hours per week to his military duties. Lieut. Morse is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other heads of departments, or professors. In addition to the duties pertaining to military science and tactics, he performs those of commandant of cadets for which he receives $570 per annum. All rules, orders, appointments, promotions, etc., affecting the military department are made by the professor of military science and tactics with the approval of the president. When in the performance of his military duties he appears in proper uniform. The military course is popular with the students and satisfactory to the faculty. The recommendations of the military professor are generally carried out, and last year $125 were allotted to the military department. No weight

is given to the military course in determining class standing, or relative standing on graduation. The military course is compulsory upon all students living at the college except those physically disqualified.

The number of students in attendance at the date of inspection was 207, all in the military department. Of these 205 live at the college. The average age of the student is 18 years. The discipline is good. The punishments for misconduct are confinement to rooms and guard room, arrest, extra hours of duty, demerits, suspension, and dismissal. The professor of military science and tactics reports that the aptitude of the students for military instruction is good, and that the zeal and acquisition of knowledge in the military department are satisfactory.

The military organization is a battalion of four companies. The battalion commissioned staff consists of 1 first lieutenant and adjutant and 1 first lieutenant and quartermaster, and the noncommissioned staff of 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, and 1 sergeant, and private secretary. Each company has 1 captain, 1 first and 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 5 sergeants, and 5 corporals. There is no separate artillery company, but a select company for special drill known as the "Ross Volunteers." A band is not maintained. The national color is carried by the battalion.

The officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the commandant, and their appointment and rank are made to depend upon the active and soldierly performance of their duties, their sense of duty and responsibility, and their general good conduct and class standing.

The uniform is of cadet gray cloth, and consists of dress coat, of the "West Point" pattern—blouse and trowsers with black stripe. A dress hat or helmet has not yet been adopted. The forage cap is of gray cloth. The rank of commissioned officers is indicated by shoulder knots and straps, and that of noncommissioned officers by chevrons.

The practical instruction consists of instruction in the schools of the soldier, the company and battallion and target practice, and is given by the military professor personally or under his immediate supervision.

The facilities for military instruction are excellent. The drill ground is ample. All necessary target material and ammunition is supplied and target practice has been extensive and attended with very satisfactory results. There are no facilities for indoor drill. New students are exercised without arms for five weeks, and practiced in the setting-up exercises for three weeks. These exercises are recurred to and all students practiced therein as often as possible.

Proper attention is given to instruction in the prescribed ceremonies. Guard mounting is held daily and battalion parade weekly. The battalion is inspected weekly, and inspected and mustered at the end of every month. Reviews are held occasionally. There is a daily inspection of quarters by the commandant.

The number of infantry drills since last inspection has been ninety-seven. There are no facilities for cavalry or artillery drills, and there has been no instruction in signaling. The college is not provided with camp equipage, and no practice marches have been made.

Practical instruction is also given in the methods of keeping books and records. The morning reports of companies are regularly rendered, and consolidated morning report of the battalion is made out daily and signed by the commandant and cadet adjutant. A guard report book is also kept in the manner prescribed by the army regulations.

The theoretical instruction consists of recitations by the students and lectures by the commandant. The number of military recitations since last inspection has been thirty-two and of lectures nine. No text-books are used and there have been no military essays by the students. There are six volumes on military subjects in the college library.

The United States property at the college consists of 230 cadet rifles, Springfield model, caliber .45, and 230 complete sets of accouterments. There are no field pieces. The ordnance stores are in good condition and properly cared for. No Government property has been lost or destroyed. The authorized allowance of ammunition has been received from the Government.

The commandant's office was found to be in excellent condition. The quarterly reports are duly rendered and in the prescribed form, and copies of all reports and important correspondence are retained. A copy of the graduation report is duly furnished the adjutant-general of the State. A new code of regulations and a manual of guard duty for the college have recently been compiled by Lieut. Morse.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion, which was commanded by First Lieut. B. C. Morse, Eighteenth Infantry. The ceremony of review was well rendered and the marching was exceptionally good. At inspection the arms were found to be in excellent order. The belts and cartridge boxes were clean, but are mostly old and the leather is not susceptible of polish. It would be well, I think, if the present accouterments could be exchanged for new ones. The uniforms were as a rule neat and well fitting, and the general appearance of the battalion was very commendable.

The number present at inspection was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cadet captains | 3 |
| Cadet lieutenants | 14 |
| Cadet first sergeants | 4 |
| Cadet sergeants | 18 |
| Cadet corporals | 18 |
| Cadet privates | 119 |
| Total | 176 |

The absentees were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cadet captains | 1 |
| Cadet lieutenants | 1 |
| Cadet sergeants | 1 |
| Cadet corporals | 3 |
| Cadet privates | 25 |
| Total | 31 |

The absentees were all properly accounted for, on guard, furlough, etc.

I witnessed a drill of the battalion which was commanded by the commandant. The drill embraced most of the movements in the school of the battalion as prescribed by the new drill regulations. The drill was satisfactory throughout. The battalion drill was followed by company drills, each company being commanded by its cadet captain. The cadet officers seemed to be familiar with their duties and few improper commands were given.

The dormitories, mess-hall, kitchen, etc., were visited and inspected and found to be in very good order. The rooms occupied by the cadets were neat and clean. The messing arrangements are very complete.

The authorities of this college recognize the value of the military system as a means of enforcing discipline, and the requirements of the act of Congress endowing the college are liberally complied with. Much good work has been done by the present very efficient professor of military science and tactics, and the very satisfactory condition of the military department reflects great credit upon Lieut. Morse as an instructor.

Very respectfully,

P. D. VROOM,
*Major, Inspector-General.*

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## AUSTIN COLLEGE, TEXAS.

SHERMAN, TEX., *May 26, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of Austin College, made May 25, 1892.

Austin College is pleasantly located at Sherman, Grayson County, Tex. The college was established in 1850, and was first located at Huntsville, Tex. The institution has an endowment fund of about $70,000, and is free from debt.

The government of the college is vested in a board of trustees, appointed by the Synod of Texas of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The requirements of law are met, the college having the capacity to educate 200 students.

The college buildings are five in number—the main college building, which is of brick, and four small frame dormitories

The president of the college is Rev. S. M. Luckett, D. D. The courses of study embrace the classical and scientific courses, and the preparatory department.

The military department was first established by the board of trustees in 1889, and until 1891 was under the charge of one of the college professors. The first detail of an officer of the Army was made in May, 1891, when Second Lieut. E. W. Evans, Eighth Cavalry, was detailed as professor of military science and tactics. Lieut. Evans was succeeded on August 2, 1891, by Second Lieut. Carl Koops, Thirteenth Infantry. Lieut. Koops is well qualified for the position he holds, and has given great satisfaction to the college authorities, by whom he is properly supported. The military professor is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other heads of departments. He resides near the institution and devotes five hours per week to his military duties. When in the performance of his military duties he appears in proper uniform. In addition to the duties pertaining to military science and tactics, Lieut. Koops teaches German, for which he receives no extra

compensation. This duty does not interfere with his military duties. The military professor is also commandant of cadets. All rules and orders affecting the military department are made and promulgated by the commandant. The military course is compulsory upon all undergraduate students, except those physically disqualified, and is generally popular with the students. It has no value in determining class standing or relative standing on graduation. * * * The aptitude of the students for military instruction is fair.

The discipline is fair. The punishments for breaches of discipline are marking time, extra drills, confinement, and deprivation of privileges. Grave offenses are punished by suspension and dismissal.

The military organization is a battalion of two companies. The staff consists of 1 first lieutenant and adjutant. Each company has 1 captain, 1 first and 1 second lieutenant, 5 sergeants, and 4 corporals. There is no separate artillery company and no select company for special drill. A band is not maintained. The field music consists of 4 drummers. The officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the faculty upon the recommendation of the commandant. The commissioned officers are usually appointed from the senior class, the noncommissioned officers from any class. The uniform is of cadet gray and consists of a dress coat, of the West Point pattern, blouse, and trousers with black stripe. The forage cap is of dark blue cloth with embroidered ornament. A full-dress hat or helmet is not worn. A college flag is carried by the battalion.

The number of students in attendance at date of inspection was 83—4 seniors, 2 juniors, 7 sophomores, 14 freshmen, and 56 subfreshmen. All were in the military department and their average age was 17 years. Forty-four of the students lived at the institution, all in the military department. The practical instruction embraces the schools of the soldier, the company, and the battalion, and is given by the military professor personally or under his immediate supervision. Four hours per week are devoted to practical instruction. The facilities for military instruction are limited. The drill ground is inadequate, and there is no drill hall. The number of infantry drills during the past year has been 149. Artillery and cavalry drills are not practicable. The college is not provided with camp equipage and no marches for instruction have been made.

There are no facilities for target practice. New students are exercised without arms and in the setting-up exercises for about four weeks, at the beginning of each session. These exercises are rarely recurred to. There has been no practice or instruction in the prescribed ceremonies, except review.

A weekly inspection of companies, under arms, is made every Wednesday. An inspection of quarters is made in the morning and in the evening by the cadet officer of the day.

Theoretical instruction is given by the professor of military science and tactics, but has not extended beyond the infantry drill regulations. The number of military recitations during the past year has been nineteen. There have been no military lectures. No text-books are used, and there are no volumes on military subjects in the library of the institution.

The arms and accouterments on hand are the property of the college and consist of 75 Sharp's rifles, caliber .45, and 75 sets of accouterments. There is no United States property.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion of two companies which was commanded by Lieut. Koops. The ceremony of review was fairly well rendered. At inspection the arms and accouterments were found to be in fair order. Both are old and should be replaced. The uniforms were generally neat. The number of each grade present at inspection was: 1 adjutant, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, and 37 privates. The absent were: 1 sergeant, 2 musicians, and 17 privates.

The inspection of the battalion was followed by battalion and company drills. The battalion was commanded by Lieut. Koops and the drill embraced most of the movements in the school of the battalion as prescribed by the new drill regulations. Each company was drilled by its cadet captain in the school of the company and extended order drill. The cadet officers seemed familiar with their duties and the drills were very creditable.

The military department of this college is of recent origin. The present professor of military science and tactics has been earnest in his work and is entitled to credit for the success obtained. Another year will undoubtedly show still better results. The improvements most needed in the military department are barracks, with all necessary appurtenances, in which all students should be required to live, a larger drill ground, and a drill hall for drill in bad weather.

Very respectfully,

P. D. VROOM,
*Major, Inspector-General.*

## UNIVERSITY OF DESERET, UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *May 27, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was engaged on the 27th of May, 1892, in the inspection of the military department of the University of Deseret, in compliance with paragraph 2, special order 39, Headquarters Department Platte, May 3, 1892.

Location?—Salt Lake City, Utah.
Established February 28, 1850.
Government in whom vested?—Board of nine regents.
Religious denomination?—Non-sectarian.
Endowment?—Acts of Territorial legislature.
Establishment of military department?—March 16, 1891.
Name of military professor?—First Lieut. W. K. Wright, Sixteenth Infantry.
Assumed duties?—March 16, 1891.
Suitable for position?—Yes.
Member of faculty?—Yes.
Properly supported by authorities?—Yes.
Hours per week to military duties?—Five.
Requirements of law met?—Yes.
Other duties?—Assistant professor of mathematics.
Compensation yearly?—Two thousand one hundred dollars.
Number of students?—Capacity for five hundred.
Students in attendance?—Three hundred and seventy-five.
Students in military department?—One hundred and forty-five.
Students?—Males, 175; females, 200.
Military course compulsory?—Yes.
On what classes?—All.
Uniform?—Dark-blue blouse, trousers, and cap. West Point chevrons.
Military organization of students?—Battalion.
Method of appointment and promotion of officers and noncommissioned officers?—By commandant. In case of noncommissioned officers, on recommendation of company officers.
Number of companies?—Four.
Artillery, practical instruction?—Yes.
Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.
Field and staff officers?—None.
Company officers?—Twelve.
Drills per week?—Five.
Military lectures?—None.
Military essays?—None.
Text-books used?—United States Drill Regulations.
Military books in library?—None.
Small-arms target practice?—None.
Artillery target practice?—None.
Muskets?—Number, 150; caliber, .45.
Used only by students?—Yes.
Property of the United States.
Condition, good.
Accouterments?—Number, 150 sets.
Condition, good.
United States property well cared for?—Yes.
Number of military buildings?—None.
Drill ground adequate?—No.
Number of other buildings?—Two.
Any military camping?—No.
Marches for instruction?—No.
Requirements of General Orders No. 15, 1890, complied with?—Yes.

Considering the fact that the military department of this university was established only a year ago last March, the military professor, First Lieut. W. K. Wright, Sixteenth Infantry, deserves every commendation for the efficiency to which he has brought his branch. The president and his associate professors speak in high terms of this officer, and of the zeal and spirit he manifests in the performance of his duties.

I received a review of the battalion of four companies commanded by Lieut. Wright. The review was conducted as prescribed in the new United States Infantry Drill Regulations; the marching was very good, and the cadets, clothed in their dark-blue uniforms, white gloves, and proper equipment, presented a most soldierly appearance.

At the inspection the arms and accouterments were found to be generally new and in good condition, and the command fairly well instructed in going through the inspection.

Sufficient attention has not been given the setting-up exercises and the school of the soldier. In the manual of arms, firing, and school of the soldier the drill of each of the four companies was very creditable. In the company drills the captains and lieutenants were each requested to put their companies through different movements.

Most of the movements in the school of the battalion were executed under Lieut. Wright, including the open and close column, in a very satisfactory manner, though the drill ground was inadequate, and for this latter reason no practical instruction had been given in extended-order formations.

The university has been supplied by the Government with two brass 6-pounders and carriages, which are exposed to the weather, and some provision should be made for housing them. With these to pieces the artillery detachment, composed of details from the battalion, were put through the manual of the piece.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. M. BACON,
*Major, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.*

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## UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, VT., *May 22, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the University of Vermont which has just been completed.

Capt. H. S. Foster, Twentieth Infantry, is still occupying the professor's chair in this department of the university. He is given entire charge of his department, as are his fellow members of the faculty.

The college has, in all its branches, post and undergraduate, upwards of 400 students. There are in the academic department 175; of this number, there are 140 in the military department.

The work has been mainly confined to the drill and gallery-target practice.

The situation has improved during the year, and the university has been supplied with the regulation Springfield rifle and the accompanying equipments.

The students of the department are organized into two companies, with the usual number of commissioned officers, the latter being appointed by the president upon the recommendation of the military professor.

The freshmen have been carefully put through the setting-up course before being admitted into companies. The young gentlemen are straight, square shouldered, alert, and receptive.

They have had no target practice with service ammunition for lack of a range.

The lecture course has not yet assumed as good a footing as it should have. The university insists upon the student body keeping up their military work for the freshmen, sophomore, and junior years. This amount of practical work certainly qualifies the young gentlemen for appreciating and profiting by a course of well prepared lectures during their senior year, and it seems to me that it would be a patriotic act on the part of the faculty to give the time and insist upon such a course being given to each graduating class.

No essays are required of the students by the military department. It is quite possible that some impulse might be given to the study of military matters by calling for theses on some military subject in connection with the selection of officers, or in selecting those to whom honorable mention is to be given in the Army Register.

The Billings library is well supplied with the necessary books for the careful study of military history.

The university is supplied with two field guns, 3-inch iron, muzzle-loading rifles, but instruction in the manual of the piece has not been undertaken as yet.

The university does not grant any additional compensation to the Army officer by reason of his being stationed here.

The uniform is of dark blue and white facings. The effect is excellent.

It is not practicable to have practical instruction in the cavalry drill regulations nor to secure experience in camping and marching.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

## NORWICH UNIVERSITY, VERMONT.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., *May 24, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., which I have just made.

The military department has been a very marked feature in this institution ever since its establishment in 1819.

It was founded by an ex-captain of the Corps of Engineers of the United States, Capt. Alden Partridge.

Second Lieut. F. C. Kimball, Fifth Infantry, is the present occupant of the chair of military science and tactics. He was assigned to his present duties in March 1891, and seems to have met with excellent success in his work, and appears to have the general approval of all those who are associated with him in the faculty.

The capacity of the institution meets the requirements of the law, and the only regret is that the student body is not equal to the capacity, but, as it is growing, let us hope that this very desirable condition may be found to exist at a later visit.

The military system is carried into the entire duty of this college, and the company officers have charge of their subdivisions in the dormitories as well as on the parade ground. The effect of this is evident. The officers—who are members of the senior class—have a control and influence over the lower classes that makes itself felt in the management of the establishment.

The disciplinary conditions are better here than I find them in many of the other military departments of the colleges in this inspection. The tradition and history of the institution may have considerable influence in this respect. I very much doubt whether any other college with an equal number of alumni can show as fine a record in the war of the rebellion as that of the Norwich University, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| General officers | 12 |
| Colonels | 25 |
| Field officers | 40 |
| Company officers | 198 |
| Total commissioned | 275 |

The student body now numbers 52 and it is organized into a battalion of 2 companies. The officers are appointed from the senior class, and at graduation they receive commissions from the school signed by the adjutant-general of the State.

The introduction of the new drill regulations has required so much attention that Lieut. Kimball has not accomplished all that he had promised himself in the way of lectures, but he has given eight during the year.

The amount of practical work has greatly exceeded the time specified in General Orders, No. 15, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series 1890.

The uniform is exceedingly neat—dark blue, with red facings—the full dress coat being cut similar to the dress coat of the West Point cadet.

The State has supplied the college with 2 field pieces—brass 12-pounders—and the students are exercised in the manual of the piece.

The college owns the Remington rifles with which the students are armed. The caliber is different from that of our service rifles and it would probably add somewhat to the efficiency of the instruction if the battalion were provided with the arms that would be issued them in case of actual service.

Target practice is made practicable through courtesy of the company of the National Guard of Vermont which has its location in Northfield.

The battalion is in the habit of going into camp at the close of the academic year for ten days or two weeks for field experience.

There is no property of the United States in the possession of the university.

Since my last annual visit the college has secured a hall for physical training and military exercises, and has also erected a new structure to meet the growing necessities of the institution.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

## VERMONT ACADEMY.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., *May 25, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection of the Vermont Academy, which I have just completed.

This academy is situated at Saxtons River, a picturesque and typical Vermont village, located on the left bank of the stream, and the site of the academic buildings is on the second bench and commands a charming view of the village and the valley above and below. The nearest railroad station is at Bellows Falls, some 5 miles distant, but with a fine driving road and telegraphic and telephonic communication.

The academy is under the government of the Baptist religious denomination, but the pupils are as a body nonsectarian.

The doors are open to all applicants of good moral character, regardless of religious belief, and anyone seeking a school that is exceptionally well located from a sanitary point of view, and that is inexpensive and quiet, will find it here.

The school was established in 1876, and has not had an Army officer assigned to it until last September, when Second Lieut. G. W. Gatchell, Fourth Artillery, reported here for duty as professor of military science and tactics

Practical military drill was a part of the course before, but it was entrusted to one of the other professors.

Lieut. Gatchell is a member of the faculty and is given the control of his own department as fully as is granted to other professors, and he receives the same support in his efforts.

The academy receives pupils of both sexes, and at present of the 138 students actually in attendance, 62 are male and 76 female.

Military instruction is compulsory on all the male students, unless it is found advisable to excuse special cases for physical disability, etc. Of the 62 now in school, 59 are in the military department. The organization consists of 2 companies with the customary officers and noncommissioned officers.

The staff is limited to an adjutant, sergeant-major, and quartermaster sergeant. The officers are taken from the senior class and are appointed upon the recommendation of the military professor.

The uniform is dark blue with the regulation fatigue cap.

The Government has supplied the college with seventy-five Springfield rifles, caliber .45, and the same number of equipments. The property is well cared for and is in good serviceable condition.

The armory is a good substantial brick building 80 feet by 40 and well provided with material for physical culture. The young gentlemen are well set up and active. Drills are held three times per week, and instead of lectures the professor has devoted the time intended for them to instruction in the new drill regulations. No essays on military subjects have yet been demanded of the students.

Instruction in target practice was in progress at date of my visit. The large farm of the institution affords ample opportunity for this essential part of a soldier's instruction. There are no guns provided for instruction in artillery.

The buildings of the college are quite numerous, the most important being the two large dormitories, the academic building, the mess hall, the armory, and the principal's house. There is now being erected a commodious hospital for the comfort of sick pupils.

This is the first visit to this institution, and Lieut. Gatchell is still in the first year of his professorship; still the evidence is clear that there is an honest effort on all sides to make the military department as nearly what it should be as can be effected without prejudice to the other and more evidently necessary departments of learning.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

BLACKSBURG, VA., *June 14, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College made the 14th instant in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, per letter of the Adjutant-General's Office, *May 11, 1892.* This college was last inspected in June, 1891, by Maj. Sanford C. Kellogg, *Fourth Cavalry.*

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1884, and the chair is now filled by Second Lieut. John A. Harman, Seventh Cavalry, who has been on duty since September 9, 1890. He resides in the village of Blacksburg, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the college is vested in a board of visitors appointed by the governor of the State. The members hold for four years.

The military professor is a member of the faculty.

All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made by the president of the college upon the recommendation of the commandant.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is modeled upon the West Point system, and is considered in class standing.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory. Four hours per week are devoted to this purpose.

Facilities for military instruction comprise 109 Springfield rifles, model 1873, 30 swords, and sufficient accouterments to equip 115 men.

The average number of students during the past year has been 90, all males. Of this number over 15 years of age there have been under military instruction 100 per cent, and the average daily attendance at drill has been the same.

Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by demerits and admonition, and in aggravated cases enforced withdrawal from the college.

The students are organized into two companies. The uniform consists of dark-blue blouse, and cap and trousers of cadet gray, and is worn at all times. At inspection there were no students out of uniform.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition, and are the property of the State of Virginia.

During the past year there have been 110 infantry drills and a few inspections.

Theoretical instruction has been given in drill regulations and military science.

The military professor is employed by the college as assistant professor of mathematics at a salary of $400 per year.

The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is good.

The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file; the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The order of the Secretary of War directing the inspection was formally presented to the president of the college and the necessary orders were given for the inspection, which consisted of a review, battalion inspection, battalion, company, and squad drills, all of which were very satisfactory.

The officer is in accord with the president, and harmony prevails. The attendance at the college will doubtless be greatly increased the coming year.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. LAWTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

LEXINGTON, VA., *June 16, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Rockbridge County, Va., made the 16th instant, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, per letter of the Adjutant-General's Office, May 11, 1892. This college has not been inspected before.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1839, but the first detail of a regular Army officer was not made until September 1, 1891, and the chair is now filled by First Lieut. John S. Parke, jr., Twenty-first Infantry, who has been on duty since September 20, 1891. He resides near the institute, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian.

The government of the institute is vested in a board of visitors, eleven in number, nine appointed by the governor and two *ex-officio*, the adjutant-general, and the superintendent of public instruction.

The military professor is a member of the faculty.

All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made by the superintendent upon the recommendation of the commandant of cadets.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is by dismissal, suspension, extra duty, confinement to quarters, and demerit.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is daily given; attendance is compulsory.

Facilities for military instruction comprise all that is necessary.

The average number of students during the past year has been 190, all males. Of these over 15 years of age there have been under military instruction 100 per cent of the entire number.

The average daily attendance at drill has been 180. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by demerit and extra duty.

The students are organized into a battalion of four companies, fully officered.

The uniform consists of cadet gray, exactly similar to the West Point uniform, except as to the buttons, the State button being worn instead of the bell button, and is worn all the time. At inspection there were no students out of uniform.

The arms, accouterments, etc., are the property of the State of Virginia, and were in good condition.

During the past year there have been 115 infantry drills, 37 artillery drills, daily ceremonies, and daily guard-mountings. The students were engaged in target practice and signaling at the time of the inspection.

Theoretical instruction has been given in art of war, ordnance and gunnery, field fortifications, military law, target practice, military engineering, and drawing.

The military professor is not employed by the institute.

The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is excellent.

The reports required by General Orders No. 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file, and the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year are Cadet Capt. J. R. Thomas, of Tennessee, Cadet Lieut. and Adjt. Walter H. Taylor, of Virginia, and Cadet G. B. Elliott.

The Virginia Military Institute, as its name implies, is organized on a strictly military basis under the laws of and supported by the State of Virginia. The superintendent and faculty are commissioned officers of the State, and the military features predominate. It is one of, if not the oldest military academy in the United States other than West Point, and is second only to that institution in its organization, development, and traditions. The detail, therefore, of an officer of the Army for duty at this institute simply supplements the able staff of the college by the addition of a professor of military science.

Immediately after my arrival, accompanied by the officer on duty at the institute, Lieut. John S. Parke, I called officially upon the superintendent, Gen. Shipp, at his house, and formally presented the order of the Secretary of War directing the inspection. I was most courteously received, and, after a brief conversation concerning the status of the officer and the policy of the institute, the superintendent advised me of his wishes concerning the inspection, offering me not only every facility for examining the work of the officer but inviting me to review and inspect the battalion.

The following day, before noon, an interesting exhibition of artillery maneuvers, under command of Lieut. Parke, was witnessed, and in the afternoon a formal review and inspection of the battalion was held, followed by a most interesting battalion drill by the commandant of cadets, Col. Marshall, the ceremonies closing with dress parade.

Lieut. Parke is an accomplished and competent officer. His duties as professor of military science are clearly defined, and are performed by him to the entire satisfaction of the superintendent.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. LAWTON,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.*

## UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH., *June 10, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I reached Seattle, Wash., on the 2d instant, for the purpose of inspecting the military department of the University of Washington and the United States recruiting rendezvous, both located in that city.

The president of the university, T. M. Gatch, was absent from the city, and I was courteously received by Prof. O. B. Johnson. I also met Hon. J. M. Hayden, of Seattle, one of the board of regents, to whom I am also indebted for information relative to the university.

The school term had closed May 19. The next term begins August 15, when Second Lieut. J. L. Hayden, First Artillery, who was detailed as professor of military science and tactics thereat, per Special Orders No. 116, Adjutant-General's Office, May 17, 1892, is expected to report for duty

The college grounds are near the center of the city and embrace an area of 10 acres, with five frame buildings thereon, used for the following purposes, to wit:

Residence of the president, astronomical observatory, dormitories, dining halls, class rooms, a chapel, laboratory, library, and an art room, etc.

The university is maintained by the income derived from the sale of 43,000 of the 45,000 acres of land granted by the United States, and an annual appropriation made by the State legislature—$12,500 was appropriated last year.

I am informed that the institution is prepared to teach 200 students annually. The average attendance during the past term was 100. Of these 30 were boarders—club plan, students purchasing their supplies and having their own cooks, costing each about $12 per month—the others board or live in Seattle. All students belonging to the State and living outside of King County are sent back and forth to their homes once a year at the expense of the State. Tuition is $24 per annum.

Students are required to drill one hour per week in the military tactics of the U. S. Army. Capt. Ingraham, of the First Regiment National Guard of Washington, has had charge of the military instruction of the company, numbering about 50 men. Lieut. Hayden is the first officer of the U. S. Army detailed to the institute.

The uniform consists of cap and blouse of the U. S. Army pattern. About one-half of the company is provided with uniforms. The only arms furnished the students—they have no belts or accouterments—are 32 Springfield rifles, old pattern, supposed to have been borrowed from the First Regiment Washington National Guard, whose armory adjoins the college grounds.

The last legislature authorized the sale of the city property, and provided that suitable buildings should be erected for the State University on a tract of 120 acres of school land, on the border of Lake Washington, 2½ miles from the city. The supreme court decided that this act was void, owing to the fact that there was no limit fixed as to the amount of money that might be expended for new buildings, etc. It is thought this defect will be remedied by the next legislature.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. HAMILTON,
*Major First Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.*

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## WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., *June 6, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the West Virginia University, made the 6th instant, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, per letter of the Adjutant-General's Office, May 11, 1892. This college was last inspected May 26, 1892, by Maj. J. P. Sanger, inspector general.

The military professorship of this institution was established February 2, 1867, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. F. De W. Ramsey, Ninth Infantry, who has been on duty since September 23, 1891. He resides near the college, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the university is vested in a board of regents.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, with the same privileges of other professors. All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and noncommissioned officers are made by the board of regents and the military professor, approved by the president. * * *

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is established by regulations, and consists of diminution of marks, privation of perquisites, reprimand, suspension from rank, discharge with privilege of resigning, public and dishonorable discharge. These punishments can only be awarded by the faculty.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given. Attendance is compulsory on the part of the State cadets only.

Facilities for military instruction comprise 107 cadet rifles, 3 of which are missing. There is no armory or drill shed or suitable drill ground.

The average number of students during the past year has been 9 females, 210 males; total, 219.

Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been 126 under military instruction. The average daily attendance at drill, 90.

Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by the faculty under the system of demerit and punishment already described.

The students are organized into a battalion of three companies of infantry. The uniform consists of dark blue forage cap, gray cadet coat and trousers. The officers wear helmets and shoulder knots. All showed full dress or undress uniforms, which are worn at all military exercises. At inspection there were no students out of uniform.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in very good condition.

There are no guns, carriages, implements, and equipments belonging to the Government.

During the past year there have been 106 infantry drills, 18 ceremonies, and 20 signal drills. Exercises in target practice 14, during which each student has fired from 40 to 210 rounds of ball cartridge.

Theoretical instruction has been given in drill regulations, the Articles of War, and an analysis of five military campaigns.

No property was found unserviceable, but it is understood that some of the infantry equipments are out of order.

The military professor is not employed by the college.

* * * * * * *

The reports required by General Orders 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file, and the name of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army and a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The names of the two most distinguished students in military science during the year are John W. Francis and George M. Alexander.

The battalion was reviewed, inspected, and drilled, after which each company was exercised separately, all according to the old drill regulations.

The appearance, conduct, and exercises of the cadets were very creditable.

Owing to a misunderstanding on my part as to the instruction given, the artillery drill was not required.

The signal detachment did very well. The military department of this college bids fair to accomplish all that can be expected. * * *

Lieut. Ramsey is an efficient officer, and was highly commended by the president of the college.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. SANGER,
*Major, Inspector-General.*

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## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO, ILL., *May 13, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the University of Wisconsin, made on May 6, 1892, in compliance with army regulation 955 and instructions from your office dated August 27, 1890.

The University of Wisconsin, located at Madison, Dane County, Wis., was established in 1849, is of nonsectarian character, and presided over by T. C. Chamberlin. It is governed by a board of regents. The institution is prepared to teach annually 1,200 students, and derives its revenue from the benefits of the land-grant act of July 2, 1862, a State tax, and small private endowments.

The number of the university buildings is fifteen. There is now no special military building, but the legislature of Wisconsin having appropriated $75,000 for an

armory and drill hall, the plans for such building are already drawn and construction of the same is contemplated next year.

The military department was established in 1868, is satisfactory to the faculty, and upheld by the university authorities as much as can be expected in an institution where twenty different courses are offered. The study value of the military course is one-half.

No portion of the income from the land grant is set aside for the military feature of the university. * * *

The number of students in attendance at the university is 765 males and 325 females.

All the able-bodied male students of the freshman and sophomore classes and of the special courses for the first two years of such courses are required to take military exercise. The number of students in the military department is 124 freshmen and 79 sophomores, 193 of whom are over 15 years of age.

All students live in or near the city of Madison, there being no dormitory system in use at this university.

The military professor states that the students show great aptitude for military instruction and are under good discipline. Breaches of discipline are punished by extra drills, suspension, or dismissal.

The following-named students are reported as having shown special aptitude for the military service: Harry L. Kellogg, M. C. Moss, and L. A. Curtis. Cadet Harry L. Kellogg desires to enter the Army as second lieutenant by civilian appointment; his general standing in studies and his military qualifications are excellent, and he is of good physical condition.

The military organization consists of a battalion of four companies. There is no separate artillery company and no select company for special drill. The college band is made up from all classes, but it is not a part of the battalion, although it sometimes appears at battalion formation.

Officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed from those members of the battalion who in the opinion of the military professor possess the highest qualifications as soldiers—attention to duty, knowledge of the drill regulations, practical efficiency as soldiers, and general soldierly bearing and deportment being factors in determining relative availability. The officers, who are sophomores, are selected from the noncommissioned officers, who are freshmen.

The uniform is that of the Wisconsin National Guard, except that the trousers are of dark blue color, the same as the blouse.

The national flag only is carried by the battalion.

The professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. H. J. McGrath, Fourth Cavalry, who assumed his duties at this university September 15, 1891. He resides near the institution, in a house provided by himself, none of the professors being furnished with quarters.

He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other professors, and in his relation to the institution he observes the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. When in the performance of his military duties he appears in proper uniform, and he does not perform any duty other than those pertaining to military science and tactics.

Lieut. McGrath promulgates all orders, rules, etc., affecting the military department, enforces proper discipline when students are under instruction, and, upon occasions of military ceremony and in the performance of military duties, requires them to appear in the prescribed uniform.

The quarterly report is promptly rendered to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and copies of all reports and correspondence are retained for transfer to Lieut. McGrath's successor.

The course of instruction in the military department is both practical and theoretical, and is given by Lieut. McGrath in person.

Practical instruction embraces the schools of the soldier, company, and battalion, including ceremonies. From four to eight hours per week, depending on the season of the year, are devoted to it.

Since my last annual inspection there have been 96 infantry company drills, 13 battalion drills, 2 dress parades, 3 reviews and inspections, and 8 weekly company inspections under arms. No instruction in artillery drill has been given.

The cadets are exercised without arms about four weeks. They do not march to any other duties than drills and military ceremonies, and are not instructed in the duty of sentinels nor in castrametation. About 60 cadets are reported to have been actually engaged in small-arms target practice, 100 and 200 yards distance, with good success.

The university campus affords a suitable drill ground, but the facilities for indoor drill and target practice are poor. As stated above, a thoroughly satisfactory drill hall will soon be constructed and remedy the present defects attending indoor drill.

Theoretical instruction is given by recitations and lectures one hour per week, and is systematic and progressive. The number of recitations on drill regulations since last annual inspection is 22; the number of lectures by the military professor on same subject, 3. No military essays were prepared by the students, nor have any campaigns been studied.

The new drill regulations are used as a text-book. The library contains about 200 volumes on different military subjects.

Ordnance and ordnance stores in possession of the battalion consist of 172 Springfield cadet rifles, many in poor condition, but all clean; 164 sets of infantry accouterments, somewhat worn—in other respects good; 2 field guns and carriages, one of the guns and its carriage damaged by fire.

All ordnance and ordnance stores are stored in the basement of "library hall," and are properly cared for by a man hired for that purpose.

Regular property returns are rendered to the Chief of Ordnance by the president of the university.

The full allowance of ammunition has been drawn from the United States, none is furnished by the State.

The following property was found unfit for use: 5 cadet rifles, 1 gun carriage, 2 limbers and 2 caissons. They were damaged by the burning of the gymnasium.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion whose strength on that occasion is given herewith:

*Present at battalion inspection, May 6, 1892.*

| Organizations. | Captains. | Adjutant. | First lieutenants. | Second lieutenants. | Sergeant-major. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Privates. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Color guard | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 3 |
| Company A | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 23 | 32 |
| Company B | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | 30 | 37 |
| Company C | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 31 | 38 |
| Company D | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | 24 | 31 |
| Total | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 7 | 110 | 143 |

The manual of arms and battalion drill were very good; the marching, in spite of the soggy ground, was very commendable.

The cadets were very neat in appearance, and the arms and accouterments were clean.

The president of the university informed me that Lieut. McGrath was in every way satisfactory to himself and the faculty.

Very respectfully,

E. M. HEYL,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

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## UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING.

LARAMIE CITY, WYO., *May 25, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was engaged on the 25th of May, 1892, in the inspection of the military department of the University of Wyoming, in compliance with paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 39, Headquarters Department Platte, May 13, 1892.

Location?—Laramie, Wyoming.
Established?—1886.
Government in whom vested?—Board of trustees for the State.
Religious denomination?—Nonsectarian.
Endowment?—None.
Establishment of military department?—September 30, 1891.
Name of military professor?—First Lieut. D. L. Howell, Seventh Infantry.
Assumed duties?—October 12, 1891.
Suitable for position?—Yes.
*Member of faculty?*—Yes.

Properly supported by authorities?—Yes.
Hours per week to military duties?—Four.
Requirements of law met?—Yes.
Other duties?—None.
Compensation yearly?—Three hundred dollars.
Number of students, capacity for?—Five hundred.
Students in attendance?—One hundred and twenty.
Students in military department?—Forty-nine.
Students?—Males, 59; females, 61.
Military course compulsory?—Yes. Certain students especially excused for cause.
On what classes?—All.
Uniform?—Cadet gray blouse, trowsers, and cap.
Military organization of students?—Battalion of infantry, two companies.
Method of appointment and promotion of officers and noncommissioned officers?—Appointed by military professor with approval of president of university.
Number of companies?—Two.
Artillery, practical instruction?—Just begun.
Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.
Field and staff officers?—No field officers; three staff officers.
Company officers?—Four.
Drills per week?—Three to four.
Military lectures?—One or more.
Military essays?—None.
Text-books used?—Infantry Drill Regulations.
Military books in library?—None.
Small-arms target practice?—None.
Artillery target practice?—None.
Muskets?—Number, 60; caliber, .45.
Used only by students?—Yes.
Property of?—United States.
Condition?—Good; new.
Accouterments?—Number, 60.
Condition?—New and good.
United States property well cared for?—Yes.
Number of military buildings?—None.
Drill grounds adequate?—Yes.
Number of other buildings?—One.
Any military camping?—None.
Marches for instruction?—None.
Requirements of General Orders No. 15, 1890, complied with?—Yes.

I reviewed the battalion, commanded by the military professor, First Lieut. D. L. Howell, Seventh Infantry, composed of adjutant and quartermaster, cadet sergeant-major, quartermaster sergeant, two musicians, and Company A, numbering 19 cadets, and Company B, numbering 25 cadets. * * *

The arms and accouterments were in excellent condition.

At the drills following the inspection the setting up exercises were very good, as also the manual of arms. The drill of each company in the firing and school of the company was satisfactory, considering this being the first year of military instruction at the university. Instruction in the school of the battalion and in the extended order had not been reached.

Lieut. Howell, Seventh Infantry, the military professor, is most zealous and interested in his duties, and has the confidence and support of the university authorities.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. M. BACON,
*Major, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.*

# SUPPLEMENT 4.

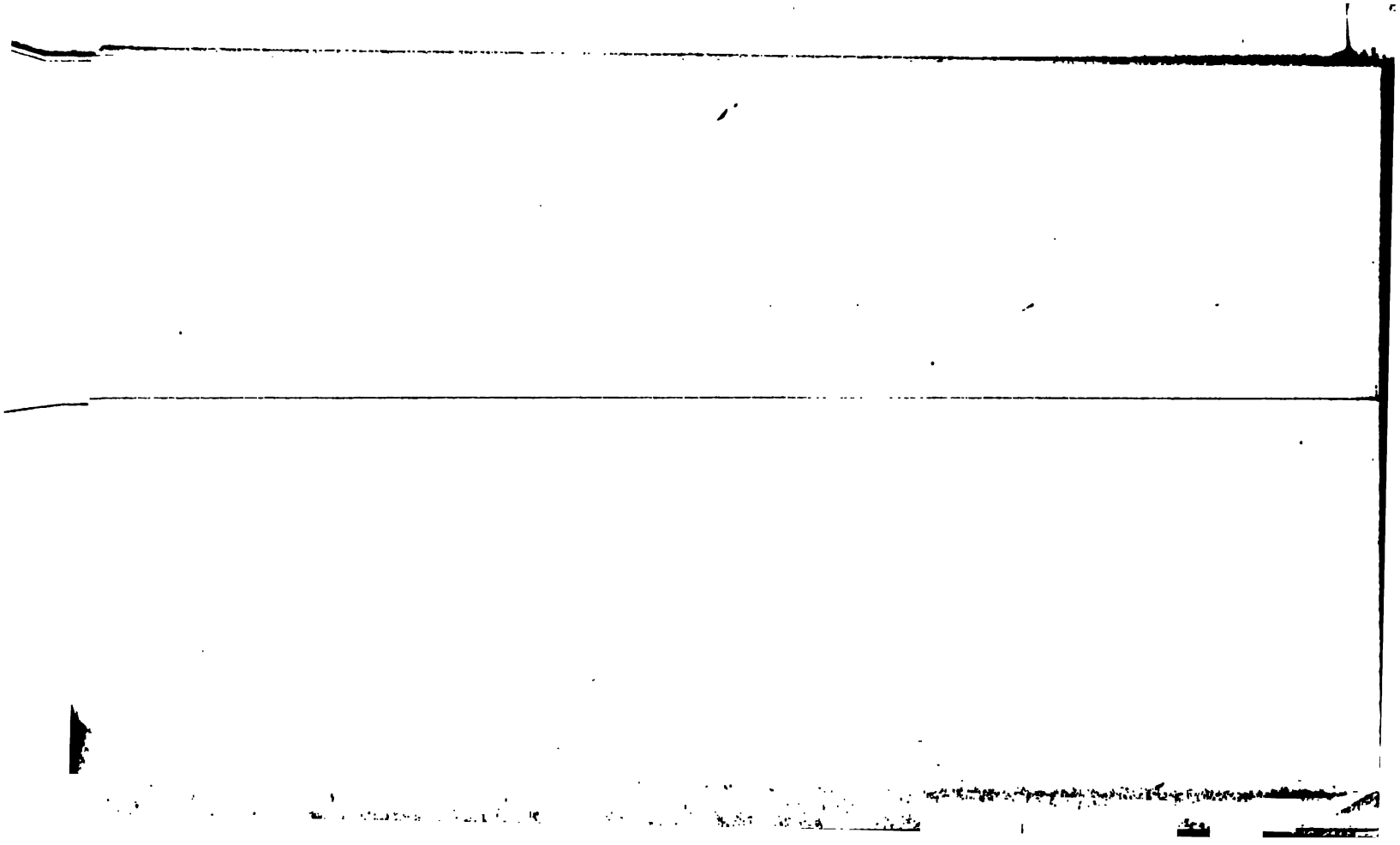
## TABULATION OF REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF COLLEGES.



| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No military books in li- | Yes..... | ing s<br>All ex<br>cused | | | 79 |

‡ *Total during year.*









## SUPPLE

### ABSTRACT OF INSPECTIONS

*Abstract of inspections of money accounts*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S

| Inspections. | | | Receipts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Times. | Date to— | | Balance last report. | Treasury. | Transfers. | Sales and other sources. | Total. |
| | 1892. | DISBURSING OFFICER. | | | | | |
| 3 | June 25 | Barber, Lieut. Col. Merritt. | $36.69 | $107.00 | $195.90 | ..... | $339.59 |
| 3 | June 17 | Corbin, Lieut. Col. H. C. | 35.65 | 267.00 | ..... | $1.00 | 303.65 |
| 3 | June 16 | Greene, Lieut. Col. O. D | ..... | 267.00 | ..... | ..... | 267.00 |
| 3 | June 13 | Martin, Lieut. Col. J. P | 56.32 | 267.00 | ..... | ..... | 323.32 |
| 3 | June 30 | McKeever, Col. C. | 87.35 | 267.00 | 94.21 | ..... | 448.56 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Oct. 26 | Murray, Lieut. A | ..... | 200.00 | ..... | ..... | 200.00 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 23 | Ruggles, Col. G. D | 65.29 | 267.00 | ..... | ..... | 332.29 |
| 3 | June 4 | Sheridan, Maj. M. V. | 25.93 | 267.00 | ..... | ..... | 292.93 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Dec. 17 | Volkmar, Maj. W. J | ..... | ..... | 117.94 | ..... | 117.94 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 4 | June 30 | Ward, Maj. T. | 8.72 | 317.00 | ..... | ..... | 325.72 |
| 27 | | Total | 345.95 | 2,180.00 | 408.05 | 1.00 | 2,941.00 |

QUARTERMASTER'S

| | | DISBURSING OFFICER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 20 | Atwood, Maj. E. B. | $1,535.55 | $343.04 | $64,166.41 | $1,286.27 | $67,331.27 |
| 4 | June 30 | Barnett, Capt. C. R | 125.04 | 948.60 | 55,381.49 | 3,095.38 | 59,550.51 |
| 3 | June 30 | Barrett, Capt. A. | 29,359.21 | ..... | 143,332.87 | 4,679.93 | 177,369.01 |
| 3 | Jan. 9 | Belcher, Maj. J. H | 17,039.80 | 200.00 | 88,485.02 | 214.00 | 105,948.91 |
| 3 | June 30 | Bingham, Col. J. D. | 721.72 | 730,098.06 | 137,122.59 | 5.00 | 867,857.97 |
| 3 | June 8 | Bird, Capt. C. | ..... | ..... | 68,680.23 | 568.74 | 69,248.97 |
| 3 | June 4 | Booth, Capt. C. A. | 13,832.04 | 208.00 | 189,693.08 | 28.65 | 203,761.77 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 2 | Nov. 30 | Campbell, Capt. L. E | 16,486.19 | 118,890.61 | 131,014.22 | 61.01 | 264,452.03 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 16 | Chandler, Lieut. Col. J. G. | 39,025.61 | 258,828.88 | 21,861.48 | ..... | 319,715.97 |
| 4 | June 30 | Chase, Capt. C. | ..... | 101,600.93 | 33,660.09 | 85.35 | 135,346.37 |
| 3 | June 20 | Clem, Capt. J. L. | 7,352.55 | 76,692.39 | ..... | 876.30 | 84,921.33 |
| 3 | June 30 | Dandy, Lieut. Col. G. B | 88,409.08 | 393,028.76 | 63,084.06 | 9,264.77 | 554,386.67 |
| 3 | June 22 | Floyd, Capt. D. H. | 46,620.04 | 39,190.97 | 231,939.12 | 2,344.13 | 320,101.16 |
| 3 | June 30 | Forsyth, Maj. L. C | 2,518.70 | ..... | 23,286.39 | 433.99 | 26,239.08 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | July 31 | Foster, Maj. C. W. | 43,955.63 | 342,427.18 | 137.57 | ..... | 386,520.38 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 28 | Furey, Maj. J. V | 74,560.93 | 925,351.98 | 6,830.07 | ..... | 1,006,742.98 |
| 3 | June 30 | Hathaway, Capt. F. H. | 11,181.40 | 2,700.00 | 134,102.97 | 11,143.38 | 159,127.75 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Oct. 24 | Haynesworth, Capt. H. J. | 221.26 | 2,397.57 | 14,867.40 | 154.14 | 17,640.37 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 2 | June 30 | Hodges, Col. H. C | ..... | 404,377.02 | ..... | ..... | 404,377.02 |
| 3 | June 25 | Hoyt, Capt. G. S | ..... | 86,167.21 | ..... | ..... | 86,167.21 |
| 2 | June 2 | Hughes, Lieut. Col. W. B | 83,049.41 | 475,248.98 | 127,813.20 | 1,091.01 | 687,202.60 |
| 3 | June 9 | Humphrey, Capt. C. F. | 332.97 | 387,442.05 | 85,123.42 | 959.96 | 473,858.40 |
| 3 | June 17 | Hyde, Capt. J. M. E | 5,073.33 | 42,774.41 | ..... | 2,510.61 | 50,358.35 |
| 4 | June 30 | Ingalls, Capt. C. H | 13,011.18 | 425.00 | 108,229.38 | 2,306.85 | 123,972.41 |
| 3 | June 20 | Jacobs, Capt. J. W | 34,033.44 | 82,785.94 | 85,931.61 | 6,688.30 | 209,439.29 |
| 3 | June 30 | Jones, Capt. F. B | 1,780.51 | 284,851.73 | 115,482.98 | 413.44 | 402,528.66 |
| 1 | June 30 | Jones, Capt. S. R | ..... | ..... | 26,574.13 | 489.05 | 27,063.18 |
| 4 | June 30 | Kimball, Maj. A. S | 96,025.57 | 195,830.27 | 242,319.31 | 1,179.50 | 535,354.65 |
| 3 | June 24 | Kirk, Maj. E. B | ..... | ..... | 27,576.53 | 241.88 | 27,818.41 |
| 4 | June 27 | Lee, Maj. J. G. C | 35,514.51 | 666,730.65 | 99,228.65 | 293.52 | 801,767.33 |
| 3 | June 15 | Lord, Maj. J. H | 40,200.62 | 232,249.86 | 9,543.70 | 3,273.58 | 285,267.76 |
| 2 | June 15 | McCauley, Capt. C. A. H. | 103,579.57 | 109,091.05 | 43,409.24 | 202.83 | 256,282.69 |
| 2 | May 11 | McGonnigle, Maj. A. J | 5,169.69 | ..... | 44,548.26 | 317.46 | 50,065.41 |
| 3 | June 6 | Marshall, Maj. J. M | 9,501.63 | ..... | 23,939.17 | 304.63 | 33,745.43 |
| 2 | May 21 | Martin, Capt. M. C | ..... | 8,702.42 | 166,457.54 | 158.52 | 175,318.48 |
| 3 | June 29 | Miller, Capt. W. H. | 1,450.17 | 36,723.04 | 2,136.13 | 3,291.14 | 43,600.48 |
| 3 | Mar. 17 | Moore, Lieut. Col. J. M. | 15,600.45 | 256,872.29 | 18,915.70 | 636.85 | 292,025.29 |
| 3 | June 9 | Perry, Col. A. J | 62,444.31 | 349,338.56 | 30,217.40 | 301.62 | 442,301.89 |

## MENT 5.

### OF MONEY ACCOUNTS.

*made, during the year ending June 30, 1892.*

DEPARTMENT.

| Expenditures. | | | | Balance. | How distributed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disbursements. | Transfers. | Credit Treasurer United States. | Total. | | Subtreasuries. | National banks. | Cash. |
| $172.72 | | | $172.72 | $156.87 | | $156.87 | |
| 181.27 | | $1.00 | 182.27 | 121.38 | | 121.38 | |
| 193.21 | | | 193.21 | 73.79 | $73.79 | | |
| 238.72 | | | 238.72 | 84.60 | | 84.60 | |
| 324.10 | $117.94 | 6.52 | 448.56 | | | | |
| 4.10 | 195.90 | | 200.00 | | | | |
| 210.17 | | | 210.17 | 122.12 | 122.12 | | |
| 256.34 | | | 256.34 | 36.59 | | 36.59 | |
| 23.73 | 94.21 | | 117.94 | | | | |
| 325.72 | | | 325.72 | | | | |
| 1,930.08 | 408.05 | 7.52 | 2,345.65 | 595.35 | 195.91 | 399.44 | |

DEPARTMENT

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $62,910.78 | | $1,316.71 | $64,227.49 | $3,104.38 | $3,104.38 | | |
| 53,100.98 | $118.57 | 3,686.48 | 56,906.03 | 2,644.48 | 2,644.48 | | |
| 172,304.82 | 235.17 | 4,679.93 | 177,219.92 | 149.00 | | $149.00 | |
| 101,050.48 | 1,663.08 | 3,235.35 | 105,948.91 | | | | |
| 20,517.23 | 820,917.12 | 15,319.15 | 856,753.50 | 11,104.47 | 11,104.47 | | |
| 63,033.77 | 15.04 | 568.74 | 63,617.55 | 5,631.42 | | 5,631.42 | |
| 171,849.57 | 26,116.03 | 5 796.17 | 203,761.77 | | | | |
| 156,513.39 | 97,308.41 | 12,630.23 | 266,452.03 | | | | |
| 40,800.06 | 259,626.68 | 994.10 | 301,420.84 | 18,295.13 | 18,295.13 | | |
| 79,383.80 | 55,524.35 | 438.22 | 135,346.37 | | | | |
| 78,313.42 | | 2,710.87 | 81,024.29 | 3,897.04 | | 3,897.04 | |
| 264,083.39 | 209,506.79 | 15,703.61 | 489,293.79 | 65,092.88 | 37,783.73 | 27,309.15 | |
| 290,572.36 | 20,316.96 | 9,161.84 | 320,051.16 | 50.00 | 50.00 | | |
| 24,221.27 | 221.96 | 544.92 | 24,988.15 | 1,250.93 | 1,250.93 | | |
| 88,605.58 | 296,312.26 | 1,602.54 | 386,520.38 | | | | |
| 480,200.66 | 343,386.62 | 145,540.46 | 969,127.74 | 37,615.24 | 14,262.47 | 23,352.77 | |
| 134,300.49 | 2,010.75 | 12,835.70 | 149,146.94 | 9,980.81 | 7,387.25 | 2,593.56 | |
| 17,101.53 | 279.17 | 259.67 | 17,640.37 | | | | |
| | 404,377.02 | | 404,377.02 | | | | |
| 83,669.64 | | 2.47 | 83,672.11 | 2,496.10 | 2,491.74 | | $3.36 |
| 350,663.72 | 297,535.29 | 17,717.16 | 665,916.17 | 21,316.52 | 14.45 | 21,302.07 | |
| 229,742.97 | 235,690.83 | 1,192.69 | 466,626.49 | 7,231.91 | | 7,231.91 | |
| 35,651.01 | 213.81 | 2,510.61 | 38,375.43 | 11,982.92 | 11,982.92 | | |
| 118,252.91 | 954.73 | 2,422.96 | 121,630.60 | 2,341.81 | | 2,341.81 | |
| 155,166.83 | 47,035.63 | 7,236.83 | 209,439.29 | | | | |
| 253,299.30 | 62,116.00 | 7,072.31 | 322,487.61 | 80,041.05 | 80,041.05 | | |
| 20,183.43 | 19.00 | 305.50 | 20,507.93 | 6,555.25 | 6,555.25 | | |
| 168,751.59 | 333,925.09 | 32,677.97 | 535,354.65 | | | | |
| 27,305.86 | | 241.88 | 27,547.74 | 270.67 | 270.67 | | |
| 123,814.03 | 623,013.32 | 4,113.70 | 750,941.05 | 50,926.28 | 22,426.38 | 28,399.90 | |
| 225,704.14 | 40,599.45 | 3,730.69 | 270,094.28 | 15,173.48 | 15,173.48 | | |
| 167,583.72 | 84,882.71 | 631.75 | 253,098.18 | 3,184.51 | | 3,184.51 | |
| 47,758.18 | | 439.63 | 48,197.81 | 1,867.60 | 1,867.60 | | |
| 27,715.76 | 3,718.43 | 1,319.11 | 32,753.30 | 992.13 | | 992.13 | |
| 143,434.37 | | 287.58 | 143,721.95 | 31,596.53 | 3,643.10 | 27,953.43 | |
| 36,476.21 | 2,463.63 | 3,379.84 | 42,319.68 | 1,280.80 | 1,280.80 | | |
| 259,754.74 | 22,705.57 | 1,299.35 | 283 759.66 | 8,265.63 | 8,265.63 | | |
| 173,636.43 | 258,335.81 | 301.62 | 432,273.36 | 10,028.53 | 10,028.53 | | |

*Abstract of inspections of money accounts made*

QUARTERMASTER'S

| Times. | Inspections. Date to— | | Receipts. Balance last report. | Treasury. | Transfers. | Sales and other sources. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | DISBURSING OFFICER—CON. | | | | | |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 2 | May 18 | Pond, Capt. G. E | $20,000.42 | $16,442.05 | $5,800.52 | $824.81 | $43,067.80 |
| 3 | June 30 | Pope, Capt. J. W | 7,283.64 | 85,185.57 | 4,681.70 | | 97,150.91 |
| 4 | June 30 | Pullman, Capt. J. W | | 500.00 | 72,498.23 | 3,265.63 | 76,263.86 |
| 3 | June 24 | Robinson, Lieut. Col. A. G | 8,624.87 | 150,074.43 | 84,544.69 | 8.25 | 243,252.24 |
| 3 | June 30 | Robinson, Capt. W. W., jr | | 44,853.06 | 944.74 | 1,631.22 | 47,432.02 |
| 3 | May 17 | Rockwell, Maj. A. F | 5,079.21 | 165,064.49 | 358,173.69 | 19,578.70 | 547,887.09 |
| 4 | June 30 | Ruhlen, Capt. G | 205.90 | 9,551.93 | | | 9,757.83 |
| 3 | May 18 | Sawtelle, Lieut. Col. C. G | 38,983.10 | 1,001,364.70 | 145,802.17 | | 1,186,149.97 |
| 3 | June 26 | Scully, Maj. J. W | 23,885.75 | 90,552.83 | | 610.45 | 115,049.03 |
| 4 | May 17 | Simpson, Capt. J | 3,973.74 | | 33,391.20 | 708.86 | 38,073.80 |
| 3 | June 30 | Smith, Maj. G. C | 37,342.05 | | 503,189.11 | 2,500.21 | 543,331.37 |
| 3 | May 20 | Summerhayes, Capt. J. W | 12,918.01 | 101,281.09 | 290,257.03 | 7,283.27 | 411,740.00 |
| 3 | June 9 | Tompkins, Col. C. H | 103,846.07 | 601,709.56 | 2,108.41 | | 707,664.04 |
| 1 | June 26 | Thompson, Capt. C. B | | 9,666.53 | 143.00 | | 9,809.53 |
| 3 | June 20 | True, Capt. T. E | 20,536.99 | 1,250.00 | 357,515.35 | 2,323.50 | 381,655.84 |
| 2 | June 30 | Weeks, Lieut. Col. G. H | 96,758.73 | 321,640.73 | 211,892.85 | 10,977.08 | 641,269.39 |
| 3 | June 9 | Wheeler, Capt. L. D | | | 262,811.88 | 819.13 | 263,661.01 |
| 3 | June 14 | Williams, Capt. C. W | 382.99 | | 46,099.45 | 3,587.95 | 50,050.39 |
| 160 | | Total | 1,279,532.57 | 9,212,171.62 | 5,045,315.52 | 113,054.54 | 15,650,074.25 |
| | | AT POSTS. | | | | | |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 30 | Adams, Fort, R. I | | | 22,253.70 | 2,642.93 | 24,896.63 |
| 3 | June 20 | Alcatraz Island, Cal | 165.20 | 5,042.53 | | 375.87 | 5,583.60 |
| 5 | June 20 | Allegheny Arsenal, Pa | 266.58 | 1,339.36 | 228.58 | 338.09 | 2,192.61 |
| 4 | June 18 | Angel Island, Cal | 173.28 | 9,626.40 | | 429.91 | 10,229.59 |
| 5 | June 24 | Apache, Fort, Ariz | 5,155.10 | | 26,193.37 | 1,[illegible]4.35 | 32,987.82 |
| 3 | June 7 | Assiniboine, Fort, Mont | 222.70 | | 14,180.33 | [illegible] | 19,118.52 |
| 3 | June 19 | Augusta Arsenal, Ga | 387.33 | 1,461.89 | | [illegible] | 1,901.56 |
| 6 | June 30 | Barrancas, Fort, Fla | | 2,001.85 | 10,193.91 | [illegible]84 | 12,828.60 |
| 3 | June 20 | Bayard, Fort, N. Mex | 218.61 | | 10,355.78 | 2,648.55 | 13,222.94 |
| 3 | June 24 | Benicia Arsenal, Cal | 63.00 | 3,376.97 | 11.55 | 169.51 | 3,621.03 |
| 4 | June 28 | Benicia Barracks, Cal | 3.55 | | 3,846.92 | 409.08 | 4,259.55 |
| 3 | Jan. 6 | Bennett, Fort, S. Dak | 26.75 | | 2,297.73 | 692.08 | 3,016.56 |
| 3 | June 20 | Bidwell, Fort, Cal | | | 2,919.72 | 282.28 | 3,202.00 |
| 4 | June 30 | Bliss, Fort, Tex | | | 5,249.71 | 1,493.22 | 6,742.93 |
| 5 | June 30 | Boise Barracks, Idaho | 216.88 | | 15,588.47 | 1,054.73 | 16,860.08 |
| 3 | June 21 | Bowie, Fort, Ariz | | | 5,950.77 | 1,176.99 | 7,127.76 |
| 3 | June 30 | Brady, Fort, Mich | | | 1,437.97 | 522.15 | 1,960.12 |
| 5 | Apr. 3 | Brown, Fort, Tex | | | 2,722.31 | 492.40 | 3,214.71 |
| 4 | June 8 | Buford, Fort, N. Dak | 119.05 | 3,903.22 | 8,695.84 | 2,507.37 | 15,225.28 |
| 5 | June 30 | Canby, Fort, Wash | 4.97 | | 6,624.53 | 622.24 | 7,251.74 |
| 4 | June 30 | Clark, Fort, Tex | 285.65 | | 7,216.97 | 2,333.76 | 9,836.38 |
| 3 | June 22 | Columbia Arsenal, Tenn | | 929.36 | | 89.36 | 1,018.72 |
| 5 | June 10 | Custer, Fort, Mont | 760.28 | | 31,282.08 | 6,333.78 | 38,376.14 |
| 3 | May 13 | D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo | 9.22 | | 18,292.32 | 2,979.82 | 21,281.36 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | July 31 | Davis, Fort, Tex | 9.60 | | 1,091.70 | 3,124.96 | 4,226.26 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | May 11 | Douglas, Fort, Utah | 131.47 | | 12,599.90 | 2,603.96 | 15,335.33 |
| 5 | May 24 | Du Chesne, Fort, Utah | 35.36 | 1,173.53 | 8,484.56 | 1,600.25 | 11,293.70 |
| 7 | June 30 | Eagle Pass, Camp, Tex | 25.65 | | 1,780.17 | 688.00 | 2,493.82 |
| 4 | May 20 | Frankford Arsenal, Pa | 210.70 | 749.97 | 2,373.61 | 278.46 | 3,612.74 |
| 3 | June 30 | Gaston, Fort, Cal | | 4,304.19 | | 1,559.37 | 5,863.56 |
| 4 | June 30 | Grant, Fort, Ariz | 108.77 | | 11,574.81 | 2,205.81 | 13,889.39 |
| 3 | June 30 | Hamilton, Fort, N. Y | 5.69 | | 16,669.30 | 1,611.59 | 18,286.58 |
| 4 | June 30 | Hancock, Fort, Tex | | | 1,261.92 | 353.15 | 1,615.07 |
| 3 | June 30 | Hot Springs, Ark | 4,763.93 | 10,222.94 | | 88.05 | 15,074.87 |
| 6 | June 20 | Huachuca, Fort, Ariz | 180.99 | | 11,114.48 | 2,743.61 | 14,039.08 |
| 4 | June 30 | Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind | 62.75 | 648.02 | | | 710.77 |
| 6 | June 30 | Jackson Barracks, La | 151.25 | | 15,551.27 | 552.93 | 16,255.45 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Aug. 8 | Jefferson Barracks, Mo | 3,814.39 | 5,937.45 | | 185.21 | 9,937.05 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| | June 23 | Kennebec Arsenal, Me | 275.28 | 1,400.00 | 351.66 | 195.34 | 2,222.28 |
| | June 14 | Keogh, Fort, Mont | 239.25 | | 41,520.05 | 6,741.03 | 48,509.33 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Dec. 31 | Lewis, Fort, Colo | 1,050.55 | | 2,438.19 | 6,663.92 | 10,152.66 |
| 1 | Aug. 25 | Lincoln, A., Fort, N. Dak | 465.26 | | 1,725.34 | 1,750.11 | 3,940.71 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 5 | May 10 | Logan, Fort, Colo | 126.50 | | 7,609.47 | 1,265.17 | 9,001.20 |
| 1 | June 20 | Los Angeles, Cal | | | 60,757.26 | 46.26 | 60,803.52 |
| 4 | June 30 | Mackinac, Fort, Mich | | | 3,949.33 | 748.81 | 4,698.14 |
| 4 | June 30 | Madison Barracks, N. Y | | | 8,781.10 | 940.15 | 9,721.25 |

*during the year ending June 30, 1892*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT—Continued.

| Expenditures. | | | | Balance. | How distributed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disbursements. | Transfers. | Credit Treasurer United States. | Total. | | Subtreasuries. | National banks. | Cash. |
| $29,279.53 | $12,952.96 | $824.81 | $43,057.30 | $10.50 | $10.50 | | |
| 92,855.69 | 338.40 | 529.48 | 93,723.57 | 3,427.34 | 97.47 | $3,329.87 | |
| 65,618.34 | | 3,271.25 | 68,889.59 | 7,374.27 | 7,374.27 | | |
| 24,115.57 | 207,784.71 | 1,868.49 | 233,768.77 | 9,483.47 | | 9,483.47 | |
| 41,985.68 | | 1,551.92 | 43,537.60 | 3,894.42 | 3,812.12 | | $82.30 |
| 373,486.17 | 150,033.56 | 20,916.71 | 544,436.44 | 3,450.65 | 3,429.60 | | 21.05 |
| 9,230.47 | | 86.49 | 9,316.96 | 440.87 | | 440.87 | |
| 748,319.08 | 381,930.79 | 3,050.18 | 1,133,300.05 | 52,849.92 | 52,849.92 | | |
| 111,050.65 | | 798.46 | 111,849.11 | 3,199.92 | 3,199.92 | | |
| 33,429.03 | 351.21 | 1,636.14 | 35,416.38 | 2,657.42 | 2,657.42 | | |
| 515,415.98 | | 15,531.62 | 530,947.60 | 12,383.77 | 12,383.77 | | |
| 249,694.65 | 149,364.23 | 8,433.53 | 407,492.41 | 4,247.59 | 1,075.60 | 3,171.99 | |
| 64,288.46 | 583,583.87 | 31,563.38 | 679,435.71 | 28,228.33 | 28,228.33 | | |
| 3,089.35 | | | 3,089.35 | 6,720.18 | 6,720.18 | | |
| 346,039.44 | 7,227.00 | 28,389.40 | 381,655.84 | | | | |
| 312,283.38 | 255,781.84 | 18,472.56 | 586,537.78 | 54,731.61 | 54,623.30 | | 108.31 |
| 194,230.60 | 30,140.00 | 5,610.42 | 229,981.02 | 33,679.99 | 33,678.44 | | 1.55 |
| 45,961.72 | | 3,587.95 | 49,539.67 | 510.72 | 510.72 | | |
| 8,207,852.21 | 6,330,633.35 | 470,031.13 | 15,008,516.69 | 641,557.56 | 470,576.00 | 170,764.99 | 216.57 |
| 17,712.90 | 106.63 | 2,876.13 | 20,695.66 | 4,200.97 | 3,644.60 | 426.88 | 129.49 |
| 5,162.73 | | 385.87 | 5,548.60 | 35.00 | 35.00 | | |
| 1,474.44 | 228.58 | 392.36 | 2,095.38 | 97.23 | | 97.23 | |
| 9,791.68 | | 429.91 | 10,221.59 | 8.00 | 8.00 | | |
| 22,485.04 | 3,379.32 | 2,755.05 | 28,619.41 | 4,368.41 | 1.34 | 4,131.65 | 235.42 |
| 13,969.04 | 246.72 | 4,848.81 | 19,064.57 | 53.95 | 53.95 | | |
| 1,544.77 | | 129.87 | 1,674.64 | 226.92 | 226.92 | | |
| 8,836.92 | 3,327.59 | 664.09 | 12,828.60 | | | | |
| 10,343.86 | | 2,619.08 | 12,962.94 | 260.00 | 24.90 | 98.32 | 136.78 |
| 3,298.03 | | 233.11 | 3,531.14 | 90.49 | 90.49 | | |
| 3,842.92 | 5.90 | 409.08 | 4,257.90 | 1.65 | 1.65 | | |
| 2,276.16 | 53.32 | 687.08 | 3,016.56 | | | | |
| 2,527.28 | 31.34 | 267.40 | 2,826.02 | 375.98 | 361.10 | | 14.88 |
| 5,190.27 | 59.44 | 1,493.22 | 6,742.93 | | | | |
| 14,518.71 | 205.74 | 1,106.23 | 15,830.68 | 1,029.40 | | 1,029.40 | |
| 5,774.71 | 61.76 | 1,187.49 | 7,023.96 | 103.80 | 103.80 | | |
| 1,430.92 | 26.60 | 501.90 | 1,959.42 | .70 | .70 | | |
| 2,062.72 | 517.73 | 484.70 | 3,065.15 | 149.56 | 131.70 | | 17.86 |
| 11,912.71 | 766.96 | 2,507.37 | 15,187.04 | 38.24 | 38.24 | | |
| 5,974.13 | 640.29 | 625.82 | 7,240.24 | 11.50 | | 11.50 | |
| 7,225.75 | 1,070.04 | 1,540.59 | 9,836.38 | | | | |
| 889.41 | | 89.36 | 978.77 | 39.95 | | 39.95 | |
| 27,901.78 | 3,680.42 | 6,333.78 | 38,005.98 | 370.16 | | | 370.16 |
| 18,274.16 | 21.33 | 2,979.82 | 21,275.31 | 6.05 | | 6.05 | |
| 1,192.78 | 7.05 | 3,026.43 | 4,226.26 | | | | |
| 11,503.14 | 11.33 | 2,603.46 | 14,117.93 | 1,217.40 | | 1,217.40 | |
| 9,228.25 | 462.70 | 1,600.25 | 11,291.20 | 2.50 | | 2.50 | |
| 1,758.48 | 646.69 | 88.65 | 2,493.82 | | | | |
| 2,471.73 | 327.94 | 287.46 | 3,087.13 | 525.61 | 525.61 | | |
| 4,279.69 | 24.50 | 1,559.37 | 5,863.56 | | | | |
| 12,085.30 | 306.90 | 1,138.70 | 13,530.90 | 358.49 | | 270.47 | 88.02 |
| 12,346.55 | 178.67 | 1,688.68 | 14,213.90 | 4,072.68 | 4,072.68 | | |
| 1,255.55 | 26.30 | 333.22 | 1,615.07 | | | | |
| 14,140.89 | | 189.38 | 14,330.27 | 744.60 | 744.60 | | |
| 9,405.33 | 507.62 | 2,743.61 | 12,656.56 | 1,382.52 | | 1,382.52 | |
| 609.56 | 84.24 | 16.97 | 710.77 | | | | |
| 9,455.17 | 770.21 | 671.09 | 10,896.47 | 5,358.98 | 5,358.98 | | |
| 5,792.55 | 3,624.74 | 519.76 | 9,937.05 | | | | |
| 1,183.02 | 351.66 | 336.94 | 1,871.62 | 350.66 | | 350.66 | |
| 41,375.91 | 199.75 | 6,741.03 | 48,316.69 | 192.64 | 191.94 | | .70 |
| 3,424.57 | 114.17 | 6,613.92 | 10,152.66 | | | | |
| 1,038.27 | 1,152.33 | 1,750.11 | 3,940.71 | | | | |
| 6,791.47 | 673.53 | 1,265.10 | 8,730.10 | 271.10 | | 271.10 | |
| 36,507.15 | | 46.26 | 36,553.41 | 24,250.11 | 468.58 | 23,781.53 | |
| 3,858.60 | 67.00 | 733.31 | 4,658.91 | 39.23 | | 39.23 | |
| 7,368.43 | 1,332.26 | 1,020.56 | 9,721.25 | | | | |

*Abstract of inspections of money accounts made*

QUARTERMASTER'S

| Times. | Inspections. Date to | | Receipts. Balance last report. | Treasury. | Transfers. | Sales and other sources. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | AT POSTS—continued. | | | | | |
| 3 | June 22 | Marcy, Fort, N. Mex | | | $5,493.88 | $246.61 | $5,740.49 |
| 3 | June 1 | Mason, Fort, Cal | $61.77 | | 8,286.38 | 216.49 | 8,564.64 |
| 4 | June 30 | McHenry, Fort, Md | | | 8,555.63 | 621.51 | 9,177.14 |
| 4 | June 30 | McIntosh, Fort, Tex | 814.96 | | 15,069.93 | 2,185.90 | 18,100.49 |
| 3 | May 11 | McKinney, Fort, Wyo | 539.19 | | 14,483.23 | 3,636.75 | 18,653.17 |
| 4 | June 30 | McPherson, Fort, Ga | | | 7,414.65 | 2,343.00 | 9,757.65 |
| 4 | June 30 | Meade, Fort, S. Dak | 949.91 | | 25,719.66 | 5,061.57 | 31,731.14 |
| 3 | June 10 | Missoula, Fort, Mont | | | 8,972.01 | 1,388.71 | 10,360.72 |
| 3 | June 30 | Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala | 24.75 | | 15,838.53 | 459.26 | 16,322.54 |
| 4 | June 30 | Myer, Fort, Va | | | 9,472.50 | 1,409.26 | 10,881.76 |
| 3 | June 15 | National Armory, Mass | | $82,178.99 | | 336.88 | 2,515.87 |
| 5 | May 31 | New Orleans, La | | | 53,732.53 | 367.50 | 54,100.03 |
| 3 | June 30 | Newport, Ky | 9,043.90 | 244,917.87 | 35.00 | | 253,996.77 |
| 4 | June 30 | Newport Barracks, Ky | 19.25 | | 2,203.71 | 247.86 | 2,470.32 |
| 4 | June 30 | Niagara, Fort, N. Y | 501.04 | | 57,001.17 | 666.23 | 58,171.44 |
| 4 | May 9 | Niobrara, Fort, Nebr | | | 12,122.94 | 3,113.59 | 15,236.53 |
| 4 | June 30 | Oklahoma City, Okla | 15.30 | | 2,390.64 | 274.54 | 2,680.48 |
| 4 | June 6 | Omaha, Fort, Nebr | 738.10 | | 6,005.96 | 5,791.68 | 12,535.74 |
| 4 | June 30 | Ontario, Fort, N. Y | | | 1,998.05 | 164.22 | 2,162.27 |
| 4 | June 30 | Pembina, Fort, N. Dak | | | 4,642.84 | 221.57 | 4,864.41 |
| 4 | July 16 | Pena Colorado, Camp, Tex | 16.00 | | 2,220.98 | 451.11 | 2,688.09 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 2 | Oct. 19 | Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak | 37.08 | | 286.97 | 58.01 | 382.06 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 4 | May 7 | Pilot Butte, Camp, Wyo | | | 543.11 | 69.50 | 612.61 |
| 4 | June 30 | Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y | | | 3,938.97 | 399.31 | 4,338.28 |
| 4 | June 5 | Poplar River, Camp, Mont | 16.50 | | 3,192.37 | 641.35 | 3,850.22 |
| 6 | June 30 | Porter, Fort, N. Y | 7.10 | | 11,908.59 | 636.35 | 12,612.04 |
| 6 | June 30 | Preble, Fort, Me | | | 7,423.94 | 303.65 | 7,727.59 |
| 3 | June 19 | Presidio of San Francisco, Cal | 253.95 | 3,525.21 | 24,088.16 | 4,113.73 | 32,881.05 |
| 5 | May 7 | Randall, Fort, S. Dak | 47.88 | | 4,240.84 | 1,042.59 | 5,331.31 |
| 3 | June 30 | Reno, Fort, Okla | 800.00 | | 40,298.11 | 5,238.95 | 46,337.06 |
| 4 | July 11 | Ringgold, Fort, Tex | 165.60 | | 8,499.95 | 1,807.10 | 10,472.65 |
| 3 | May 9 | Robinson, Fort, Nebr | 300.92 | | 19,571.14 | 5,359.29 | 25,231.35 |
| 3 | Feb. 23 | Rock Island Arsenal, Ill | 222.30 | 3,307.56 | 581.04 | 126.01 | 4,238.90 |
| 3 | June 30 | St. Francis Barracks, Fla | | | 2,928.87 | 362.50 | 3,291.37 |
| 3 | June 13 | Sam Houston, Fort, Tex | 2.45 | | 7,655.87 | 2,206.97 | 9,865.29 |
| 4 | June 25 | San Carlos, Ariz | 723.12 | | 24,920.42 | 2,024.78 | 27,668.32 |
| 4 | June 19 | San Diego Barracks, Cal | 92.37 | | 5,358.35 | 566.56 | 6,017.28 |
| 4 | June 30 | Schuyler, Fort, N. Y | | | 19,107.00 | 939.17 | 20,046.17 |
| 3 | June 25 | Snelling, Fort, Minn | 371.50 | | 31,060.07 | 3,436.01 | 34,867.58 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Oct. 29 | Shaw, Fort, Mont | 932.77 | | 2,431.90 | 5,021.41 | 8,386.08 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 4 | July 21 | Sherman, Fort, Idaho | 187.73 | | 13,899.07 | 2,219.64 | 16,336.44 |
| 3 | June 30 | Sheridan, Fort, Ill | 8.75 | | 6,156.78 | 4,688.14 | 10,853.67 |
| 5 | May 7 | Sidney, Fort, Nebr | 7.05 | | 3,803.84 | 1,321.92 | 5,193.41 |
| 5 | June 30 | Sill, Fort, Okla | 1,552.76 | | 30,080.05 | 4,171.87 | 35,810.68 |
| 3 | June 25 | Snelling, Fort, ordnance depot, Minn | 122.10 | | 1,865.89 | 13.53 | 2,001.52 |
| 4 | July 21 | Spokane, Fort, Wash | 1,018.36 | | 14,191.59 | 1,702.09 | 16,912.04 |
| 6 | June 30 | Stanton, Fort, N. Mex | 2,824.97 | | 15,105.01 | 2,359.35 | 20,289.33 |
| 3 | June 8 | Sully, Fort, S. Dak | 565.85 | | 6,896.75 | 1,814.46 | 9,247.06 |
| 4 | June 30 | Supply, Fort, Ind. T | | | 11,008.02 | 3,269.01 | 14,387.03 |
| 3 | June 30 | Thomas, Fort, Ky | 290.72 | | 8,141.52 | 1,233.14 | 9,635.38 |
| 4 | July 20 | Townsend, Fort, Wash | 89.00 | | 6,943.96 | 458.53 | 7,482.49 |
| 4 | July 2 | Trumbull, Fort, Conn | | | 3,615.96 | 401.91 | 4,017.87 |
| 6 | June 16 | U. S. Powder Depot, N. J | | 507.05 | 266.56 | 19.41 | 793.02 |
| 5 | July 14 | Vancouver Barracks, Wash | 636.29 | | 18,033.67 | 2,508.67 | 21,778.63 |
| 3 | June 30 | Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y | 31.31 | 14,430.78 | | 922.96 | 15,385.05 |
| 3 | June 2 | Walla Walla, Fort, Wash | | | 10,008.86 | 1,800.98 | 11,809.84 |
| 4 | May 9 | Washakie, Fort, Wyo | 2,140.67 | | 15,888.42 | 1,912.41 | 19,921.50 |
| 4 | June 30 | Washington Barracks, D. C | 723.76 | 4,058.57 | 14,251.40 | 2,003.98 | 21,037.31 |
| 5 | June 30 | Warren, Fort, Mass | | | 3,451.29 | 469.87 | 3,921.16 |
| 4 | June 20 | Watertown Arsenal, Mass | 23.14 | 3,894.19 | 14.96 | 338.72 | 4,271.01 |
| 4 | May 19 | Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y | | 3,350.87 | 1,449.79 | 449.64 | 5,250.25 |
| 4 | June 30 | Wayne, Fort, Mich | 379.64 | 7,149.59 | 218.89 | 1,586.11 | 9,334.23 |
| 1 | Apr. 11 | West Point, N. Y | | 2,062.65 | 2,463.63 | 1,095.47 | 5,641.75 |
| 6 | June 21 | Whipple Barracks, Ariz | 345.43 | | 6,206.59 | 1,833.30 | 8,385.32 |
| 3 | June 13 | Willets Point, N. Y | 3,572.84 | 19,537.86 | | 1,613.08 | 24,723.78 |
| 3 | June 20 | Wingate, Fort, N. Mex | 20,344.73 | | 17,224.27 | 4,733.46 | 42,302.46 |

*during the year ending June 30, 1892*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT—Continued.

| Expenditures. | | | | Balance. | How distributed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disbursements. | Transfers. | Credit Treasurer United States. | Total. | | Subtreasuries. | National banks. | Cash. |
| $4,829.16 | $4.48 | $246.61 | $5,080.25 | $660.24 | $3.03 | $657.21 | |
| 8,294.90 | 24.35 | 216.49 | 8,535.74 | 28.00 | 28.00 | | |
| 8,425.61 | 54.11 | 621.92 | 9,101.64 | 75.50 | 75.50 | | |
| 15,737.58 | | 2,362.91 | 18,100.49 | | | | |
| 14,855.68 | 4.28 | 3,590.89 | 18,450.85 | 202.32 | | 202.32 | |
| 6,785.00 | | 2,231.91 | 9,016.91 | 740.74 | 616.85 | | $123.89 |
| 22,545.77 | 4,122.80 | 5,062.57 | 31,731.14 | | | | |
| 8,882.20 | | 1,394.61 | 10,276.81 | 83.91 | | 83.91 | |
| 11,633.21 | 4.00 | 459.33 | 12,096.54 | 4,226.00 | 4,226.00 | | |
| 8,909.28 | | 1,767.79 | 10,677.07 | 204.69 | 159.81 | | 44.88 |
| 2,135.70 | | 336.88 | 2,472.58 | 43.29 | 43.29 | | |
| 37,726.78 | 15,299.31 | 1,073.94 | 54,100.03 | | | | |
| 243,150.57 | | 27.24 | 243,186.81 | 10,803.96 | 10,809.96 | | |
| 2,204.14 | 18.02 | 247.66 | 2,469.82 | .50 | .50 | | |
| 56,383.04 | 467.51 | 538.00 | 57,388.55 | 782.89 | 667.41 | | 115.48 |
| 11,746.75 | 2.84 | 3,113.59 | 14,863.18 | 373.35 | | 373.35 | |
| 2,345.11 | 60.83 | 274.54 | 2,680.48 | | | | |
| 10,504.12 | 129.53 | 1,890.84 | 12,524.49 | 11.25 | | 11.25 | |
| 1,819.60 | 2.55 | 149.73 | 1,971.88 | 190.39 | 175.90 | | 14.49 |
| 3,335.06 | 1,307.78 | 221.57 | 4,864.41 | | | | |
| 2,226.61 | 10.00 | 451.48 | 2,688.09 | | | | |
| 272.30 | 51.75 | 58.01 | 382.06 | | | | |
| 531.62 | | 69.50 | 601.12 | 11.49 | | | 11.49 |
| 3,705.91 | 83.98 | 380.81 | 4,170.70 | 167.58 | 150.00 | | 17.58 |
| 2,790.93 | 319.74 | 667.00 | 3,777.67 | 72.55 | | 72.55 | |
| 8,089.05 | 1,955.54 | 617.94 | 10,272.53 | 2,339.51 | 2,314.00 | | 25.51 |
| 5,169.72 | 704.10 | 303.77 | 6,177.59 | 1,550.00 | 1,550.00 | | |
| 28,335.60 | 55.45 | 4,113.73 | 32,504.78 | 376.27 | 376.27 | | |
| 4,209.97 | 77.25 | 1,042.59 | 5,329.81 | 1.50 | | 1.50 | |
| 40,651.59 | 303.77 | 5,381.70 | 46,337.06 | | | | |
| 7,121.58 | 1.50 | 2,000.29 | 9,123.37 | 1,319.28 | | 925.96 | 423.32 |
| 19,779.51 | 39.85 | 5,134.27 | 24,953.63 | 277.72 | | 51.20 | 226.52 |
| 3,343.71 | 581.04 | 212.38 | 4,137.13 | 100.87 | | 100.87 | |
| 2,976.59 | | 285.72 | 3,262.31 | 29.06 | | | 29.06 |
| 7,608.97 | | 2,238.27 | 9,847.24 | 18.05 | | 18.05 | |
| 18,973.60 | 6,541.68 | 2,117.04 | 27,632.32 | 36.00 | | 35.25 | .75 |
| 5,372.88 | 77.86 | 566.56 | 6,017.28 | | | | |
| 12,551.47 | 3,193.56 | 857.62 | 16,602.65 | 3,443.52 | 3,443.52 | | |
| 28,831.23 | 45.34 | 3,436.01 | 32,312.58 | 2,555.00 | | 2,555.00 | |
| 3,315.21 | 49.46 | 5,021.41 | 8,386.08 | | | | |
| 14,084.11 | 2.69 | 2,249.64 | 16,336.44 | | | | |
| 6,145.93 | 5.80 | 4,464.33 | 10,616.06 | 237.61 | 13.80 | | 223.81 |
| 3,771.46 | 50.71 | 1,321.92 | 5,144.09 | 49.32 | | 49.32 | |
| 23,240.70 | 3,924.78 | 5,797.39 | 32,962.87 | 2,847.81 | 2,403.22 | | 444.59 |
| 1,882.89 | | 13.53 | 1,896.42 | 105.10 | | 105.10 | |
| 15,071.28 | 64.77 | 1,709.69 | 16,845.74 | 66.30 | | 66.30 | |
| 12,321.70 | 5,608.28 | 2,359.35 | 20,289.33 | | | | |
| 6,780.91 | 535.60 | 1,814.46 | 9,130.97 | 116.00 | | 116.00 | |
| 10,611.62 | 21.90 | 2,601.85 | 13,235.37 | 1,131.66 | 413.45 | | 718.21 |
| 8,258.78 | | 1,318.61 | 9,577.39 | 57.99 | 57.99 | | |
| 7,019.83 | 4.23 | 458.43 | 7,482.49 | | | | |
| 3,516.17 | .13 | 156.57 | 3,672.87 | 345.00 | 345.00 | | |
| 399.47 | 266.56 | 126.99 | 793.02 | | | | |
| 18,555.91 | 302.88 | 2,685.04 | 21,543.83 | 234.80 | | 231.80 | |
| 12,751.15 | | 2,149.65 | 14,900.80 | 484.25 | 484.25 | | |
| 9,550.36 | 458.50 | 1,800.98 | 11,809.84 | | | | |
| 16,860.27 | 7.05 | 1,895.78 | 18,763.10 | 1,158.40 | 1,158.40 | | |
| 18,852.07 | | 2,121.02 | 20,973.09 | 64.22 | 4.82 | | 59.40 |
| 3,435.79 | 15.35 | 470.02 | 3,921.16 | | | | |
| 3,802.34 | 14.96 | 409.16 | 4,226.46 | 44.75 | 44.55 | | |
| 2,266.83 | 1,409.74 | 449.64 | 4,166.21 | 1,084.04 | | 1,084.04 | |
| 7,307.46 | 240.89 | 1,563.87 | 9,112.22 | 222.01 | 199.73 | | 22.28 |
| 2,415.64 | 2,130.64 | 1,095.47 | 5,641.75 | | | | |
| 5,424.31 | 1,109.91 | 1,837.29 | 8,371.51 | 13.81 | | 13.81 | |
| 14,525.91 | | 5,346.25 | 19,872.16 | 4,851.62 | 4,851.62 | | |
| 35,150.21 | 2,285.28 | 4,412.22 | 41,847.71 | 454.75 | 242.07 | 172.18 | 40.50 |

*Abstract of inspections of money accounts made*

QUARTERMASTER'S

| Inspections. | | | Receipts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Times. | Date to— | | Balance last report. | Treasury. | Transfers. | Sales and other sources. | Total. |
| | 1892. | AT POSTS—continued. | | | | | |
| 3 | July 1 | Wood, Fort, N. Y | | | $7,071.24 | $256.19 | $7,327.43 |
| 4 | June 8 | Yates, Fort, N. Dak | $1,592.23 | | 17,759.72 | 3,098.71 | 22,450.66 |
| 3 | June 18 | Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo | 15.00 | | 5,517.77 | 663.52 | 6,196.29 |
| 429 | | Total | 72,912.63 | $361,058.87 | 1,128,085.42 | 183,127.28 | 1,745,184.20 |
| 589 | | Total Quartermaster's Department | 1,352,445.20 | 9,573,230.49 | 6,173,400.94 | 296,181.82 | 17,395,258.45 |

SUBSISTENCE

| | | DISBURSING OFFICER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 4 | June 30 | Alexander, Capt. W. L | | | $4,900.00 | $14,063.81 | $18,963.81 |
| 1 | June 19 | Atwood, Maj. E. B | | | 5,977.91 | | 5,977.91 |
| 3 | Mar. 18 | Barriger, Maj. J. W | $11,250.80 | $114,000.00 | 2,470.33 | 54.94 | 127,776.07 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Dec. 28 | Bell, Col. G | 22,104.07 | 182,000.00 | 3,717.17 | 1,025.26 | 208,846.50 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 2 | Bell, Maj. W. H | 21,591.24 | 57,000.00 | 33,984.73 | 1.14 | 112,577.11 |
| 3 | June 25 | Clague, Capt. J. J | 4,023.69 | 70,000.00 | 16,069.39 | 10.72 | 90,103.80 |
| 3 | June 30 | Cushing, Maj. S. T | 18,542.46 | 101,000.00 | 27,080.80 | 76.81 | 146,700.07 |
| 5 | June 19 | Eagan, Capt. C. P | | 40,000.00 | 33,183.99 | 2,074.34 | 75,258.33 |
| 3 | June 18 | Elderkin, Maj. W. A | 34,280.88 | 3,000.00 | 65,783.94 | 4,095.28 | 107,160.10 |
| 3 | June 16 | Hawkins, Lieut. Col. J. P | 225.00 | 18,500.00 | 1.18 | | 18,726.18 |
| 3 | May 23 | Hay, Capt. C | 9,059.59 | 33,000.00 | 1,085.75 | | 43,145.34 |
| 1 | June 25 | Hoyt, Capt. G. S | | | 800.00 | | 800.00 |
| 3 | June 30 | Morgan, Col. M. R | 1,104.90 | 28,300.00 | 13,928.71 | 3.40 | 43,337.01 |
| 4 | June 30 | Nash, Maj. W. H | 5,854.23 | 4,000.00 | 18,419.39 | | 28,273.62 |
| 3 | June 30 | Nye, Capt. F. E | 15,824.84 | 57,000.00 | 647.26 | 30,217.37 | 103,689.47 |
| 3 | June 8 | Osgood, Capt. H. B | 499.98 | 17,000.00 | 29,213.30 | 5,780.94 | 52,494.22 |
| 2 | May 12 | Penrose, Maj. C. B | 479.60 | 59,000.00 | 102.12 | | 59,581.72 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Nov. 10 | Robinson, Lieut. Col. A. G | | 5,000.00 | 2,449.95 | | 7,449.95 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 4 | May 31 | Scott, Capt. D. M | | 65,000.00 | 5,002.15 | 261.30 | 70,263.45 |
| 4 | June 14 | Sharpe, Capt. H. G | 6,160.22 | 46,700.00 | | | 52,860.22 |
| 3 | June 9 | Small, Lieut. Col. M. P | | 66,000.00 | 6,500.34 | | 72,500.34 |
| 4 | June 30 | Sullivan, Lieut. Col. T. C | 26,225.06 | 148,000.00 | 36,199.22 | 567.97 | 210,992.25 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Aug. 22 | Tompkins, Col. C. H | 327.00 | 20,000.00 | | | 20,327.00 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 2 | June 13 | Willard, Capt. Wells | | | 20,109.78 | 1,677.62 | 21,787.40 |
| 3 | Apr. 19 | Wilson, Maj. T | 11,405.19 | 298,000.00 | 14,693.32 | 2,936.29 | 327,034.80 |
| 3 | June 15 | Woodruff, Capt. C. A | 1,726.27 | 167,000.00 | 1,394.47 | 4,326.97 | 174,447.71 |
| 73 | | Total | 190,685.02 | 1,599,500.00 | 343,715.20 | 67,174.16 | 2,201,074.38 |
| | | AT POSTS. | | | | | |
| | 1892 | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 30 | Adams, Fort, R. I | | 89.80 | 7,247.87 | 6,415.02 | 13,752.69 |
| 3 | June 20 | Alcatras Island, Cal | 391.11 | | 1,235.00 | 4,320.94 | 5,946.05 |
| 4 | June 20 | Allegheny Arsenal, Pa | 408.08 | | 2,295.09 | 1,085.00 | 3,788.17 |
| 4 | June 17 | Angel Island, Cal | 321.99 | | 5,247.78 | 7,196.01 | 12,765.78 |
| 4 | June 24 | Apache, Fort, Ariz | 1,213.87 | | 3,081.87 | 17,312.98 | 21,608.72 |
| 3 | June 7 | Assininiboine, Fort, Mont | 1,249.45 | | 33.45 | 23,022.62 | 24,305.52 |
| 3 | June 19 | Augusta Arsenal, Ga | 138.03 | | 970.00 | 909.97 | 1,998.00 |
| 5 | June 30 | Barrancas, Fort, Fla | | | 3,633.80 | 2,715.44 | 5,749.24 |
| 3 | June 21 | Bayard, Fort, N. Mex | 633.29 | | 2,985.74 | 13,548.95 | 17,167.98 |
| 4 | June 24 | Benicia Arsenal, Cal | 107.70 | 125.00 | 120.00 | 2,381.65 | 2,734.35 |
| 4 | June 27 | Benicia Barracks, Cal | 182.87 | | 2,669.64 | 1,621.99 | 4,474.50 |
| 3 | June 6 | Bennett, Fort, S. Dak | 246.21 | | 175.45 | 1,683.88 | 2,105.54 |
| 3 | June 30 | Bidwell, Fort, Cal | 116.51 | | 209.61 | 1,761.65 | 2,087.77 |
| 3 | Apr. 30 | Bliss, Fort, Tex | | | 799.51 | 4,311.15 | 5,110.66 |
| 4 | Apr. 25 | Boise Barracks, Idaho | 366.96 | | 593.87 | 4,375.82 | 5,336.65 |
| 3 | June 21 | Bowie, Fort, Ariz | | | 80.92 | 7,533.14 | 7,614.06 |
| 3 | June 30 | Brady, Fort, Mich | | | 2,203.72 | 1,821.19 | 4,024.91 |
| 3 | Mar. 31 | Brown, Fort, Tex | | | 527.05 | 994.16 | 1,521.21 |
| 4 | June 8 | Buford, Fort, N. Dak | 298.36 | | 817.07 | 8,733.77 | 9,849.20 |
| 4 | June 19 | Canby, Fort, Wash | 298.16 | | 300.00 | 5,107.18 | 5,705.34 |

*during the year ending June 30, 1892*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT—Continued.

| Expenditures. | | | | Balance. | How distributed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disbursements. | Transfers. | Credit Treasurer United States. | Total. | | Subtreasuries. | National banks. | Cash. |
| $7,021.24 | | $256.12 | $7,277.43 | $50.00 | $50.00 | | |
| 17,374.65 | $79.32 | 3,342.46 | 20,796.43 | 1,654.23 | | $1,654.23 | |
| 5,476.13 | 47.50 | 663.52 | 6,187.15 | 9.14 | | 9.14 | |
| 1,383,574.84 | 79,132.03 | 186,197.82 | 1,648,904.69 | 96,279.51 | 50,994.62 | 41,749.82 | $3,535.07 |
| 9,591,427.05 | 6,409,765.38 | 656,228.95 | 16,657,421.38 | 737,837.07 | 521,570.62 | 212,514.81 | 3,751.64 |

DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $18,746.95 | $216.86 | | $18,963.81 | | | | |
| 47.05 | 1,350.00 | | 1,397.05 | $4,580.80 | $4,580.86 | | |
| 92,082.32 | 19,564.39 | $6,889.70 | 118,536.41 | 9,239.66 | 9,239.66 | | |
| 137,496.15 | 35,064.00 | 5,315.04 | 177,875.19 | 30,971.31 | 30,924.76 | | $46.55 |
| 59,344.42 | 28,795.78 | 19,610.27 | 107,750.47 | 4,826.64 | | $4,826.64 | |
| 57,240.30 | 17,943.33 | 4,243.49 | 79,427.12 | 10,676.68 | | 10,661.39 | 15.29 |
| 103,878.26 | 13,155.03 | 16,081.87 | 133,115.16 | 13,584.91 | | 13,584.91 | |
| 32,675.85 | 20,603.70 | 21,978.78 | 75,258.33 | | | | |
| 48,108.39 | 6,615.90 | 37,862.39 | 87,586.68 | 19,573.42 | | 19,573.42 | |
| 3,012.43 | 14,972.05 | | 17,984.48 | 741.70 | 741.70 | | |
| 32,248.47 | 2,200.00 | 6,443.71 | 40,892.18 | 2,253.16 | | 2,253.16 | |
| 2.25 | 9.75 | | 12.00 | 788.00 | 788.00 | | |
| 4,610.13 | 36,545.99 | | 41,156.12 | 2,180.89 | 1,554.71 | 626.18 | |
| 16,402.93 | 5,433.67 | 2,639.62 | 24,536.22 | 3,737.40 | | 3,737.40 | |
| 66,950.13 | 20,054.00 | 7,131.24 | 94,135.37 | 9,554.10 | 9,205.88 | | 348.22 |
| 15,918.77 | 36,038.80 | | 51,957.57 | 536.65 | | 536.65 | |
| 47,630.86 | 8,266.00 | 15.55 | 55,912.41 | 3,669.31 | 3,669.31 | | |
| 1,197.82 | 6,252.13 | | 7,449.95 | | | | |
| 48,473.45 | 21,790.00 | | 70,263.45 | | | | |
| 46,164.50 | 1,897.58 | | 48,062.14 | 4,798.08 | | 4,798.08 | |
| 3,352.94 | 57,930.00 | | 61,282.94 | 11,217.40 | 11,217.40 | | |
| 154,022.54 | 8,376.42 | 26,270.04 | 188,669.00 | 22,323.25 | 22,288.38 | | 34.87 |
| 868.66 | 19,458.34 | | 20,327.00 | | | | |
| 3,978.96 | 2,497.88 | 2.66 | 6,479.50 | 15,307.90 | | 15,307.90 | |
| 282,188.19 | 19,822.21 | 2,908.08 | 304,918.48 | 22,116.32 | 22,060.56 | | 55.76 |
| 143,021.81 | 295.00 | 636.15 | 143,952.96 | 30,494.75 | 30,444.61 | | 50.14 |
| 1,414,724.59 | 405,148.81 | 158,028.59 | 1,977,901.99 | 223,172.39 | 146,715.33 | 75,905.73 | 550.83 |
| 13,109.29 | 636.95 | 6.45 | 13,752.69 | | | | |
| 5,489.10 | 116.94 | | 5,597.04 | 349.01 | | | 349.01 |
| 2,859.16 | 817.53 | | 3,676.69 | 111.48 | 84.24 | | 27.24 |
| 9,675.14 | 2,236.87 | | 11,912.01 | 853.77 | 494.00 | | 359.77 |
| 5,285.28 | 14,316.38 | | 19,601.66 | 2,007.06 | | | 2,007.06 |
| 12,393.93 | 10,968.65 | | 23,362.58 | 942.94 | | | 942.94 |
| 1,862.64 | 49.91 | | 1,912.55 | 85.45 | 85.45 | | |
| 5,265.54 | 485.70 | | 5,749.24 | | | | |
| 9,982.98 | 6,799.97 | 76 | 16,783.71 | 384.27 | | | 384.27 |
| 2,471.95 | 67.09 | | 2,539.04 | 195.31 | 171.14 | | 21.17 |
| 4,142.99 | 43.64 | | 4,186.63 | 287.87 | 245.94 | | 41.93 |
| 1,023.21 | 1,082.33 | | 2,105.54 | | | | |
| 1,530.59 | 223.98 | | 1,754.57 | 333.20 | | | 333.20 |
| 4,706.22 | 116.87 | | 4,823.09 | 287.57 | | 287.57 | |
| 2,900.99 | 2,185.07 | | 5,086.06 | 250.59 | | 200.00 | 50.59 |
| 3,079.43 | 4,266.40 | | 7,345.83 | 268.23 | | | 268.23 |
| 3,425.67 | 564.77 | | 3,990.44 | 34.47 | 28.72 | | 5.75 |
| 402.64 | 808.47 | | 1,211.11 | 310.10 | | | 310.10 |
| 6,438.27 | 3,171.04 | | 9,609.31 | 239.89 | | | 239.89 |
| 4,862.56 | 842.78 | | 5,705.34 | | | | |

*Abstract of inspections of money accounts made*

SUBSISTENCE

| Inspections. | | | Receipts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Times. | Date to— | | Balance last report. | Treasury. | Transfers. | Sales and other sources. | Total. |
| | | AT POSTS—continued. | | | | | |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | Apr. 30 | Clark, Fort, Tex | $276.03 | | $2,500.37 | $11,859.03 | $14,635.43 |
| 3 | June 22 | Columbia Arsenal, Tenn | | $135.00 | 485.00 | 345.30 | 965.30 |
| 3 | June 20 | Columbus Barracks, Ohio | 1,867.24 | 37,000.00 | 59 | 6,191.06 | 45,058.89 |
| 4 | June 30 | Columbus, Fort, N. Y | | | 3,450.60 | 9,064.00 | 12,514.60 |
| 3 | June 8 | Custer, Fort, Mont | 317.17 | | 321.67 | 24,257.96 | 24,896.80 |
| 4 | May 13 | D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo | 1,592.34 | | 812.01 | 11,153.48 | 13,557.83 |
| 3 | June 17 | Davids Island, N. Y | | 28,600.00 | | 4,376.93 | 32,976.93 |
| 6 | May 31 | Douglas, Fort, Utah | 341.46 | | 118.39 | 15,672.11 | 16,131.96 |
| 3 | May 16 | Du Chesne, Fort, Utah | | 2,421.10 | | 6,296.91 | 8,721.01 |
| 6 | May 4 | Eagle Pass, Camp at, Tex | 195.01 | | 167.94 | 1,459.34 | 1,822.29 |
| 4 | May 20 | Frankford Arsenal, Pa | 203.89 | | 1,227.63 | 724.02 | 2,158.54 |
| 4 | June 23 | Gaston, Fort, Cal | 146.56 | 1,740.00 | | 3,999.56 | 5,886.12 |
| 4 | July 2 | Grant, Fort, Ariz | 883.11 | | 834.13 | 21,238.53 | 22,955.77 |
| 3 | June 30 | Hamilton, Fort, N. Y | | | 12,150.00 | 3,811.78 | 15,961.78 |
| 4 | Apr. 27 | Hancock, Fort, Tex | | | 79.29 | 2,021.81 | 2,101.10 |
| 3 | June 30 | Hot Springs, Ark | 99.85 | 425.00 | | | 524.85 |
| 6 | June 20 | Huachuca, Fort, Ariz | 479.44 | | 2,057.87 | 14,242.99 | 16,780.30 |
| 4 | June 30 | Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind | 113.86 | | 948.71 | 298.87 | 1,361.44 |
| 6 | June 30 | Jackson Barracks, La | | | 4,208.73 | 1,430.30 | 5,639.03 |
| 3 | June 30 | Jefferson, Barracks, Mo | 744.27 | | 21,206.76 | 5,414.56 | 27,365.59 |
| 3 | June 23 | Kennebec Arsenal, Me | 153.29 | | 867.30 | 412.87 | 1,433.46 |
| 4 | June 13 | Keogh, Fort, Mont | 309.92 | | 297.71 | 11,680.05 | 12,287.68 |
| 3 | June 30 | Leavenworth, Fort, Kans | 1,523.82 | | 9,621.33 | 17,817.16 | 28,962.31 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Oct. 24 | Lewis, Fort, Colo | 47.42 | | | 1,231.27 | 1,278.69 |
| 1 | Aug. 1 | Lincoln, Fort A., N. Dak | 63.50 | | | 834.60 | 898.10 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 4 | May 10 | Logan, Fort, Colo | 1,037.73 | | 2,297.75 | 8,623.80 | 11,959.28 |
| 3 | June 16 | Los Angeles, Cal | | | | 1,642.21 | 1,642.21 |
| 4 | June 30 | Mackinac, Fort, Mich | | | 5,220.00 | 2,367.39 | 7,587.39 |
| 4 | June 30 | Madison Barracks, N. Y | | | 9,623.00 | 4,235.81 | 13,858.84 |
| 3 | June 22 | Marcy, Fort, N. Mex | | | 1,195.17 | 1,658.12 | 2,853.29 |
| 3 | June 1 | Mason, Fort, Cal | 165.98 | | 601.20 | 1,084.80 | 1,852.04 |
| 4 | June 30 | McHenry, Fort, Md | | | 5,044.74 | 1,917.76 | 6,962.50 |
| 3 | Apr. 12 | McIntosh, Fort, Tex | 402.88 | | 58.22 | 5,981.94 | 6,443.04 |
| 3 | May 11 | McKinney, Fort, Wyo | 461.51 | | 51.11 | 11,501.33 | 12,013.95 |
| 5 | June 30 | McPherson, Fort, Ga | 115.45 | | 16,096.67 | 9,292.65 | 25,404.77 |
| 4 | June 13 | Meade, Fort, S. Dak | | | 437.61 | 11,090.01 | 11,527.62 |
| 4 | June 30 | Leavenworth, Fort, military prison | | | 5.60 | 12,009.25 | 12,014.85 |
| 3 | June 10 | Missoula, Fort, Mont | 525.03 | | | 8,795.82 | 9,321.75 |
| 2 | June 30 | Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala | | | 13,501.88 | 3,333.37 | 16,835.25 |
| 4 | June 30 | Myer, Fort, Va | | | 6,108.00 | 3,249.01 | 9,357.01 |
| 3 | June 15 | National Armory, Mass | | 283.00 | 200.00 | 352.53 | 835.53 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sept. 30 | New Orleans, La | | | 23,852.59 | 64.19 | 23,916.78 |
| 4 | June 30 | Newport Barracks, Ky | | | 2,075.52 | 1,474.90 | 3,550.42 |
| 4 | June 30 | Niagara, Fort, N. Y | | | 6,088.21 | 2,333.12 | 8,421.33 |
| 4 | May 19 | Niobrara, Fort, Nebr | 218.37 | | 59.23 | 9,695.06 | 9,972.66 |
| 4 | June 20 | Oklahoma City, O. T | 140 39 | | 290.33 | 2,511.57 | 2,912.29 |
| 5 | June 6 | Omaha, Fort, Nebr | 272.09 | | 6,508.30 | 11,342.73 | 18,123.12 |
| 4 | June 30 | Ontario, Fort, N. Y | | | 2,184.01 | 1,172.38 | 3,356.39 |
| 4 | June 30 | Pembina, Fort, N. Dak | | | 155.58 | 745.68 | 901.25 |
| 3 | Apr. 23 | Pena, Colorado, Camp, Tex | 1,294.28 | | | 2,520.20 | 3,814.48 |
| 4 | May 7 | Pilot Butte, Camp, Wyo | | | 237.90 | 989.00 | 1,226.90 |
| 1 | Sept. 12 | Pine Ridge Agency, N. Dak | 402.32 | | 3,300.99 | 822.74 | 4,526.05 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 4 | June 30 | Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y | | | 1,681.33 | 1,396.64 | 3,077.97 |
| 4 | June 5 | Poplar River, Camp, Mont | 95.47 | | 431.55 | 4,757.99 | 5,285.01 |
| 6 | June 30 | Porter, Fort, N. Y | | 3,580.00 | 1,626.07 | 1,096.53 | 6,282.60 |
| 5 | June 30 | Preble, Fort, Me | | | 3,245.63 | 1,155.76 | 4,401.39 |
| 3 | June 17 | Presidio of San Francisco, Cal | 982.50 | | 2,820.84 | 9,115.45 | 12,918.79 |
| 5 | May 7 | Randall, Fort, S. Dak | 474.92 | | 481.89 | 3,240.93 | 4,197.74 |
| 3 | June 30 | Reno, Fort, Okla | 263.00 | | 307.40 | 17,473.50 | 18,043.90 |
| 4 | June 30 | Riley, Fort, Kans | 508.75 | | 9,975.46 | 12,384.24 | 22,868.45 |
| 4 | Apr. 7 | Ringgold, Fort, Tex | 33.20 | | 525.38 | 6,397.02 | 6,955.60 |
| 3 | Apr. 30 | Robinson, Fort, Nebr | 234.27 | | | 11,793.55 | 12,027.82 |
| 2 | Feb. 23 | Rock Island Arsenal, Ill | 519.52 | 1,000.00 | 943.88 | 1,073.97 | 3,537.37 |
| 4 | June 30 | St. Francis Barracks, Fla | | | 7,704.72 | 2,077.13 | 9,781.85 |
| 4 | June 13 | Sam Houston, Fort, Tex | 2,729.85 | | 2,204.12 | 22,029.49 | 26,963.46 |
| 5 | June 25 | San Carlos, Ariz | 422.66 | | 917.02 | 11,409.21 | 12,748.89 |

*during the year ending June 30, 1892*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT—Continued.

| Expenditures. | | | | Balance. | How distributed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disbursements. | Transfers. | Credit Treasurer United States. | Total. | | Subtreasuries. | National banks. | Cash. |
| $8,099.61 | $6,535.82 | | $14,635.43 | | | | |
| 901.27 | | | 901.27 | $804.03 | $25.00 | | $839.03 |
| 42,286.14 | 1,074.80 | | 43,360.94 | 2,297.95 | | $2,036.33 | 261.62 |
| 12,193.46 | 321.14 | | 12,514.60 | | | | |
| 11,598.09 | 13,033.42 | | 24,631.51 | 235.29 | | | 235.29 |
| 10,829.16 | 2,120.09 | | 12,949.25 | 608.58 | | 390.64 | 217.94 |
| 31,999.59 | 594.93 | | 32,594.52 | 382.41 | 298.46 | | 83.95 |
| 15,195.65 | 936.31 | | 16,131.96 | | | | |
| 5,907.78 | 2,303.13 | | 8,210.91 | 510.10 | | | 510.10 |
| 1,289.40 | 419.03 | | 1,708.43 | 113.80 | | | 113.80 |
| 1,809.27 | 112.64 | | 1,921.91 | 236.63 | 236.63 | | |
| 5,281.12 | 91.19 | | 5,372.31 | 513.81 | 237.57 | | 276.24 |
| 7,774.46 | 13,715.37 | | 21,489.83 | 1,465.91 | | | 1,465.94 |
| 13,995.02 | 1,966.76 | | 15,961.78 | | | | |
| 1,376.81 | 79.29 | | 1,456.10 | 645.00 | | 645.00 | |
| 443.00 | 81.85 | | 524.85 | | | | |
| 5,030.45 | 11,294.71 | | 16,325.16 | 456.14 | | | 455.14 |
| 1,119.48 | 241.96 | | 1,361.44 | | | | |
| 5,305.54 | 333.49 | | 5,639.03 | | | | |
| 26,154.40 | 1,211.19 | | 27,365.59 | | | | |
| 1,142.75 | 175.04 | | 1,317.79 | 115.67 | 115.67 | | |
| 11,067.95 | 1,013.27 | | 12,081.22 | 206.46 | | | 206.46 |
| 27,697.95 | 1,264.36 | | 28,962.31 | | | | |
| 640.31 | 638.38 | | 1,278.69 | | | | |
| 625.30 | 272.80 | | 898.10 | | | | |
| 10,308.37 | 1,175.56 | | 11,483.93 | 475.35 | | 359.43 | 115.92 |
| 46.50 | 1,563.65 | | 1,610.15 | 32.06 | | | 32.06 |
| 7,501.36 | 86.03 | | 7,587.39 | | | | |
| 12,599.81 | 1,259.00 | | 13,858.81 | | | | |
| 2,365.93 | 267.86 | | 2,633.79 | 219.50 | | 219.50 | |
| 1,607.57 | 167.52 | | 1,775.09 | 76.95 | 76.95 | | |
| 6,802.25 | 160.25 | | 6,962.50 | | | | |
| 4,083.94 | 2,103.09 | $2.11 | 6,189.14 | 253.90 | | | 253.90 |
| 9,654.79 | 1,420.30 | | 11,075.09 | 938.86 | | | 938.86 |
| 23,931.08 | 1,093.28 | | 25,024.36 | 1,380.41 | 1,327.50 | | 52.91 |
| 9,980.93 | 1,162.22 | | 11,143.15 | 384.47 | | | 384.47 |
| 3,511.02 | 8,503.83 | | 12,014.85 | | | | |
| 6,808.04 | 2,276.29 | | 9,084.33 | 237.42 | | | 237.42 |
| 16,702.25 | 133.00 | | 16,835.25 | | | | |
| 9,216.86 | 140.15 | | 9,357.01 | | | | |
| 780.29 | | | 780.29 | 55.24 | 55.24 | | |
| 10,235.69 | 12,057.90 | 1,623.19 | 23,916.78 | | | | |
| 3,205.93 | 340.12 | 4.37 | 3,550.42 | | | | |
| 7,952.40 | 468.93 | | 8,421.33 | | | | |
| 9,808.12 | 116.07 | | 9,924.19 | 48.47 | | | 48.47 |
| 2,207.24 | 705.05 | | 2,912.29 | | | | |
| 17,000.45 | 813.48 | | 17,843.93 | 279.19 | | 279.19 | |
| 3,202.91 | 63.48 | | 3,356.39 | | | | |
| 680.32 | 220.94 | | 901.26 | | | | |
| 1,474.28 | 1,467.37 | | 2,941.65 | 872.83 | | 682.41 | 190.42 |
| 762.19 | 389.09 | | 1,151.28 | 75.62 | | | 75.62 |
| 4,111.65 | 414.40 | | 4,526.05 | | | | |
| 2,796.25 | 281.72 | | 3,077.97 | | | | |
| 2,955.32 | 1,751.56 | | 4,706.88 | 578.13 | | | 578.13 |
| 5,384.07 | 898.53 | | 6,282.60 | | | | |
| 3,947.95 | 453.44 | | 4,401.39 | | | | |
| 10,364.82 | 1,896.32 | | 12,261.14 | 657.65 | 589.80 | | 67.85 |
| 3,151.16 | 843.85 | | 3,995.01 | 202.72 | | 149.50 | 53.23 |
| 10,499.21 | 7,544.69 | | 18,043.90 | | | | |
| 19,833.01 | 3,015.44 | | 22,848.45 | | | | |
| 2,451.91 | 3,613.13 | | 6,065.04 | 890.56 | | | 890.56 |
| 11,371.10 | 148.06 | | 11,519.16 | 508.66 | | | 508.66 |
| 2,679.37 | 463.17 | | 3,142.54 | 394.83 | 394.83 | | |
| 8,300.98 | 1,480.87 | | 9,781.85 | | | | |
| 13,244.94 | 11,359.12 | | 24,604.06 | 2,359.40 | | 2,359.40 | |
| 3,788.21 | 8,736.12 | | 12,524.33 | 221.56 | | | 221.56 |

*Abstract of inspections of money accounts made,*

SUBSISTENCE

| Inspections. | | | Receipts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Times. | Date to— | | Balance last report. | Treasury. | Transfers. | Sales and other sources. | Total. |
| | 1892. | AT POSTS—continued. | | | | | |
| 5 | June 19 | San Diego Barracks, Cal | $399.87 | | $181.97 | $2,502.46 | $3,084.30 |
| 5 | June 30 | Schuyler, Fort, N. Y | | | 4,327.18 | 2,967.38 | 7,294.56 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Dec. 28 | Shaw, Fort, Mont | 162.32 | | | 2,071.24 | 2,233.56 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 5 | June 30 | Sheridan, Fort, Ill | | | 9,257.11 | 11,474.57 | 20,731.68 |
| 3 | Apr. 25 | Sherman, Fort, Idaho | 438.32 | | 1,508.42 | 11,767.62 | 13,774.36 |
| 4 | May 7 | Sidney, Fort, Nebr | 189.33 | | 5,152.34 | 3,927.93 | 9,269.60 |
| 5 | June 30 | Sill, Fort, Okla | 1,254.92 | | 1,721.36 | 17,430.22 | 20,406.50 |
| 3 | June 2 | Snelling, Fort, Minn | 476.56 | | 4,285.75 | 10,613.90 | 15,376.21 |
| 3 | Apr. 25 | Spokane, Fort, Wash | 491.84 | | | 9,720.75 | 10,212.59 |
| 5 | June 30 | Stanton, Fort, N. Mex | | | | 7,052.82 | 7,052.82 |
| 3 | June 8 | Sully, Fort, S. Dak | 318.87 | | 7.00 | 5,073.16 | 5,399.03 |
| 5 | June 30 | Supply, Fort, Idaho | 437.49 | | 921.57 | 11,286.38 | 12,645.44 |
| 3 | June 30 | Thomas, Fort, Ky | | | 5,909.60 | 3,436.33 | 9,345.93 |
| 3 | May 10 | Townsend, Fort, Wash | 56.86 | | 175.00 | 2,824.05 | 3,055.91 |
| 4 | June 30 | Trumbull, Fort, Conn | | | 3,061.06 | 1,081.39 | 4,142.45 |
| 4 | Mar. 23 | Vancouver Barracks, Wash | 13.47 | | 1,209.33 | 13,004.77 | 14,227.57 |
| 3 | June 30 | Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y | | | 5,054.67 | 4,197.40 | 9,252.07 |
| 4 | June 2 | Walla Walla, Fort, Wash | 483.22 | | 1,166.82 | 8,225.70 | 9,875.74 |
| 5 | June 30 | Warren, Fort, Mass | | | 5,758.69 | 995.24 | 6,753.93 |
| 5 | May 9 | Washakie, Fort, Wyo | 300.93 | | 2,241.91 | 3,660.51 | 6,203.35 |
| 4 | June 30 | Washington Barracks, D. C | | | 10,400.00 | 5,266.73 | 15,666.73 |
| 3 | June 20 | Watertown Arsenal, Mass | | | 957.06 | 1,509.03 | 2,466.09 |
| 4 | May 19 | Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y | | $300.00 | 1,594.34 | 989.15 | 2,883.49 |
| 4 | June 30 | Wayne Fort, Mich | | | 9,421.65 | 4,065.12 | 13,486.77 |
| 3 | June 29 | West Point, N. Y | | | 5,800.00 | 7,675.04 | 13,475.04 |
| 5 | June 18 | Whipple Barracks, Ariz | | | 1,432.26 | 7,626.78 | 9,059.04 |
| 3 | June 13 | Willets Point, N. Y | 804.74 | | 14,725.00 | 4,386.70 | 19,916.44 |
| 3 | June 21 | Wingate, Fort, N. Mex | 240.17 | | 81.94 | 17,263.13 | 17,585.24 |
| 3 | June 30 | Wood, Fort, N. Y | | | 1,802.97 | 977.17 | 2,840.14 |
| 4 | June 7 | Yates, Fort, N. Dak | 145.68 | | 367.00 | 11,074.28 | 11,586.96 |
| 3 | June 18 | Yellowstone, Fort | | | 233.58 | 3,488.19 | 3,721.77 |
| 428 | | Total | 32,849.43 | 76,281.90 | 333,758.01 | 716,519.92 | 1,159,409.26 |
| 501 | | Total subsistence department | 223,534.45 | 1,675,781.90 | 677,473.21 | 783,694.08 | 3,360,483.64 |

MEDICAL

| | | DISBURSING OFFICER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 11 | Alexander, Col. C | | $100,000.00 | | | $100,000.00 |
| 3 | Mar. 19 | Beall, Capt. G. T | $9,708.75 | 46,000.00 | | $1,104.23 | 56,812.98 |
| 3 | June 30 | Smart, Maj. Ch | 18,008.97 | 419,350.00 | $15.70 | | 437,374.67 |
| 2 | Mar. 3 | Sternberg, Lieut. Col. G. M | 3,364.96 | 13,000.00 | | | 16,364.96 |
| 3 | June 30 | Stevens, Lieut. R. R | 616.97 | 7,570.00 | | | 8,186.97 |
| 1 | June 15 | Wright, Lieut.-Col. J. P | | 5,500.00 | | | 5,500.00 |
| 15 | | Total | 31,699.65 | 591,420.00 | 15.70 | 1,104.23 | 624,239.58 |

PAY

| | | DISBURSING OFFICER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 25 | Arthur, Maj. W | $12,778.24 | $25,000.00 | $295,948.78 | $22,759.41 | $356,486.43 |
| 3 | June 6 | Baird, Maj. G. W | 9,024.60 | 255,000.00 | 55,001.00 | 21,625.27 | 340,650.87 |
| 3 | June 8 | Baker, Maj. J. P | 12,643.42 | 207,000.00 | 151,108.90 | 24,298.75 | 395,051.07 |
| 3 | May 23 | Bash, Maj. D. N | 22,026.95 | 339,000.00 | 29,000.00 | 23,803.53 | 413,830.48 |
| 3 | June 18 | Bates, Maj. A. E | 15,089.98 | | 577,533.00 | 15,537.33 | 608,160.31 |
| 4 | June 16 | Canby, Maj. J. P | 19,714.45 | 416,000.00 | 87,248.67 | 10,815.95 | 533,779.07 |
| 3 | June 24 | Candee, Maj. G. W | | 165,000.00 | 441,839.71 | 31,240.42 | 638,080.13 |
| 3 | June 18 | Carey, Maj. A. B | 20,773.46 | 253,000.00 | 153,918.42 | 8,395.68 | 436,087.56 |
| 4 | June 4 | Comegys, Maj. W. H | 12,877.50 | 40,000.00 | 524,088.71 | 37,506.48 | 614,472.69 |
| 3 | June 22 | Coxe, Maj. F. M | 27,254.17 | 523,000.00 | 107,097.94 | 9,228.14 | 666,580.25 |
| 3 | June 15 | Creary, Maj. W. E | 12,924.12 | 85,000.00 | 171,838.48 | 23,265.17 | 293,027.77 |
| 3 | Apr. 23 | Dodge, Maj. F. S | 14,063.15 | 253,700.00 | 41,339.70 | 26,287.18 | 335,370.03 |
| *3* | *June 20* | *Eckels, Maj. W. H* | 25,562.62 | 247,000.00 | 198,917.41 | 17,334.60 | 488,814.63 |
| *3* | *June 30* | *Gibson, Lieut.-Col. W. R* | 53,101.98 | 300,000.00 | 97,935.07 | 864.38 | 451,901.43 |

*during the year ending June 30, 1892*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT—continued

| Expenditures. | | | | Balance. | How distributed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disbursements. | Transfers. | Credit Treasurer United States. | Total. | | Subtreasuries. | National banks. | Cash. |
| $2,142.05 | $727.38 | | $2,869.43 | $214.87 | | | $214.87 |
| 6,871.81 | 422.75 | | 7,294.56 | | | | |
| 1,217.38 | 1 016.18 | | 2,233.56 | | | | |
| 18,822.40 | 2,009.28 | | 20,731.68 | | | | |
| 10,371 68 | 2,780.31 | | 13,151.99 | 622.37 | | $83.40 | 538.97 |
| 7,430.91 | 1,605.50 | | 9,036.41 | 233.19 | | | 233.19 |
| 6,908.74 | 12,909.70 | | 19,818.44 | 588.06 | | | 588.06 |
| 12,502.68 | 2,060.50 | | 14,563.24 | 812.97 | | 500.00 | 312.97 |
| 6,943.98 | 3,094.73 | | 10,038.71 | 173.88 | | | 173.88 |
| 4,517.32 | 2,535.78 | | *7,053.10 | | | | |
| 4,820.69 | 188.47 | | 5,009.16 | 389.87 | | | 389.87 |
| 7,325.31 | 4,980.06 | $340.07 | 12,645.44 | | | | |
| 8,903.93 | 442.00 | | 9,345.93 | | | | |
| 2,680.83 | 292.17 | | 2,973.00 | 82.91 | | | 82.91 |
| 4,090.05 | 52.40 | | 4,142.45 | | | | |
| 12,174.20 | 1,497.36 | | 13,671.56 | 556.01 | | | 556.01 |
| 9,252.07 | | | 9,252.07 | | | | |
| 7,915.45 | 1,960.29 | | 9,875.74 | | | | |
| 6,403.78 | 350.15 | | 6,753.93 | | | | |
| 4,366.29 | 1,703.49 | | 6,069.78 | 133.57 | | | 133.57 |
| 14,448.40 | 1,218.33 | | 15,666.73 | | | | |
| 2,155.84 | 189.94 | | 2,345.78 | 130.31 | $79.31 | | 41.00 |
| 2,364.09 | 426.78 | | 2,790.87 | 92.62 | 92.62 | | |
| 12,660.16 | 826.61 | | 13,486.77 | | | | |
| 12,817.38 | 17.22 | | 12,834.60 | 640.44 | 502.27 | | 138.17 |
| 4,559.11 | 4,196.26 | | 8,755.37 | 303.67 | | | 303.67 |
| 18,340.90 | 190.89 | | 18,531.79 | 1,384.65 | 1,367.29 | | 17.36 |
| 9,746.75 | 7,475.40 | | 17,222.15 | 363.09 | | | 363.09 |
| 2,801.38 | 38.76 | | 2,840.14 | | | | |
| 8,381.69 | 2,639.51 | | 11,021.20 | 505.76 | | | 505.76 |
| 2,931.13 | 512.15 | | 3,443.28 | 278.49 | | | 278.49 |
| 875,829.39 | 248,077.60 | 1,976.95 | 1,125,883.94 | 33,525.60 | 6,508.63 | 8,192.37 | 18,824.60 |
| 2,290,553.98 | 653,226.41 | 160,005.54 | 3,103,785.93 | 256,697.99 | 153,224.46 | 84,098.10 | 19,375.42 |

DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $68,157.14 | | | $68,157.14 | $31,842.86 | $31,842.86 | | |
| 39,540.66 | | $1,993.05 | 41,533.71 | 15,279.27 | 15,279.27 | | |
| 345,434.83 | $15 70 | 91,924.14 | 437,374.67 | | | | |
| 8,939.53 | | 7,425.43 | 16,364.96 | | | | |
| 8,186.67 | | .30 | 8,186.97 | | | | |
| 3,634.96 | | | 3,634.96 | 1,805.04 | 1,805.04 | | |
| 473,893.79 | 15.70 | 101,342.92 | 575,252.41 | 48,987.17 | 48,987.17 | | |

DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $270,240.96 | $55,625.69 | $8,816.48 | $334,683.13 | $21,803.30 | $13,497.44 | $8,305.86 | |
| 276,076.19 | 16,974.03 | 13,587.98 | 306,638.20 | 34,012.67 | 5,367.23 | 28,645.44 | |
| 344,526.43 | 12,152.71 | 13,369.58 | 370,048.72 | 25,002.35 | 11,296.08 | 13,706.27 | |
| 300,124.56 | 104,307.85 | 9,398.07 | 413,830.48 | | | | |
| 550,125.98 | 45,200.00 | 5,673.04 | 600,999.02 | 7,161.29 | 7,161.29 | | |
| 290,035.29 | 174,850.70 | 31,471.46 | 496,357.45 | 37,421.62 | 21,491.93 | 15,929.69 | |
| 604,201.20 | 10,748.12 | 10,243.89 | 625,193.21 | 12,886.92 | 6,531.37 | 6,355.55 | |
| 365,101.81 | 39,620.85 | 5,444.91 | 410,167.57 | 25,919.99 | 25,919.99 | | |
| 549,156.45 | 28,492.89 | 18,816.26 | 596,465.60 | 18,007.09 | 3,144.92 | 14,862.17 | |
| 367,587.16 | 261,218.56 | 11,315.31 | 640,121.06 | 26,459.19 | 23,362.28 | 3,096.91 | |
| 277,501.07 | 3,785.87 | 10,163.64 | 291,450.58 | 1,577.19 | 632.02 | 945.17 | |
| 290,190.99 | 18,706.01 | 11,320.16 | 320,217.16 | 15,152.87 | 14,954.50 | 198.37 | |
| 419,387.87 | 55,883.66 | 8,980.00 | 484,251.53 | 4,563.10 | 4,145.49 | 417.61 | |
| 93,147.76 | 357,032.90 | 1,720.77 | 451,901.43 | | | | |

*Discrepancy of 28 cents, due to error in transferring funds.

*Abstract of inspections of money accounts made*

**PAY**

| Times. | Inspections. Date to— | | Receipts. Balance last report. | Treasury. | Transfers. | Sales and other sources. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | DISBURSING OFFICER—con. | | | | | |
| 3 | June 28 | Glenn, Maj. G. E | $21,015.92 | $1,000,000.00 | $102,691.24 | $24,767.58 | $1,238,474.74 |
| 3* | June 9 | Keefer, Maj. J. B | 21,177.39 | | 465,900.00 | 19,591.89 | 506,669.28 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Nov. 1 | Larned, Maj. D. R | 244,397.01 | 240,467.35 | 408,532.30 | 1,096.87 | 894,493.53 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 20 | McClure, Maj. C | 18,146.36 | | 273,116.74 | 16,719.51 | 307,982.61 |
| 2 | June 15 | Maynadier, Maj. W. M | 23,651.85 | 153,000.00 | 172,279.25 | 11,862.57 | 360,793.67 |
| 3 | May 13 | Muhlenberg, Maj. J. C | 21,687.70 | 481,000.00 | 178,985.02 | 14,345.97 | 696,018.69 |
| 2 | Feb. 17 | Poole, Maj. D. C | 18,010.96 | 155,000.00 | 84,741.21 | 12,218.20 | 269,970.37 |
| 3 | June 30 | Roche, Maj. J. R | 6,716.14 | 393,000.00 | 83,846.07 | 23,719.81 | 507,282.02 |
| 2 | Jan. 8 | Robinson, Maj. G. F | 6,770.44 | 10,000.00 | 160,398.31 | 6,009.20 | 183,177.95 |
| 3 | June 30 | Rucker, Col. W. A | 43,332.15 | 922,000.00 | 33,520.32 | 2,383.98 | 1,001,236.45 |
| 3 | June 30 | Smith, Maj. G. R | 58,943.73 | 870,000.00 | 7,500.00 | 42,215.76 | 978,659.49 |
| 3† | June 10 | Smith, Col. R | 21,998.70 | 2,037,000.00 | 187,497.82 | 24,438.24 | 3,170,932.76 |
| 3 | June 14 | Sniffen, Maj. C. C | 4,011.61 | 310,513.59 | 338,963.09 | 18,550.06 | 672,038.35 |
| 3 | June 23 | Stanton, Lieut. Col. T. H | 34,550.09 | 1,100,000.00 | 64,725.01 | 33,870.08 | 1,233,145.17 |
| 3 | May 21 | Terrell, Lieut. Col. C. M | 19,791.37 | 775,000.00 | 22,453.27 | 12,469.36 | 829,714.00 |
| 3 | June 8 | Towar, Maj. A. S | 8,063.27 | 193,000.00 | 239,730.10 | 31,073.01 | 471,866.38 |
| 3 | June 30 | Tucker, Maj. W. F | 88,784.51 | 1,597,000.00 | 592,131.36 | 20,366.98 | 2,298,282.85 |
| 1 | June 25 | Wham, Maj. J. W | 44,365.30 | 105,000.00 | 106,646.53 | 11,274.52 | 267,286.35 |
| 3 | June 9 | Whipple, Maj. C. H | 24,355.00 | | 529,800.00 | 21,712.45 | 575,867.45 |
| 3 | June 17 | Wilson, Maj. C. I | | 258,000.00 | 59,216.03 | 3,918.30 | 321,134.33 |
| 2 | May 28 | Witcher, Maj. J. S | 19,278.69 | 210,000.00 | 9,500.00 | 13,101.35 | 251,880.04 |
| 99 | | Total | 1,006,870.82 | 14,908,680.94 | 7,054,990.06 | 638,657.98 | 23,609,199.80 |

**ENGINEER**

| | | DISBURSING OFFICER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | May 14 | Abbot, Capt. F. V | $41,552.98 | $432,070.00 | | | $473,622.98 |
| 3 | May 21 | Adams, Maj. M. B | 26,247.77 | 52,150.00 | | $195.00 | 78,592.77 |
| 2 | June 8 | Allen, Maj. C. J | 9,545.44 | 599,301.48 | | 20.25 | 608,867.17 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Nov. 25 | Barlow, Lieut. Col. J. W | 45,917.95 | 69,650.00 | | | 115,567.95 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 14 | Benyaurd, Lieut. Col. W. H. H | 64,265.49 | 96,275.00 | $11,097.67 | | 171,638.16 |
| 4 | June 18 | Bixby, Capt. W. H | 44,732.57 | 133,444.25 | 46,594.81 | 646.10 | 225,417.73 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 2 | Nov. 20 | Black, Capt. W. M | 87,452.98 | 109,927.76 | | 8.63 | 197,389.37 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 2 | June 9 | Burr, Lieut. E | | 99,050.00 | 8,743.72 | | 107,793.72 |
| 3 | June 19 | Carter, Capt. O. M | 77,708.58 | 473,800.25 | | 57.22 | 551,566.05 |
| 3 | June 9 | Casey, Capt. T. L | 17,808.85 | 88,050.00 | | | 105,858.85 |
| 2 | May 11 | Craighill, Col. W. P | 274,218.18 | 446,125.25 | | 28.01 | 720,371.22 |
| 3 | June 6 | Damrell, Maj. A. N | 61,657.92 | 445,850.00 | | | 507,507.92 |
| 5 | June 30 | Davis, Maj. C. E. L. B | 42,935.88 | 420,480.89 | 31,055.97 | 1.00 | 497,473.74 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Aug. 8 | Derby, Capt. G. McC | | 111.57 | | | 111.57 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 30 | Ernst, Col. O. H | 6,922.16 | 200,206.61 | | 100.00 | 207,228.77 |
| 3 | June 30 | Elliot, Lieut. Col. G. H | 44,878.50 | 109,623.45 | | | 154,501.95 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Nov. 30 | Fiebeger, Capt. G. J | 4,842.59 | 77,831.29 | | | 82,673.88 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 30 | Fisk, Capt. W. L | 43,262.48 | 264,486.44 | | 33.33 | 307,782.25 |
| 3 | June 9 | Gillespie, Lieut. Col. G. L | 103,773.46 | 1,284,688.20 | | 4,643.56 | 1,393,105.31 |
| 2 | June 23 | Goethals, Capt. G. W | | 254,650.00 | 21,511.36 | | 276,161.36 |
| 1 | June 30 | Gregory, Maj. J. P | | 50,949.83 | 43,812.47 | | 94,762.30 |
| 3 | May 18 | Hains, Lieut. Col. P. C | 15,304.61 | 356,748.73 | 26,670.29 | | 398,723.63 |
| 4 | June 13 | Handbury, Maj. T. H | 90,277.01 | 554,425.00 | | | 644,702.01 |
| 3 | June 13 | Heuer, Maj. W. H | 110,823.78 | 148,483.34 | | | 259,307.12 |
| 3 | June 8 | Houston, Col. D. C | 54,533.50 | 577,950.00 | | | 632,483.50 |
| 3 | June 29 | Jones, Maj. W. A | 12,072.94 | 221,665.58 | | 2,150.34 | 235,888.86 |
| 1 | Jan. 31 | Judson, Lieut. W. V | | | 54,159.50 | | 54,159.50 |
| 3 | June 13 | King, Lieut. Col. W. R | 44,414.88 | 197,695.75 | | | 242,110.63 |
| 3 | June 25 | Kingman, Capt. D. C | 24,048.61 | 101,300.00 | | 146.90 | 125,495.51 |
| 2 | Feb. 5 | Livermore, Maj. W. R | 93,334.29 | 122,708.53 | | 123.50 | 216,166.32 |

* $800 short on account of payment of raised check.
† 37 cents short, due to error in check.

*during the year ending June 30, 1892*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT--Continued.

| Expenditures. | | | | Balance. | How distributed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disbursements. | Transfers. | Credit Treasurer United States. | Total. | | Subtreasuries. | National banks. | Cash. |
| $506,025.15 | $592,369.47 | $47,343.23 | $1,145,737.85 | $92,736.89 | $27,605.96 | $65,130.93 | |
| 462,668.97 | 20,000.00 | 7,197.65 | 489,866.62 | 16,802.66 | 16,002.66 | | |
| 228,079.10 | 542,383.81 | 124,030.62 | 894,493.53 | | | | |
| 263,774.00 | 17,696.64 | 8,095.02 | 289,565.66 | 18,416.95 | 11,596.06 | 6,820.89 | |
| 217,447.43 | 118,601.53 | 6,501.45 | 342,550.41 | 18,243.26 | 18,343.26 | | |
| 487,597.50 | 119,598.77 | 32,455.07 | 639,651.34 | 56,367.35 | 56,367.35 | | |
| 248,805.67 | 6,513 71 | 5,046.61 | 260,365.99 | 9,604.38 | 9,604.38 | | |
| 453,157.62 | 1,698.61 | 16,652.47 | 471,508.70 | 35,773.32 | 35,773.32 | | |
| 92,659.22 | 60,123.45 | 2,979.39 | 155,762.06 | 27,415.89 | 4,975.00 | 22,440.89 | |
| 400,836.53 | 572,703.98 | 2,269.62 | 975,810.13 | 25,426.32 | 25,426.32 | | |
| 911,308.09 | 4,000.00 | 29,765.84 | 945,073.93 | 33,585.56 | 14,006.91 | 19,578.65 | |
| 1,061,799.89 | 1,962,201.42 | 24,943.86 | 3,048,945.17 | 121,987.59 | 117,039.91 | 4,947.41 | |
| 481,893.31 | 175,716.54 | 8,548.36 | 666,158.21 | 5,880.14 | 2,506.88 | 774.76 | ‡2,598.50 |
| 560,657.71 | 623,283.85 | 34,927.80 | 1,218,869.36 | 14,275.81 | 9,950.26 | 4,325.55 | |
| 503,859.31 | 291,440.33 | 11,033.86 | 806,333.50 | 23,380.50 | 20,533.86 | 2,846.64 | |
| 391,410.58 | 47,089.16 | 11,764.29 | 450,264.03 | 21,602.35 | 5,805.47 | 15,790.88 | |
| 1,705,066.32 | 471,431.36 | 43,745.72 | 2,220,243.40 | 78,039.45 | 78,039.45 | | |
| 133,685.61 | 105,419.07 | 5,524.49 | 244,629.17 | 22,657.18 | 20,529.15 | 2,128.03 | |
| 533,817.27 | 20,293.31 | 7,042.67 | 561,153.25 | 14,714.20 | 14,714.20 | | |
| 149,055.97 | 135,247.44 | 1,715.67 | 286,019.08 | 35,115.85 | 35,115.85 | | |
| 227,200.55 | 19,675.71 | 5,003.78 | 251,880.04 | | | | |
| 15,018,209.52 | 7,092,088.00 | 596,909.05 | 22,707,206.57 | 901,993.23 | 661,340.69 | 237,253.67 | 2,598.50 |

DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $448,914.57 | | | $448,914.57 | $24,708.41 | $24,708.41 | | |
| 65,364.02 | | $496.04 | 65,860.06 | 12,732.71 | 12,732.71 | | |
| 425,395.98 | | 36.42 | 425,432.40 | 183,434.77 | 183,434.77 | | |
| 98,901.38 | $16,666.57 | | 115,567.95 | | | | |
| 140,141.74 | 150.00 | 419.97 | 140,711.71 | 30,926.45 | 30,926.45 | | |
| 176,083.92 | 30,965.41 | 8,660.64 | 215,709.97 | 9,707.76 | 8,212.03 | $1,495.73 | |
| 144,996.84 | 52,392.53 | | 197,389.37 | | | | |
| 102,257.79 | | | 102,257.79 | 5,535.93 | | 5,535.93 | |
| 532,783.52 | | 2,528.29 | 535,311.81 | 16,254.24 | 15,148.22 | 1,106.02 | |
| 100,085.75 | | | 100,085.75 | 5,773.10 | 5,773.10 | | |
| 673,821.29 | | 34.25 | 673,855.54 | 46,515.68 | 46,515.68 | | |
| 473,115.97 | | | 473,115.97 | 34,391.95 | 34,391.95 | | |
| 410,464.82 | 35,812.47 | | 446,277.29 | 51,196.45 | 51,196.45 | | |
| | | | | 111.57 | 111.57 | | |
| 201,258.49 | | 707.03 | 201,965.55 | 5,263.22 | 5,263.22 | | |
| 140,943.12 | | 10,669.91 | 151,613.03 | 2,888.92 | 2,888.92 | | |
| 73,930.16 | 8,743.72 | | 82,673.88 | | | | |
| 300,579.93 | | | 300,579.93 | 7,202.32 | 557.66 | 6,644.66 | |
| 1,300,752.89 | | 5,788.77 | 1,306,541.66 | 86,563.65 | 86,563.65 | | |
| 269,085.62 | | | 269,085.62 | 7,075.74 | 4,653.06 | 2,422.68 | |
| 63,123.00 | | 11,000.00 | 74,123.00 | 20,639.30 | | 20,639.30 | |
| 333,970.17 | | 44,030.85 | 378,001.02 | 20,722.61 | 20,722.61 | | |
| 594,544.74 | | 945.54 | 595,490.28 | 49,211.73 | 10,226.29 | 38,985.44 | |
| 236,059.11 | | 4,051.36 | 240,110.47 | 19,196.65 | 19,196.65 | | |
| 562,129.82 | | | 562,129.82 | 70,353.68 | 70,353.68 | | |
| 229,510.02 | | 978.64 | 230,488.66 | 5,400.20 | | 5,400.20 | |
| 14,764.79 | 39,394.71 | | 54,159.50 | | | | |
| 214,962.17 | | 8,607.22 | 223,569.39 | 18,541.24 | 12,237.60 | | $6,303.64 |
| 119,478.62 | | 23.72 | 119,502.34 | 5,993.17 | 67.42 | 5,925.75 | |
| 170,820.98 | 45,225.34 | 120.00 | 216,166.32 | | | | |

‡ Stolen by robbers

*Abstract of inspections of money accounts made*

ENGINEER

| Inspections. | | | Receipts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Times. | Date to— | | Balance last report. | Treasury. | Transfers. | Sales and other sources. | Total. |
| | | DISBURSING OFFICER—con. | | | | | |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 30 | Lockwood, Maj. D. W | $32,969.01 | $450,840.02 | | $4,283.64 | $488,092.70 |
| 3 | June 22 | Ludlow, Maj. W | 36,795.19 | 249,000.00 | | 2,404.72 | 288,199.91 |
| 3 | June 30 | Lydecker, Lieut. Col. G. J | | 280,279.00 | $44,304.23 | 587.51 | 325,170.74 |
| 3 | Mar. 21 | Mackenzie, Maj. A | 52,396.30 | 332,495.80 | 1,956.32 | 233.75 | 387,082.17 |
| 2 | June 19 | Mallery, Maj. J. C | | 90,500.00 | 52,392.53 | | 142,892.53 |
| 3 | June 18 | Mansfield, Lieut. Col. S. M | 65,377.07 | 317,353.75 | | 7,045.00 | 389,775.82 |
| 3 | June 30 | Marshall, Capt. W. L | 25,539.52 | 306,770.00 | | 6.00 | 332,315.52 |
| 3 | June 17 | Mendell, Col. G. H | 54,670.38 | 325,092.00 | | | 379,762.38 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Dec. 14 | Merrill, Lieut. Col. W. E | 54,463.55 | 222,500.00 | | 764.75 | 277,728.30 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | Mar. 16 | Miller, Maj. A. M | 57,484.15 | 418,750.00 | | 365.14 | 476,599.29 |
| 3 | Mar. 10 | Millis, Lieut. J | 72,156.09 | 423,712.45 | 3,744.00 | | 499,612.54 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Aug. 13 | Overman, Maj. L. C | 14,259.75 | 105,200.00 | | | 119,459.75 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | Mar. 17 | Palfrey, Capt. C. F | 18,926.11 | 178,450.00 | | 157.95 | 197,534.06 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Dec. 31 | Patrick, Lieut. M. M | | 57,900.00 | 29,595.94 | | 87,495.94 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 23 | Poe, Col. O. M | 71,978.19 | 1,010,430.57 | | 1,774.94 | 1,084,183.70 |
| 3 | May 9 | Powell, Capt. C. F | 28,108.66 | 146,000.00 | 47.26 | 110.30 | 174,266.22 |
| 3 | June 4 | Price, Capt. P. M | 40,613.09 | 210,597.63 | | | 251,210.72 |
| 3 | Mar. 10 | Quinn, Maj. J. B | 35,931.27 | 137,815.00 | | 82.45 | 173,828.72 |
| 3 | May 18 | Raymond, Maj. C. W | 90,211.34 | 185,529.48 | | 65.00 | 275,805.82 |
| 3 | June 22 | Robert, Lieut. Col. H. M | | 56,200.00 | 16,666.76 | 32.67 | 72,899.43 |
| 3 | June 21 | Roessler, Capt. S. W | 63,945.33 | 549,243.83 | 962.00 | 27.30 | 614,178.46 |
| 4 | June 24 | Ruffner, Maj. E. H | 27,428.38 | 62,007.96 | 20,852.51 | .02 | 110,288.86 |
| 3 | Mar. 17 | Sanford, Lieut. J. C | 8,267.47 | 38,500.00 | 68.50 | 51.07 | 46,887.04 |
| 3 | June 21 | Smith, Lieut. Col. J. A | 43,777.52 | 166,853.00 | 39,394.71 | 430.00 | 250,455.23 |
| 3 | May 16 | Smith, Maj. W. F | 42,106.93 | 57,592.06 | | | 99,698.99 |
| 2 | June 21 | Stanton, Maj. W. S | | 175,200.00 | 47,292.73 | 8.65 | 222,501.38 |
| 4 | June 30 | Stickney, Maj. A | 14,015.73 | 433,307.21 | 22,631.89 | 6,903.62 | 476,858.45 |
| 3 | Mar. 17 | Suter, Lieut. Col. C. R | 17,250.59 | 465,500.92 | | | 482,751.51 |
| 4 | June 13 | Symons, Capt. T. W | 69,537.50 | 275,900.00 | | 4.42 | 345,441.92 |
| 3 | Apr. 22 | Taber, Capt. H. S | 29,311.06 | 127,800.00 | | 550.00 | 152,661.00 |
| 3 | June 21 | Townsend, Capt. C. McD | 249,852.76 | 803,437.17 | 13,964.15 | .35 | 1,070,254.43 |
| 3 | June 30 | Turtle, Capt. T | 4,060.45 | 169,392.53 | | 3.80 | 174,056.78 |
| 3 | June 25 | Willard, Capt. J. H | 16,987.09 | 112,900.00 | | 145.00 | 130,032.09 |
| 172 | | Total | 2,752,242.85 | 16,807,949.41 | 540,519.32 | 33,641.92 | 20,134,353.50 |

ORDNANCE

| | | DISBURSING OFFICER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 3 | June 22 | Arnold, Maj. L., jr | $28,971.52 | $36,253.54 | | | $65,225.06 |
| 3 | June 11 | Ayers, Capt. J. C | 1.46 | 1,984.61 | | $42.99 | 2,029.06 |
| 3 | May 19 | Benét, Lieut. J. W | 17,710.00 | 197,616.33 | $300.00 | 371.80 | 215,998.13 |
| 2 | June 23 | Bryant, Maj. C | 409.00 | 2,750.00 | | 8.00 | 3,167.00 |
| 3 | June 19 | Butler, Maj. J. G | 2,135.78 | 11,904.73 | | 234.25 | 14,274.76 |
| 4 | June 30 | Clark, Capt. C. H | 218.88 | 1,336.87 | | 23.07 | 1,578.82 |
| 3 | June 10 | Comly, Maj. C | 827.97 | 27,603.31 | 41,204.59 | 1,178.47 | 73,814.34 |
| 3 | June 14 | Dutton, Maj. C. E | | 11,230.03 | 1,593.75 | 67.46 | 12,861.24 |
| 1 | Mar. 18 | Farley, Lieut. Col. J. P | | 2,000.00 | 1,178.63 | | 3,178.63 |
| 3 | June 25 | Gerlach, Capt. W | 98.90 | 1,266.43 | | 2.50 | 1,367.83 |
| 3 | June 17 | Greer, Capt. J. E | 57.27 | 3,978.81 | | | 4,036.08 |
| 3 | Mar. 21 | Grealish, Capt. M. J | 137,221.90 | 384,480.84 | 100,623.16 | 6,161.62 | 628,487.52 |
| 3 | June 10 | Heath, Capt. F | 12,034.47 | 89,895.85 | 26,760.27 | | 128,690.59 |
| 3 | Jan. 30 | Hobbs, Lieut. F. E | 376.97 | 633.72 | | | 1,010.69 |
| 3 | June 30 | Kress, Maj. J. A | 845.06 | 5,989.07 | | | 6,834.13 |
| 3 | May 18 | Lyle, Capt. D. A | 117.62 | 677.00 | | | 794.62 |
| | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Oct. 6 | Lyon, Capt. M. W | | | 106,162.98 | | 103,162.98 |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 1 | June 9 | Marye, Lieut. Col. W. A | | | 456.38 | | 456.38 |
| 3 | May 18 | MacNutt, Capt. I | | 562,551.17 | 76,471.63 | 5.00 | 639,030.80 |
| 3 | June 23 | McGinness, Maj. J. R | 908.65 | 7,133.94 | 44.24 | 4.21 | 8,091.04 |
| 3 | June 30 | McNally, Capt. V | 45,529.50 | 1,017,001.54 | | 5,937.17 | 1,068,468.30 |
| 1 | May 19 | Metcalfe, Capt. H | | 396.05 | 5.00 | | 401.05 |

*during the year ending June 30, 1893*—Continued.

DEPARTMENT—Continued.

| Expenditures. | | | | Balance. | How distributed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disbursements. | Transfers. | Credit Treasurer United States. | Total. | | Subtreasuries. | National banks. | Cash. |
| $450,690.77 | $22,631.89 | $2,964.20 | $476,286.86 | $11,805.84 | $11,805.84 | | |
| 273,813.60 | | 270.02 | 274,083.62 | 14,116.29 | 14,116.29 | | |
| 306,852.98 | | 587.51 | 306,440.49 | 18,730.25 | 1,161.76 | $17,568.49 | |
| 378,881.15 | | 233.75 | 379,114.90 | 7,967.27 | 7,421.02 | 546.25 | |
| 111,120.69 | | | 111,120.69 | 31,771.84 | 31,771.84 | | |
| 313,330.17 | | 7,015.00 | 320,375.17 | 69,400.65 | 69,400.65 | | |
| 319,326.57 | | | 319,326.57 | 12,988.95 | 12,988.95 | | |
| 323,321.53 | 11,932.67 | | 335,254.20 | 44,508.18 | 44,508.18 | | |
| 239,605.83 | | 38,122.47 | 277,728.30 | | | | |
| 453,654.93 | | 7,394.17 | 461,049.10 | 15,550.19 | 14,690.19 | | $860.00 |
| 442,943.43 | | | 442,943.43 | 56,669.11 | 55,749.84 | | 919.27 |
| 110,584.33 | | | 110,584.33 | 8,875.42 | 8,875.42 | | |
| 173,561.24 | | 157.95 | 173,719.19 | 23,814.87 | 22,811.87 | | 1,003.00 |
| 40,203.21 | 47,292.73 | | 87,495.94 | | | | |
| 892,973.86 | | 2,379.09 | 895,352.95 | 188,830.75 | 163,347.98 | 25,482.77 | |
| 172,505.40 | 47.26 | 110.30 | 172,662.96 | 1,603.26 | 1,513.21 | 68.40 | 21.65 |
| 198,555.06 | | | 198,555.06 | 52,655.66 | 51,621.33 | | 1,034.33 |
| 146,733.33 | | 3,819.53 | 150,552.86 | 23,275.86 | 23,275.86 | | |
| 234,887.46 | | 1,954.03 | 236,841.49 | 38,964.33 | 38,964.33 | | |
| 41,634.58 | | 32.67 | 41,667.25 | 31,232.18 | 11,980.22 | 19,251.96 | |
| 590,678.77 | .30 | 27.00 | 590,706.07 | 23,472.39 | 6,875.23 | 15,343.68 | 1,253.48 |
| 100,387.60 | 1,956.32 | | 102,344.01 | 7,944.85 | 2,999.30 | 4,945.55 | |
| 44,275.94 | | 15.30 | 44,291.24 | 2,595.80 | 2,595.80 | | |
| 201,181.93 | 26,670.29 | 3,179.52 | 231,031.74 | 19,423.49 | 19,423.49 | | |
| 90,583.90 | | 187.57 | 90,771.47 | 8,927.52 | 8,927.52 | | |
| 187,324.90 | | | 187,324.90 | 35,176.48 | 35,176.48 | | |
| 418,011.62 | 21,852.51 | 10,443.02 | 453,307.15 | 23,551.30 | 14,404.27 | 9,147.03 | |
| 477,479.81 | 10.00 | | 477,489.81 | 5,261.70 | 5,261.70 | | |
| 324,230.45 | | 2,509.60 | 328,740.05 | 18,701.87 | 8,800.03 | 9,074.01 | 827.83 |
| 145,905.82 | | 57.65 | 145,963.47 | 11,697.59 | 3,263.02 | 8,434.57 | |
| 997,745.65 | 18,070.15 | | 1,016,415.80 | 53,838.63 | 25,378.25 | 23,701.08 | 4,759.30 |
| 135,826.43 | 31,055.97 | 1,119.74 | 171,002.14 | 3,054.64 | 3,054.64 | | |
| 117,060.46 | | | 117,060.46 | 12,971.63 | 12,971.63 | | |
| 17,927,208.89 | 417,470.84 | 181,651.12 | 18,526,330.85 | 1,608,022.65 | 1,377,755.22 | 213,284.93 | 16,982.50 |

DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $64,018.67 | $230.00 | | $64,248.67 | $976.39 | | $976.39 | |
| 1,842.20 | | $12.96 | 1,885.16 | 143.90 | | 143.90 | |
| 198,054.36 | | 6,684.23 | 204,738.59 | 11,259.54 | $11,247.19 | | $12.35 |
| 3,114.70 | 44.24 | 8.06 | 3,167.00 | | | | |
| 13,447.85 | | 234.25 | 13,682.10 | 592.66 | 592.66 | | |
| 1,548.75 | 7.00 | 23.07 | 1,578.82 | | | | |
| 42,801.92 | 28,623.01 | 1,138.17 | 72,563.10 | 1,251.24 | 1,251.24 | | |
| 11,629.66 | | 67.46 | 11,697.12 | 1,164.12 | | 1,164.12 | |
| 1,233.53 | 1,945.10 | | 3,178.62 | | | | |
| 1,266.43 | | 2.50 | 1,268.93 | 98.90 | | 98.90 | |
| 1,627.80 | | | 1,627.80 | 2,404.28 | 2,404.28 | | |
| 451,056.30 | 106,162.98 | 21,400.61 | 578,619.89 | 49,867.63 | 25,920.40 | 23,947.23 | |
| 63,011.25 | 39,524.24 | 414.90 | 102,950.39 | 25,740.20 | 25,740.20 | | |
| 1,004.44 | 6.25 | | 1,010.69 | | | | |
| 6,834.12 | | | 6,834.12 | | | | |
| 779.50 | | 15.12 | 794.62 | | | | |
| 6,462.71 | 99,700.27 | | 106,162.98 | | | | |
| 240.95 | | | 240.95 | 215.43 | 215.43 | | |
| 494,486.24 | 140,516.46 | 3,826.00 | 638,828.70 | 202.10 | 202.10 | | |
| 6,806.34 | 753.38 | 32.87 | 7,595.59 | 495.45 | | 495.45 | |
| 1,039,860.97 | | 6,474.71 | 1,046,335.68 | 22,132.62 | 22,132.62 | | |
| 266.05 | | | 266.05 | 135.00 | 135.00 | | |

*Abstract of inspections of money accounts made*

ORDNANCE

| Inspections. | | | Receipts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Times. | Date to— | | Balance last report. | Treasury. | Transfers. | Sales and other sources. | Total. |
| | | DISBURSING OFFICER—con. | | | | | |
| | 1892. | | | | | | |
| 2 | Feb. 9 | Mordecai, Col. A | $9,882.03 | $35,216.97 | | $2,567.01 | $47,666.01 |
| 3 | June 20 | Morgan, Capt. A. S. M | 1,702.46 | 5,960.40 | $554.41 | 15.00 | 8,232.27 |
| 2 | May 19 | Morrison, Capt. C. C | | 352,204.56 | 140,554.84 | 2.00 | 492,761.40 |
| 2 | June 20 | Phipps, Maj. F. H | | 1,500.00 | 435.98 | | 1,935.98 |
| 5 | June 20 | Reilly, Maj. J. W | 1,495.75 | 78,575.94 | 29,040.25 | 588.92 | 109,700.86 |
| 3 | June 14 | Rexford, Maj. W. H | 73,824.09 | 515,077.25 | | 21,990.60 | 610,891.94 |
| 3 | June 24 | Rockwell, Capt. J., jr | 753.19 | 38,104.40 | 7.00 | 37,635.91 | 76,500.50 |
| 3 | May 3 | Taylor, Capt. D. M | 697.16 | 6,000.00 | | | 6,697.16 |
| 4 | June 30 | Varney, Maj. A. L | 70,945.74 | 115,644.76 | 2,282.51 | 2,443.00 | 191,316.01 |
| 2 | June 16 | Whittemore, Col. J. M | | 1,487.00 | 1,945.10 | | 3,432.10 |
| 87 | | Total | 406,705.45 | 3,516,458.12 | 532,590.72 | 79,278.98 | 4,535,093.27 |

MISCELLA

| | | DISBURSING OFFICER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | June 9 | Alexander, Capt. W. L | | $5,000.00 | | | $5,000.00 |
| 3 | June 30 | Craig, Capt. R | $75,226.26 | 536,643.16 | | $1,491.52 | 613,360.94 |
| 3 | June 18 | Greene, Lieut. F | | | | 1,140.50 | 1,140.50 |
| 3 | June 29 | Miller, Capt. W. H | 49,928.65 | 286,593.35 | $57,354.99 | | 393,877.00 |
| | 1891 | | | | | | |
| 1 | Nov. 10 | Parker, Maj. R. C | 72,628.14 | 258,559.67 | | 91,815.05 | 423,003.76 |
| | 1892 | | | | | | |
| 1 | Apr. 11 | Pettit, Capt. J. S | | 27,926.00 | 47,494.31 | | 75,420.31 |
| 3 | June 30 | Pope, Capt. J. W | 22,523.37 | 74,657.22 | .90 | 1,660.41 | 98,841.90 |
| 3 | June 30 | Scott, Lieut. W. S | 804.01 | 1,500.00 | | | 2,304.01 |
| 3 | June 10 | Wood, Lieut. Col. H C | 10,253.24 | 115,500.00 | 2,017.13 | | 127,770.37 |
| 3 | June 30 | Wotherspoon, Lieut. W. W | 2,680.69 | 2,648.22 | 1,520.00 | | 6,848.91 |
| 26 | | Total | 234,044.36 | 1,309,027.63 | 108,387.33 | 96,108.38 | 1,747,567.70 |

RECAPITU

| Inspections. | | Receipts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Times. | Departments. | Balance last report. | Treasury. | Transfers. | Sales and other sources. | Total. |
| 27 | Adjutant-General's | $345.95 | $2,186.00 | $408.05 | $1.00 | $2,941.00 |
| 589 | Quartermaster-General's | 1,352,445.20 | 9,573,230.49 | 6,173,400.94 | 296,181.82 | 17,395,258.45 |
| 501 | Commissary-General's | 223,534.45 | 1,675,781.90 | 677,473.21 | 783,694.08 | 3,360,483.64 |
| 15 | Surgeon-General's | 31,699.65 | 591,420.00 | 15.70 | 1,104.23 | 624,239.58 |
| 99 | Paymaster-General's | 1,006,870.82 | 14,908,680.94 | 7,054,990.06 | 638,657.98 | 23,609,199.80 |
| 172 | Corps of Engineers | 2,752,242.85 | 16,807,949.41 | 540,519.32 | 33,641.92 | 20,134,353.50 |
| 87 | Ordnance | 406,765.45 | 3,516,458.12 | 532,590.72 | 79,278.98 | 4,535,093.27 |
| 26 | Miscellaneous | 234,044.36 | 1,309,027.63 | 108,387.33 | 96,108.38 | 1,747,567.70 |
| 1,516 | Total | 6,007,948.73 | 48,384,734.49 | 15,087,785.33 | 1,928,668.39 | 71,409,136.94 |

*during the year ending June 30, 1892* —Continued.

DEPARTMENT—Continued.

| Expenditures. | | | | Balance. | How distributed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disbursements. | Transfers. | Credit Treasurer United States. | Total. | | Subtreasuries. | National banks. | Cash. |
| $39,166.98 | $4,815.90 | $3,683.13 | $47,666.01 | | | | |
| 7,114.86 | 435.98 | 15.00 | 7,565.84 | $666.43 | | $666.43 | |
| 295,875.24 | | 2.00 | 295,877.24 | 196,884.16 | $171,851.64 | 25,032.52 | |
| 1,381.57 | 554.41 | | 1,935.98 | | | | |
| 64,957.64 | 1,178.63 | 30.75 | 66,167.02 | 43,533.84 | 43,531.91 | | $1.99 |
| 524,990.95 | 80.00 | 21,929.83 | 547,000.78 | 63,891.16 | 63,830.39 | | 60.77 |
| 35,924.65 | | 37,615.45 | 73,540.10 | 2,960.40 | 2,938.03 | | 22.37 |
| 6,274.79 | 422.37 | | 6,697.16 | | | | |
| 154,145.25 | 35,155.71 | 2,015.05 | 191,316.01 | | | | |
| 2,365.36 | | | 2,365.36 | 1,066.74 | 1,066.74 | | |
| 3,513,592.03 | 460,158.93 | 105,656.12 | 4,109,407.08 | 425,086.19 | 373,063.86 | 52,524.94 | 97.39 |

NEOUS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,963.25 | | | $3,963.25 | $1,036.75 | $1,036.75 | | |
| 508,965.14 | | $94,687.81 | 603,652.95 | 9,707.99 | 9,707.99 | | |
| | | 1,140.50 | 1,140.50 | | | | |
| 234,271.92 | $47,494.31 | 4,470.67 | 286,236.90 | 107,640.10 | 107,640.10 | | |
| 358,743.38 | | | 358,743.38 | 64,260.38 | 63,911.17 | | $349.21 |
| 18,065.32 | 57,354.99 | | 75,420.31 | | | | |
| 92,210.88 | | 6,631.02 | 98,841.90 | | | | |
| 2,304.01 | | | 2,304.01 | | | | |
| 114,995.42 | | | 114,995.42 | 12,774.05 | 12,774.95 | | |
| 6,848.91 | | | 6,848.91 | | | | |
| 1,340,368.23 | 104,849.30 | 106,930.00 | 1,552,147.53 | 195,420.17 | 195,070.96 | | 349.21 |

LATION.

| Expenditures. | | | | Total balance. | How distributed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disbursements. | Transfers. | Credit Treasurer United States. | Total. | | Subtreasuries. | National banks. | Cash. |
| $1,930.08 | $408.05 | $7.52 | $2,345.65 | $595.35 | $195.91 | $399.44 | |
| 9,591,427.05 | 6,409,765.38 | 656,228.95 | 16,657,421.38 | 737,837.07 | 521,570.62 | 212,514.81 | $3,751.64 |
| 2,290,553.98 | 653,226.41 | 160,005.54 | 3,103,785.93 | 256,697.99 | 153,224.46 | 84,098.10 | 19,375.43 |
| 473,893.79 | 15.70 | 101,342.92 | 575,252.41 | 48,987.17 | 48,987.17 | | |
| 15,018,209.52 | 7,092,088.00 | 593,909.05 | 22,707,206.57 | 901,993.23 | 661,340.60 | 237,253.67 | 2,598.50 |
| 17,927,208.89 | 417,470.84 | 181,651.12 | 18,526,330.85 | 1,608,022.65 | 1,377,755.22 | 213,284.93 | 16,982.50 |
| 3,543,502.03 | 460,158.93 | 105,656.12 | 4,109,407.08 | 425,086.19 | 373,063.86 | 52,524.94 | 97.39 |
| 1,340,368.23 | 104,849.30 | 106,930.00 | 1,552,147.53 | 195,420.17 | 195,070.96 | | 349.21 |
| 50,187,183.57 | 15,137,982.61 | 1,908,731.22 | 67,233,897.40 | 4,175,239.82 | 3,331,208.89 | 800,075.89 | 43,154.67 |

# SUPPLEMENT 6.

## TABULATION OF INSPECTION REPORTS OF POST COMMANDERS.

## TABULATION OF INSPECTION RE

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders, made under paragraph 954,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Commanded by— | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Col. L. L. Langdon | Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H |
| | A | Capt. E. Van Andruss | do |
| | B | Capt. A. H. Merrill | Fort Columbus, N. Y. H |
| | C | Capt. H. W. Hubbell | Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H |
| | D | Capt. E. K. Russell | do |
| | E | Capt. A. Capron | Fort Sheridan, Ill |
| | F | Capt. J. M. K. Davis | Fort Monroe, Va |
| | G | First Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt | Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H |
| | H | First Lieut. H. M. Andrews | Fort Columbus, N. Y. H |
| | I | First Lieut. C. L. Best, jr | Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H |
| | K | Capt. J. W. Dillenback | do |
| | L | Capt. J. W. MacMurray | Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H |
| | M | Capt. J. A. Darling | Fort Columbus, N. Y. H |
| 2d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Maj. F. G. Smith | Fort Adams, R. I |
| | A | Capt. G. S. Grimes | Fort Riley, Kans |
| | B | First Lieut. L. Ostheim | Fort Warren, Mass |
| | C | Capt. L. V. Caziarc | Fort Adams, R. I |
| | D | Capt. J. C. Scantling | Fort Warren, Mass |
| | E | Capt. R. M. Rogers | Fort Preble, Me |
| | F | Capt. C. A. Wood | Fort Riley, Kans |
| | G | Capt. Geo. Mitchell | Fort Adams, R. I |
| | H | Capt. F. C. Grugan | Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H |
| | I | Capt. W. P. Vose | Fort Monroe, Va |
| | K | Capt. J. H. Calef | Fort Trumbull, Conn |
| | L | Capt. H. G. Litchfield | Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H |
| | M | Capt. T. C. Richmond | Fort Adams, R. I |
| 3d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Col. L. L. Livingston | Washington Barracks, D. C |
| | A | Capt. James Chester | do |
| | B | Capt. J. L. Tiernon | Fort Monroe, Va |
| | C | Capt. J. M. Lancaster | Washington Barracks, D. C |
| | D | Capt. E. C. Knower | Fort McHenry, Md |
| | E | Capt. J. G. Turnbull | Washington Barracks, D. C |
| | F | First Lieut. G. T. Bartlett | Fort Sam Houston, Tex |
| | G | Second Lieut. G. O. Squier | Fort McHenry, Md |
| | H | Capt. J. O'Hara | Washington Barracks, D. C |

MENT 6.

## PORTS OF POST COMMANDERS.

*Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders No. 38, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890.*

| Inspection and review—Men on what duties inspected without arms? | Enlisted men—Temperance. | Noncommissioned officers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Required to study and recite in small arms-firing regulations? | What steps seem most feasible to improve them? |
| ..... | Excellent.. | No..... | Care in selecting recruits, better education of noncommissioned officers, and better pay. |
| Cook and noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | ....do ..... | No..... | Do. |
| Cook ..... | Good ..... | No..... | Increase their pay. |
| None ..... | Excellent.. | No..... | Increased pay and no details, except recruiting. |
| .....do ..... | ....do ..... | No..... | Do. |
| .....do ..... | Good ..... | Yes..... | Increase of pay. |
| Chief baker, cooks and sick..... | Very satisfactory. | No..... | Regular and systematic instruction and drill. |
| Cook and noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | Excellent.. | No..... | Care in selecting recruits, better education of noncommissioned officers, and better pay. |
| Cook ..... | Good ..... | No..... | Increase their pay. |
| Cook and noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | Excellent.. | No..... | Care in selecting recruits, better education of noncommissioned officers, and better pay. |
| .....do ..... | ....do ..... | No..... | Do. |
| None ..... | ....do ..... | No..... | Increased pay and no details, except recruiting. |
| Cook ..... | Good ..... | No..... | Increase their pay. |
| ..... | ....do ..... | ..... | |
| Stables, kitchen, quarters, gardeners, mail-carrier. | Very good . | No..... | Increased pay. |
| Cook and baker..... | Good ..... | No..... | School, drills, and lectures. |
| Cook, sick, prisoners ..... | ....do ..... | Yes..... | Increase of pay. |
| None ..... | ....do ..... | Yes..... | School, drills, and lectures. |
| Cook ..... | Very good . | No..... | Higher pay and enlistment of better material. |
| Stables, kitchen, quarters, gardeners, mail-carrier. | ....do ..... | No..... | Furnish quarters for married noncommissioned officers. |
| Cook, sick, prisoners, baker, teamster. | Good ..... | Yes..... | Increased pay and opportunity to command the battery at drill. |
| Head cook..... | ....do ..... | No..... | Increase their pay. |
| Teamsters, cooks, and sick ..... | Very satisfactory. | No..... | Regular and systematic instruction and drill. |
| Chief cook..... | ..... | Yes..... | Noncommissioned officers' school. |
| Head cook..... | Good ..... | No..... | Increase their pay. |
| Head cook, sick, prisoners ..... | ....do ..... | No..... | Intrust them with command more frequently. |
| Bandsmen ..... | Very good . | No..... | Those now taken. |
| Cook ..... | ..... | Yes..... | Increase of pay. |
| Cooks and sick ..... | Very satisfactory. | No..... | Regular and systematic instruction and drill. |
| Cook ..... | Good ..... | No..... | Those now taken. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Raise their pay. |
| Cook ..... | ..... | No..... | Those now taken. |
| Extra and special-duty men, sick, etc. | Good ..... | Yes..... | Increase of pay. |
| Cook, sick, prisoners..... | Very good . | Yes..... | Raise their pay; separate sleeping and messing from privates. |
| Cook, baker, and stableman..... | Good ..... | No..... | Those now taken. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Commanded by— | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3d Artillery | I | Capt. John R. Myrick | Fort McHenry, Md |
| | K | Capt. L. Smith | Washington Barracks, D. C. |
| | L | Capt. F. W. Hess | do |
| | M | Capt. W. A. Kobbe | Fort Monroe, Va. |
| 4th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Col. H. W. Closson | Fort McPherson, Ga |
| | A | First Lieut. Chas. L. Phillips | do |
| | B | Capt. H. C. Cushing | Fort Adams, R. I. |
| | C | Capt. R. P. Strong | Fort McPherson, Ga. |
| | D | First Lieut. L. H. Walker | Fort Barrancas, Fla |
| | E | Capt. E. M. Stewart | Fort McPherson, Ga. |
| | F | Capt. Geo. B. Rodney | Fort Riley, Kans. |
| | G | Capt. Wm. Ennis | Fort McPherson, Ga |
| | H | Capt. J. P. Story | Fort Monroe, Va. |
| | I | First Lieut. Sidney W. Taylor | Fort McPherson, Ga. |
| | K | Capt. G. G. Greenough | do |
| | L | Capt. E. Field | do |
| | M | Capt. Frederick Fuger | do |
| 5th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Col. Wm. M. Graham | Presidio of S. F., Cal. |
| | A | Capt. Frank Thorp | Fort Canby, Wash. |
| | B | First Lieut. A. C. Blunt | Presidio of S. F., Cal. |
| | C | Capt. Chas. Morris | Fort Canby, Wash. |
| | D | Capt. D. H. Kinzie | Presidio of S. F., Cal. |
| | E | Capt. A. W. Vogdes | Alcatraz Island, Cal. |
| | F | Capt. J. R. Brinckle | Presidio of S. F., Cal. |
| | G | Capt. S. M. Mills | Fort Monroe, Va. |
| | H | First Lieut. J. E. Sawyer | Presidio of S. F., Cal. |
| | I | Capt. Geo. W. Crabb | Alcatraz Island, Cal. |
| | K | Second Lieut. E. M. Blake | Presidio of S. F., Cal. |
| | L | Capt. B. K. Roberts | do |
| | M | Capt. S. A. Day | Fort Mason, Cal |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Maj. Henry Carroll | Fort Grant, Ariz. |
| | A | Capt. P. S. Bomus | Fort Myer, Va |
| | B | First Lieut. C. Dodge, jr., 24th Inf. | Fort Bayard, N. Mex |
| | C | First Lieut. W. C. Brown | Fort Grant, Ariz. |
| | D | Capt. A. G. Forse | Fort Apache, Ariz |
| | E | Capt. Frank A. Edwards | Fort Grant, Ariz. |
| | F | Capt. F. K. Ward | do |
| | G | Capt. R. P. P. Wainright | San Carlos, Ariz |
| | H | Capt. Geo. S. Hoyle | Fort Grant, Ariz. |
| | I | Second Lieut. W. J. Glasgow | Fort Bayard, N. Mex |
| | K | First Lieut. Geo. W. Goode | Fort Grant, Ariz. |
| | L | First Lieut. S. C. Robertson | Fort Custer, Mont |
| 2d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. Geo. G. Huntt | Fort Wingate, N. Mex |
| | A | | On detached service with Mexican Boundary Commission. |
| | B | Capt. W. C. Rawolle | Fort Huachuca, Ariz |
| | C | Capt. Colon Augur | Fort Wingate, N. Mex |
| | D | Capt. B. J. McClernand | do |
| | E | First Lieut. J. N. Allison | Fort Bowie, Ariz |
| | F | Capt. S. M. Swigert | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Inspection and review—Men on what duties inspected without arms? | Enlisted men—Temperance. | Noncommissioned officers. Required to study and recite in small-arms firing regulations? | Noncommissioned officers. What steps seem most feasible to improve them. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cook, sick, prisoners | Very good | Yes | Increase pay; separate sleeping and messing from privates. |
| Cook | Good | No | Those now taken. |
| do | | No | Do. |
| Cooks and sick | Very satisfactory. | No | Regular and systematic instruction and drill. |
| | | | |
| Cook | | Yes | |
| Cook, sick, prisoners | Good | No | Increased pay and opportunity to command battery at drill. |
| Cook | | Yes | |
| do | Good | No | More pay. |
| do | | Yes | |
| Stables, kitchen, quarters, garden, etc. | Very good | No | Increased pay. |
| Cook | | Yes | |
| Cooks and sick | Very satisfactory. | No | Regular and systematic instruction and drill. |
| Cook | | Yes | |
| do | | Yes | |
| do | | Yes | |
| do | | Yes | |
| None | Good | No | By placing them under special instruction of a competent commissioned officer. |
| Chief cooks | Excellent | No | No steps. |
| Head cook and noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | Good | Yes | By placing them under special instruction of a competent commissioned officer. |
| Chief cooks | Excellent | No | No steps. |
| Head cook and noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | Good | No | By placing them under special instruction of a competent commissioned officer. |
| Battery cook | do | No | Nothing known. |
| Head cook and noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | do | No | By placing them under special instruction of a competent commissioned officer. |
| Cooks and sick | Very satisfactory. | No | Regular and systematic instruction and drill. |
| Head cook and noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | Good | Yes | By placing them under special instruction of a competent commissioned officer. |
| Battery cook and post baker | do | No | Nothing known. |
| Head cook and noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | do | Yes | By placing them under special instruction of a competent commissioned officer. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook and baker | Very good | Yes | Pay might be raised with good results. |
| Cook | Good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Room and stable orderly, cooks, sick, prisoners. | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook | do | Yes | |
| do | do | No | Do. |
| Cook and stable orderly | Temperate | Yes | |
| Cook | do | Yes | Increase of pay; better accommodations. Recognition of their positions. |
| do | do | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| | Excellent | Yes | |
| Cook and engineer of ice machine | Good | Yes | Do. |
| Cook | do | Yes | Higher education, stricter accountability, and better support. |
| Cook and foreman of ice machine | do | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Cook | Excellent | Yes | None suggested. |
| None | Good | No | Separate quarters; separate mess from privates; increase of pay; elevate them and make them feel their position. |
| | | | |
| Cooks | Good | No | Continue present course. |
| None | do | Yes | Separate quarters; separate mess from privates; increase of pay; elevate them and make them feel their position. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| 1 cook, 1 engineer, 1 baker, 1 sick | Excellent | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Cooks, noncommissioned officer in charge of barracks and quarters, and gardeners. | Good | No | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection report of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Commanded by— | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2d Cavalry | G | Capt. J. N. Wheelan | Fort Marcy, N. Mex. |
| | H | Capt. F. W. Robinson | Fort Wingate, N. Mex. |
| | I | Capt. J. L. Fowler | Fort Huachuca, Ariz. |
| | K | First Lieut. A. M. Fuller | Fort Bowie, Ariz. |
| | L | First Lieut. C. B. Hoppin | Fort Wingate, N. Mex. |
| 3d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Maj. Geo. A. Purington | Fort McIntosh, Tex. |
| | A | Capt. J. O. Mackay | do. |
| | B | Capt. J. B. Johnson | Fort Brown, Tex. |
| | C | Capt. J. G. Bourke | Fort Ringgold, Tex. |
| | D | Capt. G. F. Chase | Fort Sam Houston, Tex. |
| | E | Capt. O. Elting | Camp Pena Colorado, Tex. |
| | F | Capt. Geo. A. Dodd | Fort Hancock, Tex. |
| | G | Capt. F. H. Hardie | Fort McIntosh, Tex. |
| | H | Capt. H. W. Wessells, jr. | Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex. |
| | I | Capt. G. A. Drew | Fort Ringgold, Tex. |
| | K | Capt. G. K. Hunter | Fort Sam Houston, Tex. |
| | L | Second Lieut. J. C. Byron | Fort Meade, S. Dak. |
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Lieut. Col. A. Mills | Fort Walla Walla, Wash. |
| | A | Capt. A. Smith | do. |
| | B | Capt. James Parker | Presidio of S. F., Cal. |
| | C | Second Lieut. N. F. McClure | Fort Bidwell, Cal. |
| | D | Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield | Fort Walla Walla, Wash. |
| | E | Capt. F. Wheeler | Vancouver Barracks, Wash. |
| | F | Capt. C. H. Murray | Boise Barracks, Idaho. |
| | G | Capt. Wm. A. Thompson | Fort Sherman, Idaho. |
| | H | Capt. W. E. Wilder | Fort Walla Walla, Wash. |
| | I | Capt. A. E. Wood | Yosemite National Park, Cal. |
| | K | Capt. J. H. Dorst | Sequoia National Park, Cal. |
| | L | Second Lieut. L. Hardeman | Fort Walla Walla, Wash. |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. J. F. Wade | Fort Reno, Okla. |
| | A | Capt. J. A. Augur | Fort Supply, Ind. T. |
| | B | Capt. C. H. Watts | Fort Reno, Okla. |
| | C | First Lieut. E. Swift | do. |
| | D | Capt. E. D. Thomas | Fort Sill, Okla. |
| | E | Capt. F. Michler | Fort Reno, Okla. |
| | F | Capt. G. H. Paddock | Fort Supply, Ind. T. |
| | G | Second Lieut. S. G. Jones, jr. | Fort Reno, Okla. |
| | H | Second Lieut. L. C. Scherer | Fort Sill, Okla. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Inspection and review—Men on what duties inspected without arms. | Noncommissioned officers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Enlisted men—Temperance. | Required to study and recite in small-arms firing regulations? | What steps seem most feasible to improve them? |
| Sunday a. m. | Good | Yes | Better pay. |
| None | do | Yes | Separate quarters; separate mess from privates; increase of pay; elevate them and make them feel their position. |
| Cooks | do | No | Continue present course. |
| 1 cook, 2 sick, 4 in confinement | Very good. | No | Increase of pay. |
| None | Good | No | Separate quarters; separate mess from privates; increase of pay; elevate them and make them feel their position. |
| Cook | Very good. | No | Better pay and increased allowances; separate rooms and concentration of troops in well-appointed garrisons. |
| Cook, stable orderly | do | Yes | Do. |
| Baker, cook, sick, room orderly and recruits. | do | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Stable orderly and cook | Fair | Study; yes. | Increase their pay and punish severely all guilty of disrespect to them. |
| Extra and special duty men, sick, etc. | Good | Yes | More pay; separate mess and sleeping apartments. |
| Troop cooks, room orderly, sergeant in charge of corral, teacher, clerk in Quartermaster's Department, kitchen police. | Very good. | Yes | Frequent drills and recitations. |
| Cook, prisoners, and sick | do | Yes | Care in selections; increase of pay and thorough instruction by commissioned officers. |
| Cook, stable and room orderly, baker. | do | Yes | Better pay and increased allowances; separate rooms and concentration of troops in well-appointed garrisons. |
| Cook | Good | Yes | More pay. |
| Stable orderly and cook | do | Yes | Those prescribed by regulations and orders. |
| Extra and special-duty men, sick, etc. | do | Yes | |
| Sick, prisoners, cooks, recruits, stable orderly. | do | Yes | To work them in very gradually to command white soldiers. |
| Noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | Perfect | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | More pay. |
| Head cook and noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | Good | Yes | By placing them under special instruction of a competent commissioned officer. |
| Post baker, cook, room orderly, and clerk in adjutant's office. | Fair | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters, cook, and clerk. | Perfect | Yes | Do. |
| Chief cook and baker | Very good. | Yes | Increase of pay and separate quarters. |
| Cook, stable and room orderly | Satisfactory | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Head cook, room orderly | Very good. | Yes | Do. |
| Noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | Perfect | Yes | Better pay and more to be required of them. |
| Cook | Good | No | |
| do | do | No | Reduction of incompetent by regiment or troop commanders; field work and much better pay. |
| Noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and cook. | Perfect | Yes | Increased pay. |
| | Generally temperate. | No | Increase of pay. |
| Noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and cook. | Good | Yes | Increase of pay, separate rooms and mess. |
| Cook, room and stable orderly | Generally temperate. | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook, room orderly, stableman, sick, guard, baker. | Excellent | Yes | Do. |
| Cook, room and stable orderly | Generally temperate. | Yes | Do. |
| Noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and cook. | Good | Yes | |
| Cook, room and stable orderly | Generally temperate. | Yes | Do. |
| School-teacher, cook, stableman, room orderly, sick, guard. | Excellent | Yes | Increase of pay and better facilities for instruction. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops | Commanded by— | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Cavalry | I | Capt. J. B. Babcock | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. |
| | K | Capt. A. E. Woodson | Fort Reno, Okla |
| | L | First Lieut. H. W. Wheeler | do |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | Absent in field, Camp Elkins, Wyo., since June 9, 1892. |
| | A | | do |
| | B | Capt. Wm. Baird | Fort Washakie, Wyo |
| | C | Capt. Wm. Stanton | Fort McKinney, Wyo. |
| | D | Capt. Geo. L. Scott | Camp at Lower Geyser, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. |
| | E | | Absent in field, Camp Elkins, Wyo., since June 9, 1892. |
| | F | | do |
| | G | | do |
| | H | Capt. W. M. Wallace | Fort McKinney, Wyo. |
| | I | Capt. Geo. S. Anderson | Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. |
| | K | | Absent in field, Camp Elkins, Wyo., since June 9, 1892. |
| | L | | do |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. J. W. Forsyth | Fort Riley, Kans |
| | A | Capt. J. C. Gresham | do |
| | B | Capt. C. A. Varnum | do |
| | C | Capt. H. Jackson | do |
| | D | First Lieut. H. J. Slocum | do |
| | E | Capt. E. B. Fuller | do |
| | F | Capt. J. M. Bell | Fort Myer, Va |
| | G | Capt. W. S. Edgerly | Fort Riley, Kans |
| | H | Capt. C. C. Delfudio | Fort Sill, Okla |
| | I | Capt. E. A. Garlington | Fort Riley, Kans. |
| | K | Capt. L. R. Hare | do |
| | L | First Lieut. H. L. Scott | Fort Sill, Okla |
| 8th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. C. H. Carlton | Fort Meade, S. Dak |
| | A | Capt. Q. O'M. Gillmore | do |
| | B | Capt. E. Luff | do |
| | C | Capt. J. B. Hickey | do |
| | D | Second Lieut. R. L. Livermore | do |
| | E | Capt. H. F. Kendall | do |
| | F | First Lieut. J. C. Waterman | Fort Yates, N. Dak |
| | G | Capt. E. A. Ellis | do |
| | H | Capt. S. W. Fountain | Fort Myer, Va |
| | I | Capt. A. G. Hennisee | Fort Meade, S. Dak |
| | K | Capt. H. W. Sprole | do |
| | L | First Lieut. W. D. McAnaney | Fort Keogh, Mont |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | On detached service |
| | A | | do |
| | B | Capt. L. H. Rucker | Fort DuChesne, Utah |
| | C | Capt. F. Moore | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. |
| | D | | On detached service |
| | E | | do |
| | F | | do |
| | G | | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Inspection and review—Men on what duties inspected without arms? | Enlisted men—Temperance. | Noncommissioned officers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Required to study and recite in small-arms firing regulations? | What steps seem most feasible to improve them? |
| Cooks, noncommissioned officer in charge of barracks and stables and gardeners. | Good | Yes | Increase of pay and examination for promotion. |
| Cook, room and stable orderly | Generally temperate. | Yes | Individual instruction and increase of pay. |
| | do | No | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Cook, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and stable orderly. | Good | Yes | Increased pay and some privileges. |
| Cook, room orderly and sick | do | Yes | |
| | | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Cook, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and sick. | Good | Yes | |
| Cook and baker | Satisfactory | Yes | Detachment duty in park sufficient. |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Sick, prisoners, cooks, bakers | Very good | No | Increase of pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Room and stable orderlies, cooks, sick, prisoners. | Good | Yes | Do. |
| Sick, prisoners, cooks | Very good | Yes | Do. |
| Cook, room orderly, stableman, sick, guard. | Excellent | Yes | Do. |
| Sick, prisoners, cooks | Very good | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Study only. | Do. |
| Cook, room orderly, stableman, sick, guard. | Excellent | Yes | Further instruction and increase of pay. |
| Sick, prisoners, cooks, recruits, stable orderlies, engineers, and bakers. | Good | Yes | Increase their pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Better pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Increase their pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook and noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | Excellent | Study | Increased pay. |
| Cook | do | Yes | More pay. |
| Room and stable orderlies, cooks, sick, prisoners. | Good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Sick, prisoners, cooks, recruits, stable orderlies, engineers, and bakers. | do | Yes | Increase their pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Offer extra inducements for old men to stay in service. |
| Cook | Majority temperate. | No | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Cook | Excellent | Yes | Increase of pay and more energetic efforts on part of commissioned officers to impart instruction. |
| Cooks, noncommissioned officer in charge of barracks and stables and guards. | Good | Yes | None known. |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders.*

| Regiments. | Troops or companies. | Commanded by— | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Cavalry | H | Capt. E. D. Dimmick | Fort DuChesne, Utah |
| | I | | On detached service |
| | K | Capt. M. B. Hughes | Fort Myer, Va |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Lieut. Col. D. Perry | Fort Custer, Mont |
| | A | Capt. C. L. Cooper | do |
| | B | First Lieut. R. D. Read, jr | do |
| | C | Capt. C. E. Nordstrom | Fort Assinniboine, Mont |
| | D | Capt. A. S. B. Keyes | Fort Keogh, Mont |
| | E | Capt. J. M. Kelley | Fort Custer, Mont. |
| | F | Capt. C. G. Ayres | Fort Assinniboine, Mont |
| | G | Capt. L. P. Hunt | Fort Custer, Mont |
| | H | Second Lieut. S. D. Rockenbach | Fort Buford, N. Dak |
| | I | Capt. S. L. Woodward | Fort Leavenworth, Kans |
| | K | Capt. T. C. Lebo | Fort Custer, Mont |
| 1st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. Wm. R. Shafter | Angel Island, Cal |
| | A | Capt. Thos. H. Barry | do |
| | B | Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty | do |
| | C | First Lieut. E. E. Benjamin | Benicia Barracks, Cal |
| | D | First Lieut. L. P. Brant | Angel Island, Cal |
| | E | Second Lieut. G. W. Kirkman | Benicia Barracks, Cal |
| | F | Capt. F. H. Edmunds | do |
| | G | First Lieut. S. L. Faison | Angel Island, Cal |
| | H | Capt. R. G. Armstrong | do |
| 2d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Lieut. Col. John B. Parke | Fort Omaha, Nebr |
| | A | Capt. H. B. Sarson | do |
| | B | Capt. Chas. A. Dempsey | do |
| | C | Capt. John K. Waring | do |
| | D | Capt. W. R. Abercrombie | do |
| | E | Capt. John Kinzie | do |
| | F | Capt. James Ulio | do |
| | G | Capt. Thos. H. Wilson | do |
| | H | Capt. Chas. H. Muir | do |
| | I | Capt. W. J. Turner | do |
| 3d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. Edwin C. Mason | Fort Snelling, Minn |
| | A | Capt. John W. Hannay | do |
| | B | Second Lieut. E. Y. Smith | do |
| | C | First Lieut. Omar Bundy | do |
| | D | First Lieut. Geo. Bell, jr | do |
| | E | Capt. M. C. Wilkinson | do |
| | F | Capt. Wm. C. Bartlett | do |
| | G | Capt. Joseph Hale | do |
| | H | Capt. Charles Hobart | do |
| | I | First Lieut. Jno. H. Beacom | Fort Sully, S. Dak |
| 4th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. Wm. P. Carlin | Fort Sherman, Idaho |
| | A | Capt. Henry Seton | do |
| | B | First Lieut. C. McQuiston | Fort Spokane, Wash |
| | C | Capt. F. L. Bailey | Boise Barracks, Idaho |
| | D | Capt. Jno. W. Bubb | Fort Sherman, Idaho |
| | E | First Lieut. H. E. Robinson | Fort Spokane, Wash |
| | F | Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn | Fort Sherman, Idaho |
| | G | Capt. R. P. Brown | Fort Spokane, Wash |
| | H | Capt. W. H. Bisbee | Fort Sherman, Idaho |
| | I | Capt. Geo. O. Webster | Fort Spokane, Wash |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Inspection and review—Men on what duties inspected without arms? | Enlisted men—Temperance. | Noncommissioned officers. Required to study and recite in small-arms firing regulations? | Noncommissioned officers. What steps seem most feasible to improve them. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cooks | Excellent | Yes | Increase of pay and more energetic efforts on part of commissioned officers to impart instruction. |
| Room and stable orderlies, cooks, sick, prisoners. | Good | Yes | Increased pay. |
| Cook | do | No | Better pay. |
| do | do | Yes | None suggested. |
| do | do | Yes | Better material, better pay, more education. |
| do | Excellent | No | Additional study. |
| do | Majority temperate. | Yes | |
| do | Good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| do | Excellent | Yes | Do. |
| do | Good | Yes | Better pay. |
| do | do | Yes | |
| Cooks, noncommissioned officer in charge of barracks and stables and gardeners. | do | Yes | None. |
| Cook | do | Yes | Increase of pay and examination for appointment. |
| Cooks and bakers | do | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | Increased pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and post baker. | Very good | Yes | Do. |
| Cooks and bakers | Good | Yes | Do. |
| Cook, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and post baker. | Very good | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cooks and bakers | Good | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| None | Excellent | Yes | |
| Chief cook | do | Yes | They should, before being selected as candidates for noncommissioned officers, be required to pass an examination, and after having passed they should be sent to a regimental noncommissioned officers' school for two years; upon graduation receiving a certificate showing standing. |
| do | do | Yes | |
| Chief cook and stable police | do | Yes | |
| Chief cook and clerks in adjutant's office. | do | Yes | |
| Chief cook and chief baker | do | Yes | |
| Chief cook | do | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | |
| None | Good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Get better class of recruits. |
| do | do | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Head cook | do | No | Better pay and more exclusiveness. |
| Band | Very good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Head cook, room orderly | do | Yes | Do. |
| Company cook, post baker, sick and confined. | Temperate | Yes | Do. |
| Cook, baker, room orderly | Satisfactory | Yes | Do |
| Head cook, room orderly | Very good | Yes | Do. |
| Company cook and noncommissioned officer. | Temperate | Yes | Do. |
| Head cook, room orderly | Very good | Yes | Do. |
| Company cook and sick | Temperate | Yes | Do. |
| Head cook, room orderly | Very good | Yes | Do. |
| Company cook | Temperate | Yes | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Commanded by– | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. N. W. Osborne | St. Francis Barracks, Fla. |
| | A | Capt. E. L. Randall | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. |
| | B | Capt. Mason Carter | Jackson Barracks, La. |
| | C | Capt. T. F. Forbes | Mount Vernon, Barracks, Ala. |
| | D | Capt. T. M. Woodruff | St. Francis Barracks, Fla. |
| | E | First Lieut. J. M. T. Partello | do |
| | F | Capt. G. P. Borden | Fort Sam Houston, Tex. |
| | G | Capt. H. Romeyn | Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. |
| | H | First. Lieut. H. K. Bailey | Jackson Barracks, La. |
| 6th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. W. A. Cochran | Fort Thomas, Ky. |
| | A | Capt. A. M. Wetherill | Fort Wood, N. Y. H. |
| | B | Capt. Stephen Baker | Fort Thomas, Ky. |
| | C | Capt. Geo. B. Walker | do |
| | D | Capt. F. W. Thibaut | do |
| | E | Capt. Thos. T. Townsend | Newport Barracks, Ky. |
| | F | Capt. J. F. Munson | Fort Thomas, Ky. |
| | G | Capt. W. H. H. Crowell | do |
| | H | Capt. J. P. Schindel | do |
| 7th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. H. C Merriam | Fort Logan, Colo. |
| | A | Capt. Chas. A. Coolidge | do |
| | B | First Lieut. G. S. Young | do |
| | C | Capt. J. T. Van Arsdale | do |
| | D | Capt. F. M. H. Kendrick | do |
| | E | Capt. L. F. Burnett | do |
| | F | Capt. A. H. Jackson | do |
| | G | Capt. William Quinton | Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. |
| | H | Capt. J. M. J. Sanno | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. |
| 8th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. J. J. Van Horn | Fort McKinney, Wyo. |
| | A | Capt. F. A. Whitney | do |
| | B | Second Lieut. E. T. Cole | Fort Niobrara, Nebr. |
| | C | Capt. A. W. Corliss | Fort Robinson, Nebr. |
| | D | Capt. Jas. A. Hutton | do |
| | E | First Lieut. C. P. Terrett | Fort McKinney, Wyo. |
| | F | First Lieut. E. S. Walker | Fort Washakie, Wyo. |
| | G | Capt. C. A. Earnest | Fort Niobrara, Nebr. |
| | H | Second Lieut. E. B. Gose | Fort McKinney, Wyo. |
| | I | Capt. P. H. Ray | Fort Washakie, Wyo. |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. C. G. Bartlett | Madison Barracks, N. Y. |
| | A | Capt. A. H. Bowman | Fort Ontario, N. Y. |
| | B | Capt. C. M. Rockefeller | Madison Barracks, N. Y. |
| | C | Capt. W. L. Carpenter | do |
| | D | Capt. J. A. Baldwin | do |
| | E | First Lieut. C. Reichmann | do |
| | F | Capt. T. S. McCaleb | do |
| | G | Capt. J. Regan | do |
| | H | Capt. M. C. Foote | Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. |
| 10th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. E. P. Pearson | Fort Marcy, N. Mex. |
| | A | Capt. F. E. Lacey | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. |
| | B | Capt. J. T. Kirkman | Fort Marcy, N. Mex. |
| | C | First Lieut. J. H. Shollenberger. | San Diego Barracks, Cal. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Inspection and review—Men on what duties inspected without arms! | Enlisted men—Temperance. | Noncommissioned officers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Required to study and recite in small-arms-firing regulations! | What steps seem most feasible to improve them! |
| Cooks, baker, room orderly | Not intemperate. | No | |
| Cooks, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and gardeners. | Good | Yes | None known. |
| Cooks and baker | do | Yes | Regulations now in force. |
| Cooks and bakers | Fair | Yes | Frequent drills, etc.; increase pay of sergeants. |
| Cooks, baker, room orderly | Not intemperate. | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | |
| Extra and special duty men, sick, recruits, etc. | Good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Cooks and bakers | Fair | Yes | Frequent drills, etc.; increase pay of sergeants. |
| Cook | Good | Yes | Regulations now in force. |
| | do | | |
| Cook and baker | do | Yes | School and lectures. |
| | do | Yes | |
| | do | Yes | |
| | do | Yes | |
| Cook and sick men | do | Yes | Higher standard of enlistment; educational qualifications. |
| do | do | Yes | |
| Provost-sergeant, mail driver | do | Yes | |
| Cook, and sick | do | Yes | |
| None | do | No | Increase of pay. |
| Cook | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook and baker | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cooks and baker | Excellent | Yes | Better pay; privilege of marrying; quarters and rations for families. |
| Cooks, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters, gardeners. | Good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| All | do | No | No suggestions. |
| Cook, room orderly, sick | do | Yes | Authority to purchase literature with company fund. |
| | Satisfactory | Yes | |
| Head cook | Good | Yes | Pay them better. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook, room orderly, sick | do | Yes | No suggestions. |
| Cook, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and post baker. | do | Yes | Increased pay and some privileges. |
| | Satisfactory | Yes | |
| Cook, room orderly, sick | Good | Yes | Practical instruction. |
| Cook and noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | Very good | Yes | Hard to say at present, as their service is yet an experiment. |
| None | do | No | Increase of pay and competitive examination for promotion and appointment. |
| Cooks and sick | Good | Yes | Increase of present pay. |
| Cook and man in charge of barracks. | Very good | Yes | Increase of pay and competitive examination for promotion and appointment. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook and baker | Good | Not at present. | Get a better class of men by increasing pay. |
| Band | Excellent | No | Increase of pay. |
| Cooks, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters, and gardeners. | Good | Yes | Better pay. |
| Cook | Excellent | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Cooks and baker | Very good | Yes | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Commanded by-- | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Infantry | D | First Lieut. E. H. Plummer | Fort Marcy, N. Mex. |
| | E | First Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge. | Fort Stanton, N. Mex. |
| | F | Capt. J. F. Stretch | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. |
| | G | Capt. D. F. Stiles | Camp Oklahoma, Okla. |
| | H | Capt. John Drum | Fort Wingate, N. Mex. |
| | I | Second Lieut. D. Settle | do |
| 11th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. I. D. De Russy | Whipple Barracks, Ariz. |
| | A | Capt. Ira Quinby | do |
| | B | Capt. Wm. Hoffman | Fort Apache, Ariz. |
| | C | First Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine | Whipple Barracks, Ariz. |
| | D | First Lieut. C. E. Dentler | do |
| | E | Capt. A. L. Myer | Fort Apache, Ariz. |
| | F | Capt. R. W. Hoyt | San Carlos, Ariz. |
| | G | Capt. L. A. Matile | Whipple Barracks, Ariz. |
| | H | Capt. E. C. Gilbreath | San Carlos, Ariz. |
| | I | First Lieut. C. W. Penrose | Fort Huachuca, Ariz. |
| 12th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Lieut. Col. J. Kline, 9th inf. | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. |
| | A | Second Lieut. W. M. Wood | Fort Yates, N. Dak. |
| | B | Capt. Fred. A. Smith | Fort Sully, S. Dak. |
| | C | Capt. John L. Viven | do |
| | D | Capt. A. B. McGowan | do |
| | E | Capt. H. G. Brown | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. |
| | F | Capt. J. Halloran | Fort Yates, N. Dak. |
| | G | Capt. D. J. Craigie | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. |
| | H | Capt. H. L. Haskell | Fort Yates, N. Dak. |
| | I | First Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon. | Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. |
| 13th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. M. Bryant | Fort Supply, Ind. T. |
| | A | Capt. J. B. Guthrie | Fort Sill, Okla. |
| | B | Capt. H. G. Cavenaugh | Fort Supply, Ind. T. |
| | C | Capt. W. M. Waterbury | Fort Sill, Okla. |
| | D | Capt. P. H. Ellis | do |
| | E | Capt. J. S. Bishop | Fort Supply, Ind. T. |
| | F | Capt. J. Fornance | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. |
| | G | Capt. J. C. Chance | Fort Reno, Okla. |
| | H | Capt. W. Auman | Fort Supply, Ind. T. |
| | I | Capt. B. H. Gilman | do |
| 14th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. Thos. M. Anderson | Vancouver Barracks, Wash. |
| | A | Capt. A. H. Bainbridge | Fort Townsend, Wash. |
| | B | First Lieut. J. H. Gustin | Vancouver Barracks, Wash. |
| | C | Second Lieut. Wm. K. Jones | do |
| | D | Capt. W. W. McCammon | do |
| | E | First Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson | do |
| | F | Capt. J. Murphy | do |
| | G | Capt. G. S. Carpenter | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Inspection and review—Men on what duties inspected without arms? | Enlisted men—Temperance. | Noncommissioned officers. Required to study and recite in small-arms-firing regulations? | Noncommissioned officers. What steps seem most feasible to improve them? |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cook and man in charge of commissary stores. | Good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Sunday morning | do | Yes | Better pay. |
| Cooks, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters, and gardeners. | do | No | Do. |
| First cook | do | Yes | Increased pay. |
| None | do | Yes | Separate quarters; separate mess from privates; increase of pay; elevate them and make them feel their position. |
| do | do | No | Do. |
| Cook and baker | Very good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | Good | Yes | No suggestions. |
| Cooks and bakers | Very good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook and Baker | Good | Yes | No suggestions. |
| | Excellent | Yes | |
| do | | | Increase of pay. |
| | Excellent | Yes | Increase of pay: First sergeant to $40 per month sergeants to $30, and corporals to $20 |
| Company cooks | Good | Yes | To continue present course. |
| None | do | | Better pay. |
| Cook | Excellent | Yes | Increased pay. |
| Head cook | Very good | Yes | Better pay and more exclusiveness. |
| do | do | Yes | Do |
| Head Cook and baker | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cooks, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters, and gardeners. | Good | Yes | None known. |
| Cook | Excellent | Yes | Increased pay. |
| Cook, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters, and gardeners. | Good | Yes | Better pay. |
| Cook and noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters. | Excellent | Yes | Increased pay. |
| Cooks and baker | Fair | Yes | Frequent drills, etc. Increased pay. |
| Noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and cook. | Good | Yes | |
| Cook, room orderly, sick, guard, and ice-machine man. | Excellent | No | |
| Noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and cook. | Good | Yes | Noncommissioned officer should pass examination for promotion as such, and first sergeants pay increased to equal the extra-duty pay of a recruit. |
| Cook, room orderly, sick, guard, ic machineman. | Excellent | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Cook, room orderly, sick, guard | do | Yes | Do. |
| Noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and cook. | Good | Yes | Practice. |
| Cooks, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters, and gardeners. | do | Not last year. | Better pay. |
| Cook and room orderly | Generally temperate. | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters and cook. | Good | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | |
| None | Very good | Yes | Increase of pay and separate quarters. |
| 1 cook, and sick | Temperate. | Yes | A strict compliance with regulations. |
| Cooks and bakers | Very good | Yes | Increase of pay and separate quarters. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commande*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Commanded by— | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th Infantry | H | Capt. S. McConihe | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. |
| | I | Second Lieut. C. R. Krauthoff | Fort Townsend, Wash* |
| 15th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. R. E. A. Crofton | Fort Sheridan, Ill. |
| | A | Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff | do |
| | B | Capt. E. S. Chapin | do |
| | C | Capt. C. H. Conrad | do |
| | D | Capt. W. T. Hartz | do |
| | E | Capt. H. H. Humphreys | do |
| | F | Capt. G. K. McGonnigle | do |
| | G | Capt. G. A. Cornish | do |
| | H | Capt. T. F. Davis | do |
| 16th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. M. M. Blunt | Fort Douglas, Utah |
| | A | Capt. C. H. Noble | do |
| | B | Capt. G. H. Palmer | do |
| | C | Second Lieut. C. D. Vance | do |
| | D | Capt. T. W. Morrison | do |
| | E | First Lieut. E. Chandler | do |
| | F | First Lieut. J. Newton | do |
| | G | Capt. W. V. Richards | do |
| | H | Capt. S. R. Whitall | do |
| | I | Capt. W. H. Clapp | do |
| 17th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. J. S. Poland | Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo |
| | A | Capt. W. M. Van Horne | do |
| | B | Capt. Chas. H. Greene | do |
| | C | Capt. C. S. Roberts | do |
| | D | Capt. L. M. O'Brien | do |
| | E | Capt. J. M. Burns | do |
| | F | Capt. C. E. Bennett | do |
| | G | Capt. Wm. P. Rogers | do |
| | H | First Lieut. Wm. A. Mann | do |
| 18th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Maj. Thos. E. Rose | Fort Clark, Tex |
| | A | First Lieut. C. L. Steele | do |
| | B | Capt. C. R. Paul | Fort Clark, Tex |
| | C | Capt. C. H. Potter | do |
| | D | First Lieut. F. M. M. Beall | do |
| | E | Capt. Wm. B. Wheeler | Fort Ringgold, Tex |
| | F | First Lieut. E. S. Avis | Fort McIntosh, Tex |
| | G | Second Lieut. F. D. Evans | Fort Clark, Tex |
| | H | Capt. W. H. McLaughlin | do |
| 19th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. G. M. Brayton | Fort Wayne, Mich. |
| | A | Capt. C. A. Vernon | do |
| | B | Capt. John G. Leefe | Fort Brady, Mich |
| | C | Capt. Chas. T. Witherell | Fort Mackinac, Mich |
| | D | Capt. A. McC. Guard | do |
| | E | Capt. J. H. Smith | Fort Wayne, Mich |
| | F | First Lieut. B. M. Pursell | Fort Brady, Mich |
| | G | Capt. C. Gardener | Fort Wayne, Mich. |
| | H | First Lieut. C. C. Hewitt | do |
| 20th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Lieut. Col. Evan Miles | Fort Assiniboine, Mont. |
| | A | Capt. Alfred Reynolds | do |
| | B | Capt. W. S. McCaskey | do |
| | C | First Lieut. E. H. Webber | Camp Poplar River, Mont. |
| | D | First Lieut. J. S. Rogers | Fort Assiniboine, Mont. |
| | E | Capt. W. H. Hamner | do |
| | F | Capt. J. B. Rodman | do |

*No Indians enlisted.

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Inspection and review—Men on what duties inspected without arms? | Enlisted men—Temperance. | Noncommissioned officers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Required to study and recite in small-arms firing regulations? | What steps seem most feasible to improve them? |
| Cooks, noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters, and gardeners. | Good | Yes | Better pay. |
| | | | |
| None | Good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook | do | No | Do. |
| Cook, baker, room orderly, prisoners, sick. | do | Not this year. | Do. |
| do | do | Study | Do. |
| Cook, room orderly, sick | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook, room orderly, market wagon, sick, etc. | do | Study | Do. |
| Cook, room orderly, sick | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook, room orderly, exchange steward, ice wagon, charge of corral, etc. | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook and room orderly | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook, baker, room orderly, mail-carrier, post exchange, etc. | do | Not this year. | Do. |
| Cook | do | No | Better pay. |
| None | do | No | Increase of pay. |
| | | | |
| Cook | | Yes | Do. |
| Cook and room orderly | Fair | Yes | |
| Cook | | | |
| do | | Yes | |
| do | | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Cook and room orderly | | | |
| Cook, baker, mail man, market man. | Fair | Yes | |
| Cook and room orderly | | Yes | |
| | Good | No | |
| | | | |
| | do | Yes | |
| | do | Yes | |
| | | | |
| | do | Yes | |
| | do | Yes | |
| Baker | do | Yes | Increase their pay. |
| Cook, baker, teamster | Very good | Yes | Better pay, increased allowances, separate rooms, etc. |
| | Good | Yes | |
| | do | Yes | |
| None | Temperate | No | Increase their pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook and 1 recruit | Good | Yes | Increase of pay and allowances. |
| Cook, baker, room orderly, sick | Very good | Yes | Quarter them differently and pay better. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| None | Temperate | Yes | Increase their pay. |
| Cook, baker, and recruits | Good | Yes | Increase of pay and allowances. |
| None | Temperate | Yes | Increase their pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| All present | Good | No | Increase of pay. |
| Company cook | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | No | Increase of pay; separate quarters and messing. |
| Cook | Very good | No | To continue requiring thorough performance of duty. |
| do | Good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Cook and room orderly | do | Yes | Increase their pay. |
| Cook and recruits | do | No | Increase of pay and noncommissioned officers' lyceum. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Commanded by— | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Infantry | G | Capt. A. A. Harbach | Fort Assininiboine, Mont. |
| | H | Capt. J. N. Coe | do |
| | I | Capt. H. A. Greene | Camp Poplar River, Mont. |
| 21st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. Horace Jewett | Fort Niagara, N. Y. |
| | A | Capt. C. A. Williams | do |
| | B | Capt. S. P. Jocelyn | Fort Porter, N. Y. |
| | C | Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein | Fort Niagara, N. Y. |
| | D | Capt. Thos. H. Bradley | Fort Du Chesne, Utah |
| | E | Capt. J. W. Duncan | Fort Niagara, N. Y. |
| | F | Capt. W. Wittich | Fort Randall, S. Dak. |
| | G | Capt. W. H. Boyle | Fort Sidney, Nebr. |
| | H | Capt. Daniel Cornman | Fort Porter, N. Y. |
| | I | Second Lieut. S. Seay | Fort Randall, S. Dak. |
| 22d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. P. T. Swaine | Fort Keogh, Mont. |
| | A | First Lieut. H. C. Hodges, jr | do |
| | B | Capt. William Conway | do |
| | C | | Absent in field, Camp Merritt, Mont. |
| | D | Capt. B. C. Lockwood | Fort Keogh, Mont |
| | E | First Lieut. J. F. Kress | Fort Pembina, N. Dak |
| | F | Capt. M. Hooton | Fort Keogh, Mont |
| | G | Capt. J. G. Ballance | do |
| | H | Capt. H. H. Ketchum | do |
| | I | Second Lieut. W. H. Wassell | Fort Yates, N. Dak |
| 23d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Col. J. J. Coppinger | Fort Sam Houston, Tex. |
| | A | Capt. G. A. Goodale | do |
| | B | Capt. E. B. Pratt | Fort Bliss, Tex |
| | C | Capt. O. W. Pollock | Fort Sam Houston, Tex. |
| | D | Capt. T. M. K. Smith | Fort Bliss, Tex |
| | E | Capt. W. C. Manning | Fort Sam Houston, Tex. |
| | F | Capt. I. T. Haskell | do |
| | G | First Lieut. S. O'Connor | do |
| | H | Capt. R. I. Eskridge | do |
| 24th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Lieut. Col. D. D. Van Valzah | Fort Bayard, N. Mex. |
| | A | Capt. F. M. Crandal | Fort Huachuca, Ariz. |
| | B | Capt. Henry Wygant | do |
| | C | Second Lieut. W. P. Jackson | do |
| | D | Capt. J. N. Morgan | Fort Bayard, N. Mex. |
| | E | Capt. A. C. Markley | do |
| | F | Capt. C. C. Hood | do |
| | G | Capt. J. L. Bullis | do |
| | H | Capt. J. M. Thompson | Fort Huachuca, Ariz. |
| 25th Infantry | Staff and band | Capt. W. S. Sanborn | Fort Missoula, Mont. |
| | A | Capt. J. C. Ord | Fort Custer, Mont |
| | B | Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough | Fort Buford, N. Dak |
| | C | Capt. C. F. Robe | do |
| | D | Capt. O. J. Sweet | Fort Custer, Mont |
| | E | Capt. W. S. Scott | Fort Buford, N. Dak |
| | F | Capt. H. P. Ritzius | Fort Missoula, Mont. |
| | G | Capt. W. S. Sanborn | do |
| | H | Second Lieut. H. L. McCorkle | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Inspection and review—Men on what duties inspected without arms? | Enlisted men—Temperance. | Noncommissioned officers. Required to study and recite in small-arms firing regulations? | Noncommissioned officers. What steps seem most feasible to improve them. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cook | Good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Rooming and messing apart from men. |
| None | Very good | No | To continue requiring thorough performance of duty. |
| Cooks and sick | Excellent | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Recruits, baker, cook, sick, prisoners. | Very good | Yes | Increase pay of first sergeants; lessen extra-duty pay. |
| Cooks and sick | Excellent | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Cook and baker | Very good | Yes | Increase of pay and more energetic efforts on part of commissioned officers to impart instruction. |
| Cooks and sick | Excellent | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| Cook, baker, and 1 sick | Very good | Yes | More pay; separate rooms. |
| Post baker and cook | do | Yes | Increased pay. |
| Cooks, sick, prisoners, recruits | do | Yes | Increase pay of first sergeants; lessen extra-duty pay. |
| Cook and 1 prisoner | do | Yes | More pay; separate rooms. |
| Cook | Good | No | |
| do | Majority temperate. | Yes | |
| Cook and chief baker | do | Yes | |
| | | | |
| Cook | Majority temperate. | Yes | |
| 1 noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters, and 1 cook. | Good | Yes | |
| Cook | Majority temperate. | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | |
| 5 recruits | Excellent | Few who can read | Increased pay. |
| Extra and special duty men, sick, recruits, etc. | Good | Yes | Increase of pay. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Room orderly, company cook, post baker, and quartermaster overseer. | do | Yes | Do. |
| Extra and special-duty men, sick, recruits, etc. | do | Yes | Do. |
| Room orderly, company cook, and man in charge of post stables. | do | Yes | Do. |
| Extra and special-duty men, sick, recruits, casuals, etc. | do | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| Cook | do | No | Stricter accountability; more pay and authority. |
| Company cooks | do | No | To continue present course. |
| do | do | No | Do. |
| do | do | No | Do. |
| Cook and baker | do | Yes | Stricter accountability, more pay and authority. |
| 1 cook, 1 extra duty, 1 fatigue | do | Yes | Increased pay; reduction or discharge on application of company commander. |
| 1 cook, 1 special duty | do | Yes | Study and recitations. |
| 1 cook, 1 fatigue | do | Yes | Increased pay. |
| Company cooks | do | No | To continue present course. |
| None | do | Yes | |
| None but sick in quarters | do | Yes | Education and separation from privates. |
| Cook | do | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | |
| None | do | Yes | Younger men of higher degree of education. |
| Cook and baker | do | Yes | |
| do | do | Yes | Better pay, separate messes, isolation from privates; n. c. o. schools. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |
| do | do | Yes | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| Regiments. | Companies. | Commanded by— | Station. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General-service recruits. | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | Davids Island, N. Y..... |
| | A..... | First Lieut. Wm. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf. | .....do ..... |
| | B..... | First Lieut. J. R. Clagett, 23d Inf. | .....do ..... |
| | C..... | Capt. E. P. Ewers, 5th Inf..... | .....do ..... |
| | D..... | First Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf. | .....do ..... |
| | D. D..... | First Lieut. G. R. Cecil, 13th Inf. | .....do ..... |
| General-service recruits. | Field, staff, band, and D. D. | Lieut. Col. S. Snyder, 10th Inf ... | Columbus Barracks, Ohio..... |
| | A..... | First Lieut. G. Palmer, 9th Inf.. | .....do ..... |
| | B..... | Capt. W. T. Duggan, 10th Inf ... | .....do ..... |
| | C..... | First Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf. | .....do ..... |
| | D..... | Capt. C. Williams, 7th Inf..... | .....do ..... |
| | Colored detachment. | First Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf. | .....do ..... |
| General-service recruits. | D. D..... | First Lieut. P. W. West, 3d Cav. | Jefferson Barracks, Mo ..... |
| | A..... | First Lieut. P. E. Trippe, 10th Cav. | .....do ..... |
| | B..... | First Lieut. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav . | .....do ..... |
| | C..... | Capt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav ... | .....do ..... |
| | D..... | First Lieut. C. J. Stevens, 9th Cav. | .....do ..... |
| | Colored detachment. | .....do ..... | .....do ..... |
| Engineers ..... | Field, staff, and band. | Lieut. Col. Wm. R. King ..... | Willets Point, N. Y. H..... |
| | A..... | Capt. C. B. Sears ..... | .....do ..... |
| | B..... | Capt. R. L. Hoxie ..... | .....do ..... |
| | C..... | Capt. W. M. Black ..... | .....do ..... |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

AND WILLETS POINT.

| Inspection and review—Men on what duties inspected without arms? | Enlisted men—Temperance. | Noncommissioned officers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Required to study and recite in small-arms firing regulations? | What steps seem most feasible to improve them? |
| Cook | Very good | No | Increase of pay. |
| Unarmed recruits, cooks, bakers, extra and special-duty men. | ....do | No | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | No | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | No | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | No | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | No | Do. |
| Cooks, bakers, sick, and recruits not sufficiently advanced to bear arms, prisoners. | Very good | No | Increased pay and more responsibility. |
| .....do | ....do | No | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | No | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | No | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | No | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | No | Do. |
| New recruits, cooks, and bakers | Good | No target practice. | By increase of pay and by giving acting band leader, acting sergeant-major, and acting chief trumpeter pay and full rank of positions. |
| .....do | ....do | ...do | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | ...do | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | ...do | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | ...do | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | ...do | Do. |
| None | Good | No | Isolate them as much as possible from privates; offer inducements for the enlistment of a higher grade of men. |
| Sick | ....do | Yes | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | Yes | Do. |
| .....do | ....do | Yes | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Average number of company drills per week. | Average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week. | Average number of hours of setting-up drill per week. | Average number of drills of all kinds per week. | How often fire drill? | Drills and All the officers on duty with the company required to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | | 6 | 4 | Yes |
| | A | 10 | | 2½ | 13 | 4 | Yes |
| | B | 6 | 0 | 1 | 10 | Irregular intervals. | One with each. |
| | C | 5 | ¼ | 2 | 10 | 1 | Yes |
| | D | 5 | ¼ | 2 | 10 | 1 | A. A. Q. M. excused. |
| | E | 3 | 2 | ⅛ | 4 | 0 | Yes |
| | F | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | 6-7 | Yes |
| | G | 10 | | 2½ | 13 | 4 | Yes |
| | H | 6 | 0 | 1 | 10 | Irregular intervals. | One with each. |
| | I | 10 | | 2½ | 13 | 4 | Yes |
| | K | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | Yes |
| | L | 5 | ¼ | 2 | 10 | 1 | Yes |
| | M | 6 | 0 | 1 | 10 | Irregular intervals. | One with each. |
| For regiment | | 3 to 10 | 0 to 2 | ⅛ to 2½ | 4 to 13 | 0 to 7 | |
| 2d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | Post orders | |
| | A | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10 | Monthly | Yes |
| | B | 10 | | 10 | 10 | | Yes |
| | C | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | Occasionally autumn and winter | Yes |
| | D | 10 | | 10 | 10 | | Yes |
| | E | 5 | 2 | 2½ | 10 | Frequently | 1 |
| | F | 10 | 1 | ¼ | 15 | Monthly | Yes |
| | G | 7 | 4 | 5 | 10 | Occasionally autumn and winter | Yes |
| | H | 1.5 Inf. 2.5 Bat. | | 2 | 5 | 12 | Yes |
| | I | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | 6-7 | Yes |
| | K | 10 | 2 | 5 | 10 | Weekly | Yes |
| | L | 1.5 Inf. 2.5 Bat. | | 2 | 5 | 12 | Yes |
| | M | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 per mo. | Yes |
| For regiment | | 3 to 10 | 1 to 4 | 1 to 10 | 3 to 15 | | |
| 3d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes |
| | A | 5.1 | 0 | 1.6 | 6.7 | 0 | Yes |
| | B | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | 6-7 | Yes |
| | C | 6 | 0 | 1⅝ | 3½ | 0 | Yes |
| | D | 5 | | 5 | 5 | | Yes |
| | E | 10 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | Yes |
| | F | 4 | 2 | ½ | 5 | | Yes |
| | G | 5 | | 5 | 5 | | No |
| | H | 10 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | Yes |
| | I | 5 | | 5 | 5 | | No |
| | K | 10 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | Yes |
| | L | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 0 | Yes |
| | M | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | 6-7 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 10 | 0 to 8 | ⅛ to 5 | 3½ to 7 | 0 to 7 | |

*made under paragraph 354, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

practical instruction during past fiscal year

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack train? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Company exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | 1 | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | 1 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 3 | No..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 15 | No..... | 1 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 12 | No..... | 1 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | Frequent inspections | No..... | No..... | Parades in Chicago, Oct. 7, 1891 and May 30, 1892. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | 1 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 1 | No..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | 1 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | 1 | To Canarsie, L. I. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 15 | No..... | 1 | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 3 | No..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 15 | No..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Practice march. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 8 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 8 | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | No..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Fort Leavenworth to St. Joseph, Mo., and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 6 | No..... | No..... | Memorial day parade in New York. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | 1 | No..... | No..... | One: Decoration Day, May 30, 1892. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 8 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | 1 funeral: 1 to Soldiers' Home. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 100 | 6 weeks... | No..... | 1 funeral and to Soldiers' Home. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 55 | Yes..... | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | Practice march, Aug. 6 to 29, 1891. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | ..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 3 months . | 2 months . | No..... | 1 funeral and to Soldiers' Home. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 10 | Yes..... | No..... | To Austin and Ganahl, Tex., and return. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | ..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 3 months . | Yes..... | No..... | 1 funeral; 1 to Soldiers' Home. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | ..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 3 months . | Yes..... | No..... | 1 funeral; 1 to Soldiers' Home. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | ...do ..... | 2 months . | No..... | 1 funeral. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 55 | ..... | 0 to 100 | ..... | ..... | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Average number of company drills per week. | Average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week. | Average number of hours of setting-up drill per week. | Average number of drills of all kinds per week. | How often fired drill? | Drills and All the officers on duty with the company required to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | |
| | A | 4.6 | 0 | 1 | 5.6 | 0 | Yes |
| | B | 4 | 4 | 1 | 8 | Postorders | Yes |
| | C | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Yes |
| | D | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| | E | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Yes |
| | F | 9 | 32 | 29 | 9 | Monthly | Yes |
| | G | 3 | 0 | Unk. | 3 | 0 | Yes |
| | H | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | 6-7 | Yes |
| | I | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Yes |
| | K | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Yes |
| | L | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Yes |
| | M | 4.6 | 6 | 1 | 5.6 | 5 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 3 to 9 | 0 to 22 | 0 to 29 | 3 to 9 | 0 to 12 | |
| 5th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | About 10 | |
| | A | | | | 5 | Monthly | |
| | B | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | About 10 | Yes |
| | C | | | | 5 | Monthly | |
| | D | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | About 10 | Yes |
| | E | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4.6 | Occasionally. | Yes |
| | F | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | About 10 | Yes |
| | G | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | Artillery school. | 6-7 | Yes |
| | H | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | About 10 | Yes |
| | I | 7 | 0 | 1.75 | 9.48 | Occasionally. | Yes |
| | K | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | About 10 | Yes |
| | L | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | ...do | Yes |
| | M | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 to 3 mos. | Yes |
| For regiment | | 4 to 7 | 0 to 2 | 0 to 1.75 | 4.6 to 9.48 | | |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | No |
| | A | 5 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 0 | Yes |
| | B | 1 1/3 | 1/3 | 2/3 | 2 2/3 | 0 | Yes |
| | C | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Monthly | No |
| | D | 2 | 2 | 3/4 | 8 | 52 | Yes |
| | E | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Yes |
| | F | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Monthly | Yes |
| | G | 5 | 5 | 2 1/2 | 5 | 0 | Not always |
| | H | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Monthly | Yes |
| | I | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Yes |
| | K | 4 | 3 | 3 | | Monthly | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

**practical instruction during past fiscal year.**

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack trains? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Company exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 12 | No | No | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 1 month | 1 month | No | Fort Adams to Bennington, Vt., and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 0 | No | No | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 0 | No | No | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | Yes | No | No | Riley to Leavenworth and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 0 | No | No | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 0 | No | No | Do. |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 10 | No | No | 11 practice marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No | | No | No | Three. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 0 | No | No | By rail to Griffin, Ga. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 13 | No | No | 1 practice march. |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | | 0 to 13 | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | None. |
| 53 | 0 | | Yes | 12 | No | No | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | No | No | No | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | | Yes | 12 | No | No | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | Presidio to Santa Cruz, Cal., and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 4 | No | No | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | Presidio to Santa Cruz, Cal., and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 0 | No | No | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | No | No | No | Do. |
| 57 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 7 | No | 2 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | No | No | No | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | No | No | No | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | | Yes | 4 | 1 | No | Detachments out hunting in boats and wagons. |
| 110 | 0 | 0 | | 0 to 12 | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 0 | No | No | Fort Custer to Custer, Mont.; and Wilcox to Fort Grant, Ariz. |
| 0 | 16 | 1 | No | 6 | No | No | None. |
| 0 | 1 | 9 | No | 2 per m'nth till April. | No | No | Fort Custer to Tongue River Agency and return. |
| 50 | 7 | 11 | No | Frequently | Yes | No | Fort Assiniboine to St. Marys Lake, Mont., and return; Wilcox to Fort Grant, Ariz. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 9 | 9 | No | Nine marches, 243 miles. |
| 0 | 2 | 12 | No | Frequently | No | No | Nez Perces Creek, Wyo., to Fort Custer; thence to Custer, to Wilcox, Ariz., to Fort Grant, Ariz. |
| 40 | 3 | 12 | No | do | Yes | No | March of instruction and changing station. |
| 0 | 4 | 46 | Yes | Practice march. | Yes | No | Practice march from Fort Custer to C. P. Smith, Mont., and return, via Little Horn Cañon and River, marches incident to change of station from Dakota to Arizona; Fort Grant to San Carlos; numerous marches by detachments. |
| 0 | 5 | 11 | No | 28 | No | No | Fort Assiniboine to Fort Buford; Wilcox, Ariz., to Fort Grant, Ariz. |
| 0 | 47 | 10 | Yes | 3 | No | No | Silver City, N. Mex., to Fort Bayard. |
| 0 | 6 | 7 | Yes | 27 | 1 | No | One practice march; one scout, Fort Custer to Lame Deer Creek, Mont. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Average number of company drills per week. | Average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week. | Average number of hours of setting-up drill per week. | Average number of drills of all kinds per week. | How often fire-drill? | Drills and All the officers on duty with the company required to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cavalry | L | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 1 to 5 | 1 to 5 | 1 to 3 | 2 to 10 | 0 to 52 | |
| 2d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 per quarter. | No. |
| | A | | | | | | |
| | B | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 52 | Yes. |
| | C | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 per quarter. | Yes. |
| | D | 1⅔ | ¼ | ½ | 6 | 2 per quarter. | Yes. |
| | E | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | Yes. |
| | F | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | When ordered. | Yes. |
| | G | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Monthly. | Yes. |
| | H | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 per quarter. | Yes. |
| | I | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 52 | Yes. |
| | K | 1 | | ½ | 1 | 4 | Yes. |
| | L | 3½ | ½ | 3½ | 7 | 2 per quarter. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | 1 to 6 | ¼ to 6 | ½ to 3½ | 1 to 7 | 4 to 52 | |
| 3d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | Never | No. |
| | A | 5 | 0 | 1 | 10 | Never | No. |
| | B | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 | Yes. |
| | C | One drill daily, except in summer, or when on detached service. | | | | 5 | Yes. |
| | D | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | Yes. |
| | E | 5 | 4 | 5½ | 5 | 0 | Yes. |
| | F | 1.08 | 0.23 | 0.12 | 2.44 | Monthly. | Yes. |
| | G | 5 | 5 | 0 | 10 | Never | No. |
| | H | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes. |
| | I | 5 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 4 | Yes. |
| | K | 2 | 1 | ½ | 2 | Monthly. | Yes. |
| | L | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 per month | Yes. |
| For regiment | | 1 to 5 | 0 to 5 | 0 to 5 | 1 to 15 | 0 to 12 | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

practical instruction during past fiscal year.

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack train? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Company exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 4 | 0 | Yes..... | 1 | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Custer to Soap Creek, Mont., and return; from Fort Custer around the reservation. |
| 90 | 95 | 119 | ..... | 1 to 28 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | 2 | 12 | ..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | Four marches by detachments. |
| 0 | 4 | 12 | Yes..... | 6 | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Wingate to Albuquerque and return, 292 miles; Fort Wingate to Wingate Station and return, 6 miles. |
| 0 | 8 | 12 | Yes..... | 12 | No..... | No..... | Keam's Cañon to Fort Wingate, 160 miles; to Carrizo Mountains and return, 300 miles. |
| 0 | 12 | 12 | Yes..... | 12 | No..... | No..... | After hostile Indians, 6. |
| 0 | 50 | 1 | Yes..... | 20 | No..... | No..... | Field maneuvers in November, 1891. |
| 0 | 10 | 12 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | From Fort Stanton to Albuquerque, N. Mex. |
| 0 | 3 | 12 | Yes..... | 4 | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Wingate to Albuquerque and return, 292 miles; Fort Wingate to Wingate Station and return, 6 miles. |
| ..... | 3 | 12 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | Three marches by detachments. |
| 0 | 10 | 11 | Partly.. | 10 | No..... | No..... | Eight months at San Carlos, Apache Reservation, scouting, and detached service in detachments. |
| 0 | 6 | 12 | No..... | 4 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 108 | 108 | ..... | 4 to 20 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 20 | Past winter and spring. | No..... | No..... | Garza campaign. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 12 | No..... | Yes..... | Scouting through Cameron and Hidalgo counties, Tex., after revolutionists, bandits, etc. |
| 0 | 6 | 6 | Yes..... | Garza campaign.. | Yes..... | 5 | In field, September, 1891, to May, 1892. |
| 0 | 5 | 0 | No..... | No..... | Yes..... | No..... | To Austin, Tex., and return, and in the field for three months. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | By detachments to Presidio, Tex., and return, 100 miles each way. |
| 0 | 3 | 4 | Yes..... | 12 | No..... | No..... | None by entire troop, but by detachments on detached service, 3. |
| 0 | 6 | 0 | 35 | Constantly, Sept., '91 to May, '92. | No..... | No..... | Garza campaign. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 1 | Yes..... | No..... | San Antonio to Austin, Tex., and return; San Antonio to Eagle Pass, Tex.; Eagle Pass to Indio, Tex., and return. |
| 0 | 2 | 5 | Yes..... | In field, Dec. to May, '92. | Yes..... | Yes..... | In field, December 23, 1891, to May 22, 1892. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | Daily, for 3 months. | Yes..... | No..... | To Austin, Tex., and return, and in the field for three months. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Very little as yet. | 10 | No..... | Yes..... | Five practice marches in vicinity of post. |
| 0 | 24 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Drills and: Average number of company drills per week. | Average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week. | Average number of hours of setting-up drill per week. | Average number of drills of all kinds per week. | How often fire-drill? | All the officers on duty with the company required to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Daily practice mounted. | | | | 2 | No. |
| | A | 3 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | Yes. |
| | B | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | About 10 | Yes. |
| | C | 8 | 5 | ½ | 8 | 1 per quarter. | Yes. |
| | D | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | Yes. |
| | E | 1 | 1 | ½ | 3 | Monthly | Yes. |
| | F | 5 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 24 | Yes. |
| | G | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | Yes. |
| | H | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | Yes. |
| | I | 2½ | 1 | 3 | 7 | | Yes. |
| | K | | 4 | | | 0 | Yes. |
| | L | 5 | 1½ | 1 | 7½ | 2 | Yes. |
| For regiment | | 1 to 8 | 1 to 5 | ½ to 3 | 3 to 10 | 0 to 24 | |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | 2 | 0 | |
| | A | 3 | 1 | Recruits 1 month. | | 2 | Yes |
| | B | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Yes. |
| | C | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | Yes. |
| | D | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 12 | Yes. |
| | E | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 0 | Yes. |
| | F | 1 to 2 | 1 | ½ | 3 | 2 | Yes. |
| | G | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Yes. |
| | H | 1 | ⅔ | ⅓ | 1⅔ | 1 | Yes. |
| | I | 5 | 3 | 0 | 5 | Last in Oct., '91 | Yes. |
| | K | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Yes. |
| | L | | | 5 | 10 | 0 | Yes. |
| For regiment | | 1 to 6 | ⅔ to 3 | 0 to 7 | 1⅔ to 10 | 0 to 12 | |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | | |
| | B | 5 | 5 | 2½ | 12 | 1 | Yes. |
| | C | 4½ | ⅗ | 0 | 5 | 3 | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

practical instruction during past fiscal year.

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack train? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Company exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | None ..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | None ..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 30 | 30 | 7 | Yes..... | 12 | No..... | Yes..... | Walla Walla to Fort Bidwell. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 13 | 0 | Yes..... | Unknown | Yes..... | Yes..... | To Chelatchie Prairie, Wash. |
| 0 | 10 | 0 | Yes..... | 30 | Yes..... | No..... | To Red Fish Lakes and return. |
| 0 | 6 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | Sherman to Spokane and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 49 | 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No..... | Marching to camp, 249; patrolling Yosemite National Park, 2,639 miles. |
| 0 | 28 | 16 | 0 | 16 | No..... | No..... | Whole troop, 638 miles; detachments, about 6,000; patroling of and traveling to Sequoia and General Grant National parks. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Not yet. | No..... | No..... | No..... | From Fort Sherman and agency to Nez Percés Reservation and return, 320 miles; Fort Sherman to Walla Walla, 165 miles. |
| 79 | 126 | 23 | ..... | 0 to 30 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | No..... | No..... | Fifty days, July to September, 1891, ejecting cattle from Cherokee Strip, 278 miles; marched April, 1892, opening public lands, 150 miles. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Target practice. | ..... | No..... | No..... | Two and one-half months field service. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 30 | No..... | No..... | Fifty-seven days field service. |
| 8 | 5 | 0 | Yes..... | 14 | No..... | No..... | Removing cattle from Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, September 20, 1891, to October 3, 1891; and intruders from Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, March 29 to April 23, 1892. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 26 | No..... | No..... | Four, to Cherokee strip and Sac and Fox. |
| 12 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | Every alternate week. | No..... | No..... | July 21, 1891, to August 24, 1891, ejecting cattle from Cherokee Strip; March 30, 1892, to April 27, 1892, present at opening of public lands; May 19, 1892, to June 30, 1892, ejecting cattle, as above. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | ..... | No..... | No..... | Four, to Cherokee Strip and Sac and Fox. |
| 12 | 3 | 0 | Yes..... | 5 | No..... | No..... | Removing cattle from Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, October 12 to 17, 1891. |
| 0 | 29 | 1 | All ..... | 4 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | Frequently | No..... | No..... | Ponca Agency, and Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 32 | 37 | 1 | ..... | 0 to 30 | No..... | No..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 53 | Yes..... | 12 | Yes..... | No..... | Nine days' field exercise in connection with infantry. |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | No..... | 1 | Yes..... | 1 | To Piney and return; to Saw Mill and return; to T. A. Ranch and return; to Fort Fetterman and return. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Average number of company drills per week. | Average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week. | Average number of hours of setting-up drill per week. | Average number of drills of all kinds per week. | How often fire drill? | Drills and All the officers on duty with the company required to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Cavalry | D | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | Yes |
| | E | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | | |
| | H | 4½ | 9/10 | 0 | 5 9/10 | 3 | Yes |
| | I | 5 | 5 | 2½ | 5 | 2 | Yes |
| | K | | | | | | |
| | L | | | | | | |
| For regiment | | 4½ to 5 | 9/10 to 5 | 0 to 2½ | 5 to 11 | 1 to 3 | |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | |
| | A | 3.5 | .46 | 3 | 13.3 | 0 | Yes |
| | B | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Yes |
| | C | 2 | 1 | ½ | 10 | 0 | Yes |
| | D | 3.5 | .48 | 2.5 | 12.75 | Twice | Yes |
| | E | 3 | | | 10 | 0 | Yes |
| | F | 5 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 12 | Yes |
| | G | 3.5 | .48 | 2.5 | 12.75 | Twice | Yes |
| | H | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 | Yes |
| | I | 3.5 | .46 | 3 | 13.3 | Twice | Yes |
| | K | 3 | .5 | 2.5 | 10 | 0 | Yes |
| | L | 6 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 6 | 10/100 to 5 | ½ to 3 | 6 to 13.3 | 0 to 12 | |
| 8th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | About 1 per mo. | |
| | A | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | do | Yes |
| | B | 3 | 1/12 | 1½ | 3½ | do | Yes |
| | C | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | D | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | E | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | do | Yes |
| | F | 2 | .04 | 1 | | Weekly in winter. | Yes |
| | G | 4 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | Yes |
| | H | 5 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 0 | Yes |
| | I | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | About 1 per mo. | Yes |
| | K | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | do | Yes |
| | L | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 1 to 5 | .04 to 3 | 1 to 3 | 3½ to 10 | 0 to 13 | |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | | |
| | B | 8 | 1 | 2 | 14 | Monthly | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

practical instruction during past fiscal year.

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack train? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Company exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 4 | 13 | Yes..... | 3 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Fort McKinney to Fort Fetterman and return, 270 miles; McKinney to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., 427 miles. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 6 | 5 | No..... | 1 | Yes..... | 2 | To Piney and return and scout; to T. A. Ranch and return; to Fort Fetterman and return. |
| 0 | 3 | 12 | No..... | Great deal done in park. | No..... | 1 | Only constant patrolling of park by detachments. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 15 | 87 | ..... | 1 to 12 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | Target camp. | 1 | To Hope, Kans., and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 1 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 3 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | To Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservations and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 7 | 1 | 0..... | 20 | No..... | No..... | Fort Sill to Chickasaw country, 15 days; Fort Sill to Minco. |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 6 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | To Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation and return, March 29–April 23, 1892. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | To Junction City, Kans., and return. |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | Yes..... | ..... | Yes..... | 1..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | Twice to Anadarko, once to Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation. |
| 0 | 28 | 1 | ..... | 0 to 20 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Practice marches through Black Hills. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 1 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 8 | 0 | Yes..... | 25 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | Yes..... | 10 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 8 | 0 | No..... | 22 | No..... | Yes..... | Fort Buford to Fort Meade. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 50 | Practice march. | No..... | In the field from Aug. 21 to Sept. 19, 1891, and from Mar. 30 to Apr. 22, 1892. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | One week extra field work. | Part of 1 month. | No..... | One month in field; distance marched, 242 miles; from Mar. 30 to Apr. 22, 1892, en route to Siseton Reservation; distance by rail, 764; horses, 123 miles. |
| 0 | 67 | 1 | No..... | 6 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | Yes..... | 20 | No..... | Yes..... | Practice marches through Black Hills. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 4 | No..... | Yes..... | Fort Keogh to Fort Meade. |
| 0 | 0 | 28 | No..... | Yes; on duty. | Yes..... | No..... | To Tongue River Agency, Lame Deer, Mont., and return. |
| 0 | 91 | 29 | ..... | 0 to 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 8 | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Duchesne to camp of instruction and return. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops or companies. | Drills and: Average number of company drills per week. | Average number of saber or bayonet exercises per week. | Average number of hours of setting-up drill per week. | Average number of drills of all kinds per week. | How often fire drill? | All the officers on duty with the company required to to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Cavalry | C | 5 | 5 | ½ | 6 | 0 | Yes |
| | D | | | | | | |
| | E | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | | |
| | H | 8 | 1 | 2 | 14 | Monthly | Yes |
| | I | | | | | | |
| | K | 5 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 5 to 8 | 1 to 5 | ½ to 2 | 6 to 14 | 0 to 12 | |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 16 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 1 | |
| | A | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Yes |
| | B | 1½ | ½ | ½ | 2½ | 1 | Yes |
| | C | ½ | ⅛ | ½ | 1 | 0 | Yes |
| | D | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | Yes |
| | E | 5 | 3 | | 8 | 1 | Yes |
| | F | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | G | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | Yes |
| | H | 5 | 1 | 0 | | | Yes |
| | I | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 0 | Yes |
| | K | 5 | 3 | | 8 | 1 | Yes |
| For regiment | | ½ to 16 | ½ to 5 | ½ to 5 | 1 to 16 | 0 to 1 | |
| 1st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | |
| | A | 4 | 4 | 3 | 17 | Occasionally. | Yes |
| | B | 4 | 4 | 3 | 17 | do | Yes |
| | C | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4½ | 20 | Yes |
| | D | 4 | 4 | 3 | 17 | Occasionally. | Yes |
| | E | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4½ | 20 | Yes |
| | F | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Not known | Yes |
| | G | 4 | 4 | 3 | 17 | Occasionally. | Yes |
| | H | 4 | 4 | 3 | 17 | do | Yes |
| For regiment | | 1½ to 4 | 1½ to 4 | 1½ to 3 | 1½ to 17 | Occasionally to 20. | |
| 2nd Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | 2 | 2 | Monthly | Yes |
| | A | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | do | Yes |
| | B | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | do | Yes |
| | C | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | do | Yes |
| | D | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | do | Yes |
| | E | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | do | Yes |
| | F | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | do | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

practical instruction during past fiscal year.

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack train? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Company exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 10 | 0 | Yes..... | 10 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 8 | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Duchesne to camp of instruction and return. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 25 | 1 | No..... | 6 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 35 | 1 | ..... | 6 to 10 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | Fort Grant to Wilcox, Ariz., Custer Station to Fort Custer, Mont. |
| 0 | 8 | 12 | Yes..... | 65 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| ..... | 4 | ..... | No..... | 6 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Fort Apache to Keam s Cañon and return; Fort Apache to San Carlos and return; San Carlos to Wilcox; Custer Station to Fort Custer. |
| 0 | 5 | 0 | Yes..... | None ... | No..... | No..... | Fort Bayard to Fort Grant and return. |
| 0 | 3 | 0 | Yes..... | ..... | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Bayard to Fort Grant, Ariz., and three months with Mexican Boundary Commission. |
| 0 | 7 | 12 | Yes..... | 73 | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Apache to Fort Grant; Fort Grant to Wilcox; Custer Station to Fort Custer. |
| 0 | 6 | 0 | No..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | Fort Grant to Wilcox, Ariz. |
| 0 | 3 | 12 | No..... | 24 | No..... | No..... | Fort Grant to Wilcox; Custer Station to Fort Custer. |
| 0 | 5 | 51 | Yes..... | 5 | No..... | No..... | Fort Apache to Holbrook, Ariz. |
| 0 | 45 | 0 | Yes..... | 40 | No..... | No..... | Fort Apache to Fort Wingate. |
| 0 | 4 | 12 | Yes..... | 72 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Fort Grant to Wilcox; Custer Station to Fort Custer. |
| 0 | 90 | 99 | ..... | 0 to 73 | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | No..... | No..... | Around the island 6 times. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 6 | No..... | No..... | Around the island 15 times. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 15 | No..... | No..... | Ukiah to Round Valley 63 miles; Round Valley to Tiburon, 176 miles; around the island 12 times, 54 miles. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 weekly for 10 months. | No..... | No..... | Usual marches in heavy marching order, 2 per week for 10 months; each 6 miles. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 3 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 weekly for 10 months. | No..... | No..... | Usual marches in heavy marching order, 2 per week for 10 months; each 6 miles. |
| 0 | 5 | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Fort Gaston to Benicia Barracks, Cal. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 3 | No..... | No..... | Around the island 12 times. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 3 | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 5 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 80 | No..... | No..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | To Bellevue rifle range and back. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Average number of company drills per week. | Average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week. | Average number of hours of setting-up drill per week. | Average number of drills of all kinds per week. | How often fire drill? | Drills and All the officers on duty with the company required to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2d Infantry | G | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Monthly | Yes |
| | H | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | do | Yes |
| | I | 10 | 1 | 4 | 10 | do | Yes |
| For regiment | | 5 to 10 | 1 | 1 to 4 | 7 to 10 | Monthly | Yes |
| 3d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | | 0 | Occasionally. | |
| | A | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | B | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | C | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | D | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | E | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | F | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | G | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | H | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | I | 8 | ½ | 1 | 15 | | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 8 | ½ to 1 | 1 to 5 | 5 to 15 | Occasionally. | |
| 4th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | A | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | Yes |
| | B | 5 | 2 | 1 | 10 | Monthly | Yes |
| | C | 5 | 1 | 2 | 15 | Biweekly | Yes |
| | D | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | Yes |
| | E | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | Monthly | Yes |
| | F | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | Yes |
| | G | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | Monthly | Yes |
| | H | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | Yes |
| | I | 5 | 0 | 1 | 10 | Monthly | Yes |
| For regiment | | 3 to 5 | 0 to 3 | 1 to 2 | 4 to 15 | 6 to biweekly. | |
| 5th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | | 2½ | 5 | | Yes |
| | A | 4 | 0 | No rec'd. | 4 | 2 | Yes |
| | B | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | Occasionally. | Yes |
| | C | 5 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 a year | Yes |
| | D | 5 | | 2½ | 5 | | Yes |
| | E | 5 | | 2½ | 5 | | Yes |
| | F | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | Yes |
| | G | 5 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 a year. | Yes |
| | H | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | Occasionally. | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 5 | 0 to 1 | 1 to 4 | 4 to 9 | Occasionally. | |
| 6th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | |
| | A | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | B | 5 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 24 | Yes |
| | C | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 24 | Yes |
| | D | 5 | 2 | 1½ | 12 | | Yes |
| | E | 5 | ½ | ½ | 6 | 2 or 3 per month. | Yes |
| | F | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 | | Yes |
| | G | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 | | Yes |
| | H | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 4 to 5 | ½ to 5 | ½ to 3 | 5 to 12 | 0 to 24 | |
| 7th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| | A | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | B | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

practical instruction during past fiscal year.

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack train? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Company exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | To Bellevue rifle range and back. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | ..... | No .... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | About 25 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Fort Snelling to Camp Douglas, Wis., 6 short practice marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | About 20 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | About 20 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | Yes..... | About 12 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | Yes..... | About 22 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | About 24 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | About 12 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | About 12 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | About 12 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None made. |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 25 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Sherman to Spokane and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 8 | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Spokane to Spokane, Wash. |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | Yes..... | 6 | No..... | No..... | Total of 24 miles. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | Sherman to Spokane and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 9 | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Sherman to Fort Spokane. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 4 | No..... | No..... | No marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 16 | No..... | No..... | Fort Spokane to Chewelah, Wash., and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 6 | Yes..... | No..... | Sherman to Spokane and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 to 16 | ..... | No..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | 1 month .. | 1 | Fort Ringgold to Pena, Tex. |
| ..... | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| ..... | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 3 | Yes..... | No..... | To Target Range, Leon Springs, Tex. |
| ..... | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | None. |
| ..... | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 3 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | March on Decoration Day, to Middletown, Ohio, and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | Yes..... | 20 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | To rifle range and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 6 | Yes..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 1 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 49 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 5 | Yes..... | No..... | 14 miles to target range and back, 28 miles. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 4 | Yes..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 4 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 3 | Yes..... | 1 | Do. |
| 49 | 0 | 1 | ..... | 0 to 20 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | ..... | ..... | Never .. | None. |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | 2 | ...do .... | Two practice marches in field kit. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | 2 | ...do .... | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Drills and: Average number of company drills per week. | Average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week. | Average number of hours of setting-up drill per week. | Average number of drills of all kinds per week. | How often fire-drill? | All the officers on duty with the company required to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Infantry | C | 4 | 4 | 35 m. | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | D | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | E | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | F | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | G | About 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | Monthly | No |
| | H | 5 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 3 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 4 to 8 | 0 to 4 | 0 to 3 | 5 to 8 | 0 to 12 | |
| 8th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | 3 | |
| | A | 4 3/10 | 6/13 | 0 | 5 3/10 | 3 | Yes |
| | B | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | C | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | Monthly | One |
| | D | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | Bimonthly | One |
| | E | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | Yes |
| | F | 5 | 5 | 2 1/2 | 12 | 1 | Yes |
| | G | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | H | 5 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 2 | Yes |
| | I | 5 | | 6 | 11 | 0 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 5 | 6/13 to 5 | 0 to 6 | 5 to 12 | 0 to 24 | |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | No |
| | A | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | Weekly | Yes |
| | B | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | C | 5 | 3 | 5/6 | 20 | 4 | Yes |
| | D | 5 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Yes |
| | E | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | Yes |
| | F | 5 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 2 | Yes |
| | G | 5 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Yes |
| | H | 10 | 5 | 1 | 10 | Monthly | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 10 | 1 to 5 | 5/6 to 2 | 3 to 20 | 0 to 52 | |
| 10th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | No |
| | A | 3 | 1 | 1/2 | 9 | 3 | Yes |
| | B | 6 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 6 | 0 | Yes |
| | C | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 | Monthly | Yes |
| | D | 6 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 6 | 0 | Yes |
| | E | 4 | Part of each. | 1 | 5 | Monthly | No |
| | F | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 0 | Yes |
| | G | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 a year | Yes |
| | H | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 2 per quarter. | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

practical instruction during past fiscal year.

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack train? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Company exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | 2 | Never .. | Two practice marches in field kit. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | 2 | ...do .... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | 2 | ...do .... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | 2 | ...do .... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 4 | 1 | No..... | Two practice marches; 2 marches to target range. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 10 | 1 month .. | 1..... | None. |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | ..... | 2 to 10 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 1 | Yes..... | No..... | Fort McKinney to Piney and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 1 | No..... | Once.... | On duty constructing road during practice march. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 6 | 7..... | 3..... | March to temporary camp. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 1 | Yes..... | Once.... | To Piney and return; to Mosier and return. |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | Yes..... | 5 | Yes..... | No..... | Practice march, Sept. 7 to 15, 1891. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 6 | 7..... | 3..... | March to temporary camp. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 1 | Yes..... | Once.... | To Piney and return; to Gov't sawmill and return. |
| 55 | 4 | 0 | No..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Two practice marches, July 10 to Aug. 1, and Aug. 3 to Sept. 3, 1891. |
| 55 | 6 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 6 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 10 | 3 | Yes..... | 3 | 10..... | No..... | Practice marches in Arizona. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 5 | No..... | No..... | From post and return, 4 miles first day and 2 miles additional each day for four days. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 5 | No..... | No..... | Practice marches, Oct. 19 to 29, 1891. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Fort Huachuca to Huachuca Siding, on account of change of station. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Fort Wingate to Wingate Station on account of change of station. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 3 | Yes..... | No..... | No practice marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 10 | No..... | No..... | Fort Huachuca to Huachuca Siding, on account of change of station. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 5 | No..... | ..... | Practice marches. |
| 0 | 10 | 3 | ..... | 0 to 10 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | Fort Stanton to Rindoso and return. Fort Stanton to Carthage, N. Mex. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | 1 month .. | No..... | To Lake Contrary, Mo., and return to Fort Leavenworth. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | About 20.. | No..... | No..... | Fort Stanton to Rindoso, N. Mex., and return. Fort Stanton to Carthage, N. Mex., and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 12 | No..... | No..... | Fort Wingate to Wingate Station. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 12 | No..... | No..... | Fort Wingate to Wingate, N. Mex.; Wingate to Santa Fé, N. Mex. |
| 0 | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | Lava to Fort Stanton, N. Mex. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | 1 month .. | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | Yes..... | No..... | To Tecumseh, Ariz. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 3 | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Wingate to Wingate Station and return. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Average number of company drills per week. | Average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week. | Average number of hours of setting-up drills per week. | Average number of drills of all kinds per week. | How often fire drill? | Drills and: All the officers on duty with the company required to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Infantry | I | 4 | 5 | 2½ | 5 | 2 per quarter. | Yes |
| For regiment | | 1½ to 6 | 1 to 5 | ½ to 3 | 5 to 9 | 0 to 12 | |
| 11th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | Yes |
| | A | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | Yes |
| | B | 2½ | 2½ | ½ | 6 | 2 per year. | Yes |
| | C | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | Yes |
| | D | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | E | 1½ | 1½ | ¾ | 4 | 6 per year. | Yes |
| | F | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | Yes |
| | G | | | | | 0 | Yes |
| | H | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | Yes |
| | I | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Weekly | Yes |
| For regiment | | 1½ to 3 | 1 to 2½ | ¾ to 2 | 3 to 6 | 0 to 52 | Yes |
| 12th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | | | | | |
| | A | 5 | | | | | Yes |
| | B | 1½ | ½ | 3 | 6½ | 2 | Yes |
| | C | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 7 | 2 | Yes |
| | D | 2 | ½ | 1 | 6 | 2 | Yes |
| | E | 5 | 5 | No record. | 20 | 2 | Yes |
| | F | 5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | | 1 | Yes |
| | G | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | Yes |
| | H | 4 | 2 | 1 | | Weekly in winter. | Yes |
| | I | 8 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 2 a year | Yes |
| For regiment | | 1 to 8 | ½ to 5.5 | 1 to 5.5 | 6 to 20 | 1 to 13 | |
| 13th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | 2 | |
| | A | 4 | 1 | ½ | 4 | 0 | Yes |
| | B | 1 | ½ | ½ | 1 | 2 | Yes |
| | C | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | Yes |
| | D | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | No |
| | E | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Yes |
| | F | 3 | 1 | ½ | 9 | 3 | Yes |
| | G | 2 | ½ | Recruits only. | 4 | 0 | Yes |
| | H | 1 | ½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | Yes |
| | I | | | | | | |
| For regiment | | 1 to 4 | ½ to 1 | ½ to 1 | 1 to 9 | 0 to 4 | |
| 14th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | |
| | A | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | Yes |
| | B | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | Monthly | Yes |
| | C | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | do | Yes |
| | D | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | E | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | do | Yes |
| | F | 1 | 1 | ½ | 3 | do | Yes |
| | G | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | H | 5 | 3 | 2 | 8 | Whenever ordered. | Yes |
| | I | | | | | | |
| *For regiment* | | 1 to 5 | 1 to 5 | ½ to 5 | 2 to 8 | 1 to 12 | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

**practical instruction during past fiscal year.**

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack trains? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Company exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 2 | No..... | No..... | Apache to Holbrook, 112 miles; Holbrook to Fort Wingate, by rail; Wingate to Wingate Station and return, 6 miles. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 20 | ..... | No..... | |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | No..... | ..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 15 | No..... | ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 21 | Yes..... | No..... | Holbrook to Apache. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | 15 | No..... | Yes..... | Five practice marches, 6 to 10 miles. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | 15 | No..... | ..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 16 | Yes..... | Once.... | Six practice marches. |
| 0 | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | 20 | Yes..... | No..... | Huachuca Siding to Fort Huachuca and return. Wilcox to San Carlos. |
| ..... | 2 | ..... | Yes..... | 13 | Yes..... | ..... | Holbrook to Apache; thence to Whipple barracks. |
| 0 | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | 12 | Yes..... | No..... | Huachuca Siding to Fort Huachuca and return. Wilcox to San Carlos. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | Whipple barracks to Fort Huachuca. |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | ..... | 12 to 21 | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | ..... | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Bennett to Pierre and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | Yes..... | To camp at Little Bend and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | 1 month .. | No..... | To St. Joseph, Mo., and return to Fort Leavenworth. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 6 | No..... | No..... | Fort A. Lincoln to Fort Yates. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 6 | 1 month .. | 3 | Three field exercises. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 50 | No..... | No..... | In field, Aug. 21 to Sept. 19, 1891. |
| 73 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 6 | 1 | 2 | To Mobile and return. |
| 73 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | ..... | ..... | No..... | 2 | 0 | 2 | Short practice marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 5 | No..... | No..... | To Tecumseh, Okla., and return. |
| 54 | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | None. |
| 4 | 30 | 0 | Yes..... | 8 | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 4 | No..... | No..... | To Chandler, Okla., and return. |
| 0 | 4 | ..... | Yes..... | 2 | No..... | No..... | To Beaver and return, 3 miles; to west of post and return, 4 miles. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | 1 month... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 8 | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | 2 | No..... | ..... | To limits of reservation and back. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 66 | 34 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 8 | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 10 | Yes..... | No..... | 10 days' practice march. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 5 | Yes..... | Yes..... | To Chelatchie Prairie, Wash. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 5 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 14 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 25 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 10 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 3 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 13 | 0 | Yes..... | 8 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 5 | 1 month... | 2 | None. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 25 | 13 | 0 | ..... | 3 to 14 | ..... | ..... | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Average number of company drills per week. | Average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week. | Average number of hours of setting-up drill per week. | Average number of drills of all kinds per week. | How often dre drill? | Drills and All the officers on duty with the company required to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | Yes |
| | A | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | B | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | C | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | D | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | E | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | F | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | G | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | H | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 4 | 1 to 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| 16th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ..... |
| | A | 2 | 2 | ½ | 5 | 2 | Yes |
| | B | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | Yes |
| | C | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | Yes |
| | D | 4 | 2 | ½ | 5 | 1 | Yes |
| | E | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | Yes |
| | F | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | Yes |
| | G | 2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 3 2/3 | 1 | Yes |
| | H | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | Yes |
| | I | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 5 | 0 to 2 | 0 to 2 | 3 2/3 to 5 | 0 to 2 | ..... |
| 17th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Monthly | Yes |
| | A | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | B | 5 | 1 | ¾ | 6 | 9 | Yes |
| | C | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1 | 3.8 | 1 | Yes |
| | D | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | Weekly | Yes |
| | E | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Monthly | No |
| | F | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | Yes |
| | G | 5 | ½ | 1 | 3 | Monthly | Yes |
| | H | 5 | 1 | ¼ | 5 | do | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 5 | ½ to 5 | ¼ to 5 | 3.8 to 6 | 1 to 52 | ..... |
| 18th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | A | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Yes |
| | B | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Yes |
| | C | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Yes |
| | D | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | Yes |
| | E | 4 | 2 | 3 | 9 | ..... | Yes |
| | F | 1½ | ½ | ¼ to ½ | 4 | 2 | No |
| | G | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | Yes |
| | H | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 1½ to 4 | ½ to 2 | ¼ to 3 | 3 to 9 | 1 to 3 | ..... |
| 19th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 this year | No |
| | A | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | do | Yes |
| | B | 3.5 | 1.48 | 0.26 | 3.84 | 0 | Yes |
| | C | 1 | ½ | ½ | 2 | Monthly | Yes |
| | D | 1 | ½ | ½ | 2 | do | Yes |
| | E | 4 | Less than 1 | Less than 1 | 5 | Irregularly | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

practical instruction during past fiscal year.

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack trains? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Company exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | Frequent. | No..... | No..... | Parades in Chicago. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | ...do ..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | ...do ..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | ...do ..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | ...do ..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | ...do ..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | ...do ..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | ...do ..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | Frequent. | No..... | No..... | |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | Yes..... | No..... | Practice march of 8 days. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | [illegible] | 6 | No..... | Yes..... | Fort Du Chesne to Fort Douglas. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 5 | Yes..... | No..... | Practice march of 8 days. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 13 | No..... | No..... | Fort Du Chesne to Fort Douglas. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Practice march of 8 days. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 13 | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Du Chesne to Fort Douglas. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 1 | Yes..... | No..... | Practice march of 8 days. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 2 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | No..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 13 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 4 | Yes..... | No..... | To Laramie, Wyo., and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 10 | Yes..... | No..... | To Laramie, Wyo. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 6 | Yes..... | No..... | From D.A.Russell to Laramie, and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 10 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 5 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 5 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 to 10 | Yes..... | No..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 0 | No..... | 1 | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 1 | Yes..... | 1 | To camp of instruction on Devil's River, Tex. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 1 | Yes..... | 1 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 1 | Yes..... | 1 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 1 | Yes..... | 1 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 5 | No..... | No..... | Fort Clark to Spofford Junction, Tex. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 1 | Yes..... | 1 | To camp of instruction on Devil's River, Tex. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 1 | No..... | 2 | To Spofford Junction, Tex., and return when en route to camp at Eagle Pass, Tex., on detached service. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 5 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | No..... | ..... | Yes..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 18 | Yes..... | No..... | Short marches in vicinity of post. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 7 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 4 | No..... | No..... | Practice marches on the island. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 4 | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 20 | Yes..... | No..... | Short marches in vicinity of post. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Drills and: Average number of company drills per week? | Average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week? | Average number of hours of setting-up drill per week? | Average number of drills of all kinds per week? | How often fire drill? | All the officers on duty with the company required to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Infantry | F | 3.5 | 1.48 | 0.26 | 3.84 | 0 | Yes |
| | G | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 this year | Yes |
| | H | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | ...do | Yes |
| For regiment | | 1 to 4 | ½ to 1.48 | 0.26 to 2 | 2 to 5 | 1 to 12 | |
| 20th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| | A | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | Yes |
| | B | 2⅓ | 3 7/12 | 2 ⅓ | 5 | 1 | Yes |
| | C | 3 | | 2 | 6 | 2 | Yes |
| | D | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Occasionally. | Yes |
| | E | 2 | 1 | ⅓ | 5 | ...do | Yes |
| | F | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ...do | Yes |
| | G | 3½ | 1 | 1 | 4½ | ...do | Yes |
| | H | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3½ | ...do | Yes |
| | I | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 4 | 7/12 to 3 | ⅓ to 2 | 3½ to 6 | 0 to 3 | |
| 21st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | |
| | A | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | Not stated | Yes |
| | B | 5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | ...do | |
| | C | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ...do | Yes |
| | D | 8 | 4 | 2 | 14 | Monthly | Yes |
| | E | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Not stated | Yes |
| | F | 3 | ½ | ½ | 5 | 1 | Yes |
| | G | 4 | 4 | 34 | 5 | 2 | Yes |
| | H | 5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | | Yes |
| | I | 2 | | 4 | 6 | 1 | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 8 | ½ to 4 | ½ to 34 | 4 to 14 | 1 to 12 | |
| 22d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Weekly | Yes |
| | A | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | ...do | Yes |
| | B | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 26 | Yes |
| | C | | | | | | |
| | D | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Weekly | Yes |
| | E | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | F | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 26 | Yes |
| | G | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | Weekly | Yes |
| | H | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 26 | Yes |
| | I | 4 | | 1 | | | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 to 8 | 0 to 52 | |
| 23d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | Once a month. | Yes |
| | A | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | Yes |
| | B | 7 | Held during company drills. | | 10 | 2 | Yes |
| | C | 2½ | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | Yes |
| | D | 7 | Held during company drills. | | 10 | 2 | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

practical instruction during past fiscal year.

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack train? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Company exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during the past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 5 | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 22 | Yes..... | No..... | Short marches in vicinity of post. |
| 0 | 0 | ..... | Yes..... | 24 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 4 to 24 | ..... | No..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 4 | Yes..... | No..... | Fall practice march. |
| 47 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 12 | Yes..... | No..... | Do. |
| 48 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 12 | Yes..... | No..... | Practice march. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 4 | Yes..... | Yes..... | Sept. 5 and 6, 1891, to Cut Banks on Missouri River. |
| 44 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 12 | Yes..... | No..... | The usual fall practice march. |
| 48 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 1 | Yes..... | No..... | Fall practice march. |
| 48 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 14 | No..... | No..... | |
| 48 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 14 | Yes..... | No..... | Fall practice march. |
| 46 | 2 | 0 | Yes..... | 12 | Yes..... | No..... | Annual practice march. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 4 | No..... | Yes..... | None. |
| 329 | 2 | 0 | ..... | 1 to 14 | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | ..... | No..... | No..... | Only practice marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 12 | Yes..... | No..... | From Fort Sidney, Nebr. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | ..... | No..... | No..... | Only practice marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 12 | No..... | No..... | Fort Douglas to Fort Du Chesne, Utah. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | ..... | No..... | No..... | Only practice marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 6 | No..... | No..... | O'Neill to Randall, 50 miles; practice, 35 miles. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 7 | No..... | No..... | Fort Randall to O'Neill, Nebr., 49 miles; O'Neill, Nebr., to Sidney, by rail, 448 miles. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 10 | Yes..... | Yes..... | 4 practice marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 0 | No..... | No..... | Detachments recruiting. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 12 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 14 | Yes..... | Yes..... | 3 practice marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 14 | Yes..... | Yes..... | 3 practice marches; march to Lame Deer, Mont. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 14 | Yes..... | Yes..... | 3 practice marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 14 | Yes..... | Yes..... | 3 practice marches; march to Lame Deer, Mont. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 12 | Yes..... | No..... | Fort Buford to Fort Keogh. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 14 | Yes..... | Yes..... | 3 practice marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 14 | Yes..... | Yes..... | 3 practice marches; march from Fort Yates to Mandan, N. Dak. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | 14 | Yes..... | Yes..... | 3 practice marches. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 to 14 | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | Never..... | Yes..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | Yes..... | No..... | To target range, Leon Springs, Tex.; to Austin, Tex., by rail, for encampment with Texas Volunteer Guard. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Oct. 13 to 27, 1891. |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes..... | 4 | Yes..... | No..... | To target range, Leon Springs, Tex.; Fort McIntosh to Fort Sam Houston, by rail. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Nov. 2 to 10, 1891. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Average number of company drills per week. | Average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week. | Average number of hours of setting up drill per week. | Average number of drills of all kinds per week. | How often fire drills? | Drills and All the officers on duty with the company required to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23d Infantry | E | 4 | 1 | 2½ | 5 | 4 | Yes |
| | F | 4 | 1 | 2½ | 5 | 4 | Yes |
| | G | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | | Yes |
| | H | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | When ordered. | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 7 | 1 to 2 | 1 to 2½ | 4 to 10 | 1 to 12 | Yes |
| 24th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | 2½ | 0 | Yes |
| | A | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Weekly | Yes |
| | B | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | do | Yes |
| | C | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | do | Yes |
| | D | 3½ | 1½ | 1½ | 3½ | 0 | Yes |
| | E | 1⅛ | ⅛ | ⅞ | 5⅗ | 0 | Yes |
| | F | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | Yes |
| | G | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅝ | 2½ | 2 | Yes |
| | H | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Weekly | Yes |
| For regiment | | 1/7 to 5 | 1/3 to 3 | 5/8 to 2 | 2 1/5 to 5 | 0 to 52 | Yes |
| 25th Infantry | Field and band | | | | | | No |
| | A | 2.25 | .155 | .66 | 3.77 | Once | Partly |
| | B | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | | Yes |
| | C | 3 | 7 | 1 | 5 | | Yes |
| | D | 3⅓ | .03 | 1 1/12 | 3 1/15 | Once | Yes |
| | E | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | Yes |
| | F | | | | 5 | Occasionally. | Yes |
| | G | | | | 5 | do | Yes |
| | H | | | | 5 | do | Yes |
| For regiment | | 2 to 3⅓ | 0.03 to 7 | 0.66 to 1 1/12 | 4 4/15 to 5 | Occasionally. | |

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General service recruits. (Davids Island.) | Field, staff, and band. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 per month | |
| | A | 9 | 0 | 9 | 14 | do | Yes |
| | B | 9 | 0 | 3 | 14 | do | Yes |
| | C | 9 | 0 | 5 | 14 | do | Yes |
| | D | 9 | 0 | 9 | 14 | do | Yes |
| | D. D | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | do | |
| Total | | 1 to 9 | 0 | 0 to 9 | 1 to 14 | 24 | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

practical instruction during past fiscal year.

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack train? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Companies exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 0 | 0 | No | 4 | Yes | No | To target range, Leon Springs, Tex.; to Austin, Tex., by rail, for encampment with Texas Volunteer Guard. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 0 | Yes | No | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 3 | Yes | No | Fort McIntosh to Rancho les Mujeres, Tex., and return; from Fort McIntosh to Fort Sam Houston, by rail. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 2 | Yes | No | To target range, Leon Springs, Tex.; to Austin, Tex., by rail, for encampment with Texas Volunteer Guard. |
| 50 | 1 | 0 | | 0 to 4 | Yes | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No | | No | No | None. |
| | | | | 20 | | | San Carlos to Huachuca. |
| | | | | 30 | | | Fort Grant to Fort Thomas to Fort Huachuca. |
| | | | | 37 | | | Fort Grant to Fort Bowie to Fort Huachuca. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 6 | No | No | To corner of boundary 100 miles west of El Paso, Tex., and return. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 0 | No | No | San Carlos to Fort Bayard via Fort Grant. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 8 | No | No | None, except by detachments. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 3 | During march. | Once. | San Carlos to Fort Bayard. |
| | | | | 10 | 2 | 1 | San Carlos to Huachuca. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 to 37 | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No | | Yes | No | To Flathead Indian Agency. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 0 | No | No | None. |
| 0 | 0 | | Yes | 3 | No | No | From Shaw to Cascade, Mont. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 1 | No | No | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 1 | Yes | No | Fort Custer to Big Horn Cañon, to Little Horn Cañon, to post. |
| 0 | 0 | | A portion | 2 | No | No | Shaw to Cascade; Camp Poplar River to Fort Buford. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | To Flathead Indian Agency. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 to 3 | | No | |

AND WILLETS POINT.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All recruits. | | | | | | | None. |
| ...do .. | 0 | 0 | No | None | No | No | Do. |
| ...do .. | 0 | 0 | No | ...do | No | No | Do. |
| ...do .. | 0 | 0 | No | ...do | No | No | Do. |
| ...do .. | 0 | 0 | No | ...do | No | No | Do. |
| ...do .. | 0 | 0 | No | ...do | No | No | Do. |
| All recruits. | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | None. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

Drills and

| Regiments. | Companies. | Average number of company drills per week. | Average number of bayonet or saber exercises per week. | Average number of hours of setting-up drill per week. | Average number of drills of all kinds per week. | How often fire drills? | All the officers on duty with the company required to attend drill? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General service recruits. (Columbus B'ks.) | Field, staff, band, and D. D. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes |
| | A | 15 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | Yes |
| | B | 15 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | Yes |
| | C | 15 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | Yes |
| | D | 15 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | Yes |
| | Colored detachment. | 15 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | Yes |
| Total | | 1 to 15 | 0 | 6 | 1 to 15 | 0 | Yes |
| General service recruits. (Jefferson B'ks.) | D. D | 1 | 0 | 2½ | 18 | 2 per year. | Yes |
| | A | 4 | 4* | 2½ | 18 | ...do | Yes |
| | B | 4 | 2 | 2½ | 18 | ...do | Yes |
| | C | 4 | 2 | 2½ | 18 | ...do | Yes |
| | D | 4 | 2 | 2½ | 18 | ...do | Yes |
| | Colored detachment. | 4 | 2 | 2½ | 18 | ...do | Yes |
| Total | | 1 to 4 | 2 to 4 | 2½ | 18 | 2 | Yes |
| Engineers | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No |
| | A | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | No |
| | B | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | No |
| | C | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | No |
| Total | | 1 to 4 | 0 to 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | No |

* During spring.

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

practical instruction during past fiscal year.

| How many men under gymnastic instruction? | How many men trained to work in pack train? | How many animals? | Men instructed in estimating distances? | Companies exercised how often in heavy marching order during past year? | In camp for instruction during past fiscal year? | Exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night during past fiscal year? | What marches made by each organization during the year? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 87 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 80 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 75 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 74 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 45 | 0 | 0 | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 361 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 0..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | None | None | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 52 | ..do.. | ..do.. | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 50 | ..do.. | ..do.. | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 59 | ..do.. | ..do.. | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 29 | ..do.. | ..do.. | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 28 | ..do.. | ..do.. | No..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 218 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 0..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 0..... | No..... | No..... | None. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 0..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 0..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 0..... | No..... | No..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No..... | 0..... | No..... | No..... | None. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post-commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Drills, etc. | | | Target practice. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of miles traveled on the march. | What is the longest distance made in one day's march during last fiscal year? | Number of miles traveled by vehicle. | Any matches in gallery firing between the men? | Any matches with movable targets? | Any matches between individual soldiers? | Any matches between company teams? | Are the results posted conspicuously in the company barracks? |
| 1st Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | B | | | | No | No | No | No | No |
| | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 15 | 9 | 100 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | F | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | G | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | | | | No | No | No | No | No |
| | I | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | K | 22 | 22 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | L | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | M | | | | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 37 | 22 | 100 | No | No | No | No | No |
| 2d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | | | |
| | A | 312 | 23.8 | 0 | | | | | |
| | B | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | | | | No | No | No | No | |
| | F | 211.6 | 24 | | | | | | |
| | G | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | H | 8 | | 178 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | I | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | K | 7 | 7 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | L | 0 | | 117 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| For regiment | | 538.6 | 24 | 295 | | | | | |
| 3d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 15 | 15 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 30 | 15 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | B | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | C | 255 | 19 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | D | | | 350 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 15 | 15 | 0 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | F | 288 | 30 | 620 | No | | | | |
| | G | | | 350 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | 15 | 15 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | I | | | 350 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | K | 15 | 15 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | L | 15 | 15 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 648 | 30 | 1,670 | | | | | |
| 4th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | | | |
| | A | 0 | 0 | | No | No | No | No | No |
| | B | 400 | 28 | | | | | | |
| | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | D | 0 | 0 | 347 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | F | 312 | 23.8 | 0 | | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Formations. | | | Schools. | | Swimming and bathing. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How quickly can the company form for a march by day? | By night? | For a campaign, fully equipped, taking 30 days' rations with them? | Average attendance at school. | Number received certificate of graduation from service schools. | How many men can swim? | How many men can swim clothed? | Men required to bathe? | How often per month do they bathe? |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 2 hrs | ..... | 0 | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes | 6 |
| do | do | do | 9 | 0 | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes | 6 |
| 5 m. 1 m. o., 3 hrs. h. m. o. | 5 m. 1 m. o., 3 hrs. h. m. o. | Unknown | ..... | 0 | 35 | Unk'n | Yes | No record. |
| 1 hr | 2 hrs | Probably 10 hrs | 15 | 0 | 50 | 50 | Yes | Very often. |
| do | do | do | 15 | 0 | 39 | 39 | Yes | 8 to 10 |
| ½ hr | 1 hr | 10 hrs | 0 | 0 | 25 | 15 | Yes | 4 to 6 |
| As quickly as desired. | As quickly as desired. | Could get off on first train. | 8 | ..... | 59 | 59 | Yes | 4 |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 12 | 0 | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes | 6 |
| 5 m. 1 m. o., 3 hrs. h. m. o. | 5 m. 1 m. o., 3 hrs. h. m. o. | Unknown | ..... | 0 | 40 | Unk'n | Yes | No record. |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 10 | 0 | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes | 6 |
| do | do | do | 10 | 0 | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes | 6 |
| do | 2 hrs | Probably 10 hrs | 14 | 0 | 20 | 20 | Yes | Weekly. |
| 5 m. 1 m. o., 3 hrs. h. m. o. | 5 m. 1 m. o., 3 hrs. h. m. o. | Unknown | ..... | 0 | 35 | Unk'n | Yes | No record. |
| 5 m. to 3 hrs | 5 m. to 3 hrs | 2 to 10 hrs | 93 | 0 | 303 | 183 | Yes | 4 to 10 |
| | | | ..... | ..... | 16 | 16 | Yes | 4 |
| 20 m | Unknown | 2 hrs | 10 | 0 | 45 | ..... | Yes | 8 |
| 5 m | 10 m | 1 hr | 23 | 0 | 42 | 42 | Yes | 4 |
| 15 m. to 2 hrs | 15 m. to 2 hrs | 8 hrs | 22 | 0 | 40 | 14 | Yes | 4 |
| 5 m | 10 m | 1 hr | 20 | 0 | 48 | 48 | Yes | 4 |
| 20 m | ½ hr | 6 hrs | 12 | 0 | 48 | 48 | Yes | 4 to 8 |
| Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | 7 | 0 | 51 | 27 | Yes | 4 to 8 |
| 20 m | 30 m | 12 hrs | 18 | 0 | 36 | 16 | Yes | 8 |
| 15 m | 20 m | 1 hr | 7 | 0 | 23 | Unk'n | Yes | 4 to 8 |
| As quickly as desired. | As quickly as desired. | Could get off on first train. | 9 | ..... | 58 | 58 | Yes | 4 |
| 20 m | 30 m | 3 hrs | ..... | ..... | 34 | ..... | Yes | ..... |
| 15 m | 20 m | 1 hr | 33 | 0 | 34 | Unk'n | No | 4 |
| 20 m | do | 1½ hrs | 6 | 0 | 50 | 8 | Yes | 4 to 5 |
| 5 m. to 2 hrs | 10 m. to 2 hrs | 1 to 12 hrs | 167 | 0 | 525 | 277 | ..... | 4 to 8 |
| ½ hr | 1 hr | 1 day | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 4 to 8 |
| 30 m | 30 m | 1 hr | 4 | 0 | 39 | 39 | Yes | 4 to 8 |
| As quickly as desired. | As quickly as desired. | Could get off on first train. | 9 | ..... | 51 | 51 | Yes | 4 |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 1 day | 15 | 0 | 35 | 35 | Yes | 4 to 8 |
| 10 m | 20 m | 3 hrs | 9 | ..... | 44 | 43 | Yes | 8 |
| 15 m | 25 m | 12 hrs | 10 | 0 | 40 | Unk'n | Yes | 4 to 8 |
| ½ hr | ½ hr | 3 hrs | 4 | ..... | 56 | 28 | Yes | 8 to 10 |
| 10 m | 20 m | do | 8 | ..... | 42 | 26 | Yes | 8 |
| 15 m | 15 m | 12 hrs | 5 | 0 | 50 | Unk'n | Yes | 7 to 8 |
| 10 m | 20 m | 3 hrs | 6 | ..... | 33 | 29 | Yes | 4 to 8 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 12 hrs | 18 | 1 | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes | 7 to 8 |
| 5 m | 20 m | Unknown | 8 | 0 | 38 | 16 | Yes | 4 |
| As quickly as desired. | As quickly as desired. | Could get off on first train. | 10 | ..... | 51 | 51 | Yes | 4 |
| 5 to 30 m | 15 m. to 1 hr | 1 hr. to 1 day | 106 | 2 | 479 | 318 | Yes | 4 to 10 |
| | | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | 17 | 0 | 40 | Unk'n | Yes | 6 |
| 1 hr | 2 hrs | 6 hrs | 3 | 0 | 57 | 12 | Yes | 8 |
| Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | 15 | 0 | 40 | Unk'n | Yes | 8 |
| About 1 hr | About 1 hr | About 3 hrs | No school | | 40 | 40 | No | Unk'n. |
| 2 hrs | 2 hrs | 4 hrs | 22 | 0 | 30 | 10 | Yes | 8 |
| Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | 15 | 0 | 28 | 15 | Yes | 4 to 12 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Drills, etc. | | | Target practice. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of miles traveled on the march. | What is the longest distance made in one day's march during last fiscal year? | Number of miles traveled by vehicle. | Any matches in gallery firing between the men? | Any matches with movable targets? | Any matches between individual soldiers? | Any matches between company teams? | Are the results posted conspicuously in the company barracks? |
| 4th Artillery | G | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | I | 7 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | K | 5 | | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | L | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | M | 5 | 0 | 0 | No | No | 1 | 1 | No |
| For regiment | | 729 | 28 | 347 | No | No | | No | |
| 5th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | B | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | D | 194.55 | 22.1 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | F | 194.55 | 22.1 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | G | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | I | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | K | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | L | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | M | | | 150 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| For regiment | | 389.1 | 22.1 | 150 | Yes | Yes | | Yes | |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 71 | 35 | 2,124 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | B | 130 | 35 | 2,001 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | C | 400 | 32 | 2,446 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | D | 243 | 27 | 2,130 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | E | 329 | 34 | 2,124 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | F | 92 | 28 | 2,446 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | G | 270 | 32 troop, 70 det. | 2,126 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | H | 358 | 83 | 849 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | I | 10 | 10 | 1,100 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | K | 196 | 58 | 2,124 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | L | 200 | 30 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 2,299 | 70 | 19,570 | No | No | No | No | |
| 2nd Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | | | | | | | | |
| | B | 677 | 45 | 0 | | | | | Yes |
| | C | 298 | 38 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | D | 460 | 35 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 1,319 | 40 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | F | 25 | 10 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | G | 360 | 43 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | H | 298 | 38 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | I | 534 | 52 | 0 | | | | | Yes |
| | K | 766 | 35 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | L | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 4,737 | 52 | 0 | | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Formations. | | | Schools. | | Swimming and bathing. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How quickly can the company form for a march by day? | By night? | For a campaign, fully equipped, taking 30 days' rations with them? | Average attendance at school. | Number received certificate of graduation from service schools. | How many men can swim? | How many men can swim clothed? | Men required to bathe? | How often per month do they bathe? |
| Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | 30 | 0 | 39 | Unk'n | Yes | 8 |
| As quickly as desired. | As quickly as desired. | Could get off on first train. | 9 | ..... | 57 | 57 | Yes | 4 |
| ½ hr | ½ hr | Unknown | 18 | 0 | 42 | 7 | Yes | 8 |
| Unknown | Unknown | ....do | 24 | 0 | 40 | 15 | Yes | 6 to 8 |
| ....do | ....do | ....do | 22 | 0 | 20 | 10 | Yes | 8 |
| ½ hr | 1 hr | ....do | 16 | 0 | 50 | Unk'n | Yes | 15 |
| ½ to 1 hr | ½ to 2 hrs | 3 to 6 hrs | 180 | 0 | 483 | 166 | ..... | 4 to 15 |
| About 30 m | About 40 m | About 1 hr | ..... | 1 | 12 | 12 | Yes | 4 |
| 10 m | 25 m | 6 hrs | 12 | 0 | 37 | 30 | Yes | 8 |
| About 30 m | About 40 m | About 1 hr | 1 | 0 | 25 | 12 | Yes | 4 |
| Never tested | Never tested | Never tested | 6 | 0 | 51 | 27 | Yes | 8 |
| About 30 m | About 40 m | About 1 hr | 6 | 0 | 45 | 10 | Yes | 4 |
| 5 min | 10 m | 24 h | 6 | 0 | 30 | 30 | Yes | 4 |
| About 30 m | About 40 m | About 1 hr | 4 | 0 | 40 | 8 | Yes | 4 |
| As quickly as desired. | As quickly as desired. | Could get off on first train. | 11 | ..... | 52 | 52 | Yes | 4 |
| About 30 m | About 40 m | About 1 hr | 15 | 0 | 30 | 20 | Yes | 4 |
| 5 m | 10 m | 24 h | 19 | 0 | 27 | 6 | Yes | 4 |
| About 30 m | About 40 m | About 1 hr | 11 | 0 | 22 | 22 | Yes | 4 |
| ....do | ....do | ....do | ..... | 0 | 30 | 30 | Yes | 4 |
| Never tried | ..... | 2 hrs | 22 | 0 | 30 | Never tried. | Yes | 5 to 6 |
| 5 to 30 m | 10 to 40 m | 1 to 24 hrs | 113 | 1 | 431 | 259 | Yes | 4 to 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | Yes | 4 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 2 | 0 | 20 | 3 | Yes | 4 |
| 30 m | ....do | 1½-2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 36 | 24 | Yes | 6–8 |
| Never tested | Never tested | Never tested | 3 | 0 | 47 | 22 | Yes | 4 |
| 7 m | 30 m | 4 to 5 hrs | 4 | 0 | 20 | Unk'n | Yes | 4 |
| 45 m | 1 hr | 45 m. and time to prepare rations. | 5 | 0 | 38 | 14 | Yes | 4 |
| 1 hr | ....do | 5 hrs | 6 | 0 | 45 | 40 | Yes | 4 |
| 20 m | 40 m | 2 hrs | 4 | 0 | 50 | 30 | Yes | or 9 |
| 30 m | Unknown | ....do | 18 | 0 | 27 | 23 | Yes | 4 |
| ....do | 1 hr | ....do | 1 | 0 | 24 | 20 | Yes | 8 |
| ....do | Unknown | 1½ hrs | 3 | 0 | 32 | 18 | Yes | 4 |
| 1 hr | 2 hr | 3 hrs | 34 | 0 | 51 | 51 | Yes | 10 |
| 7 m. to 1 hr | 30 m. to 2 hrs | 1½ to 5 hrs | 80 | 0 | 400 | 247 | Yes | 4 to 10 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 3 hrs | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 | Yes | 4–8 |
| 40 m | 1½ hrs | 2 hrs | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes | 10 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 6 hrs | 4 | 0 | 31 | 31 | Yes | 4–8 |
| ....do | ....do | ....do | 1 | 0 | 36 | 36 | Yes | 4–8 |
| 20 m | 35 m | 2 hrs | 4 | 0 | 35 | 35 | Yes | 4 |
| During campaign 4 m. | Unknown | 4–5 hrs | 7 | 0 | 20 | Unk'n | Yes | 4 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | Yes | 4 |
| ....do | ....do | 6 hrs | 3 | 0 | 42 | 41 | Yes | 4–8 |
| 45 m | 1½ hr | 2 hrs | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes | 9–10 |
| 30 m | 30 m | ....do | 0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | Yes | 4 |
| ....do | 1 hr | 6 hrs | 30 | 0 | 50 | 50 | Yes | 4–8 |
| 20 to 40 m | 30 m. to 1½ hrs | 2 to 6 hrs | 55 | 0 | 289 | 208 | ..... | 4 to 10 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Drills, etc. | | | Target practice. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of miles traveled on the march. | What is the longest distance made in one day's march during last fiscal year? | Number of miles traveled by vehicle. | Any matches in gallery firing between the men? | Any matches with movable targets? | Any matches between individual soldiers? | Any matches between company teams? | Are the results posted conspicuously in the company barracks? |
| 3d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | A | 1,178 | 70 | 153 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | B | | 50 | | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | C | Unk'n | 60 | | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | D | 1,133 | 63 | 773 | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | | | 0 | No | No | No | No | |
| | F | 1,018 | 36 | 0 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | G | 4,719 | 78 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | H | 413 | 32 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | I | 1,284 | 47 | | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | K | 1,601 | 51 | | No | | | | Yes |
| | L | 100 | 22 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 11,736 | 78 | 926 | | | | | |
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | B | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | C | 465 | 32 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 66 | 18½ | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | F | 600 | 32 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | G | 66 | 23 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | I | 2,888 | | | | | | | |
| | K | 6,638 | 36 | | No | No | No | No | |
| | L | 485 | 29 | 320 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 11,208 | 36 | 320 | | | | | |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 150 | 30 | 0 | No | No | No | Yes | No |
| | B | 810 | 28 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | C | 707 | 65 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | D | 2,208 | 52 | 0 | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | 1,142 | 27 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | F | 551½ | 25 | 0 | No | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | 1,350 | 38 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | 235½ | 25 | 0 | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| | I | 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| | K | 1,375 | 36 | 0 | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| | L | 0 | | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 13,589 | 65 | 0 | | No | | | |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | | | | |
| | B | 49 | 16 | | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | C | 634 | 40 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | D | 699 | 39 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | | | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | | | | |
| | H | 586 | 26 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | I | Unk'n | Unk'n | Unk'n | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | K | | | | | | | | |
| | L | | | | | | | | |
| *For regiment* | | 1,968 | 40 | 0 | | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Formations. | | | Schools. | | Swimming and bathing. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How quickly can the company form for a march by day? | By night? | For a campaign fully equipped, taking 30 days' rations with them? | Average attendance at school. | Number received certificate of graduation from service schools. | How many men can swim? | How many men can swim clothed? | Men required to bathe? | How often per month do they bathe? |
| 2 hrs. | 3 hrs. | 5 hrs | 0 | 0 | 20 | 10 | Yes. | 10 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 6 or 4 hrs | 5 | 0 | 48 | 10 | Yes. | 15 |
| ½ hr | ¾ hr | 2 hrs | 5 | Unk'n | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes. | 8–10 |
| ½ hr. to 1 hr | 1 hr | 2 hrs. night, 1 hr. day | ..... | ..... | 47 | ..... | Yes. | 20 |
| 15 m | 20 m | ½ hr | 4 | ..... | 45 | 45 | Yes. | 8 |
| 20 m | 30 m | 2 hrs | 4 | 0 | 30 | 30 | Yes. | 4 to 12 |
| 40 m | 45 m | 50 m | 3 | 0 | 39 | 30 | Yes. | 4–5 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 3 hrs | 2 | 0 | 44 | 16 | Yes. | 12 |
| 2 hrs. | 3 hrs. | 12 hrs | 4 | 0 | 36 | 14 | Yes. | 8 |
| 30 m | 1 hr. | 1 hr | 3 | 0 | 40 | 20 | Yes. | 15 |
| 45 m | 1½ hrs. | 2½ hrs | 8 | ..... | 47 | 25 | Yes. | 15 |
| 1 hr. | 2 hrs. | 48 hrs | 32 | 0 | 53 | 53 | Yes. | 4 |
| 15 m. to 2 hrs. | 20 m. to 3 hrs. | 30 m. to 48 hrs. | 70 | 0 | 449 | 253 | Yes. | 4 to 20 |
| 20 m | 45 m | 1 hr | 1 | ..... | 9 | 6 | Yes. | 8 |
| 20 m | 45 m | 1 hr | 2 | 0 | 45 | 30 | Yes. | 8 |
| About 30 m | About 40 m | About 1 hr | 4 | 0 | 35 | 35 | Yes. | 4 |
| 15 m | 25 m | 2 hrs | 4 | 0 | 45 | Unk'n | Yes. | 4–5 |
| 25 m | 40 m | 1 hr | 6 | 0 | 45 | 35 | Yes. | 8 |
| 15 m | 20 m | ....do | 3 | 0 | 19 | 19 | Yes. | 5 |
| 20 m | 45 m | ....do | 5 | 0 | 36 | 30 | Yes. | 4 to 30 |
| 30 m | 40 m | 1½ hrs | 3 | 3 | 50 | 30 | Yes. | 8 |
| 20 m | ....do | ....do | 4 | 0 | 44 | 44 | Yes. | 8 |
| Unknown | Unknown | Depends upon method of taking supplies. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | 4 to 30 |
| 15 m | 15 m | 1½ hrs | 0 | ..... | 50 | 50 | Yes. | 4 or more |
| Not yet mounted | Not yet mounted | Not yet mounted | 11 | 0 | 16 | 16 | Yes. | 8 |
| 15 to 30 m. | 15 to 45 m. | 1 to 2 hrs. | 43 | 3 | 394 | 295 | Yes. | 4 to 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | Yes. | 8–30 |
| ½ hr | Not tried | Not tried | 5 | 7 | 45 | ..... | Yes. | 4 |
| ¾ hr | 1½ hrs | 3 hrs | 0 | 0 | 40 | 25 | Yes. | 8 |
| Not known | Not known | Not known | 2 | 0 | 38 | 20 | Yes. | 12 |
| 1 hr | 2 hrs | 2 hrs | 1 | 0 | 39 | 39 | Yes. | 8 |
| ¾ hr | 1 hr | 1½ hrs | 3 | 0 | 32 | 27 | Yes. | 8 |
| 47 m | 1 hr | ....do | 16 | 8 | 56 | 42 | Yes. | Daily in summer |
| ½ hr | 1½ hrs | 3 hrs | 4 | 0 | 40 | 30 | Yes. | 8 |
| ½ hr | 1 hr | 2½ hrs | 9 | 0 | 53 | 25 | Yes. | 8 |
| 10 m | 20 m | 1 hr | 4 | 0 | 48 | Unk'n | Yes. | 8 |
| ½ hr | 1 hr | 2½ hrs | 4 | 0 | 41 | 31 | Yes. | 12 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | Yes. | 8 |
| 10 to 47 m. | 20 m. to 2 hrs. | 1 to 3 hrs. | 48 | 15 | 458 | 260 | Yes. | 4 to 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 m | 30 m | 2 hrs | 2 | 0 | 35 | Unk'n | Yes. | 5 to 8 |
| ....do | 20 m | 1 hr | 7 | 0 | 42 | 33 | Yes. | 4 |
| 30 m | 1 hr. | 2 hrs | 5 | 0 | 25 | 20 | Yes. | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 m | ½ hr | 1 hr | 6 | 0 | 25 | 25 | Yes. | 4 |
| 2 hrs. | 2 hrs. | 4 hrs | 0 | 0 | 42 | 42 | Yes. | 8 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 m. to 2 hr | 20 m. to 2 hrs. | 1 hr. to 2 hrs. | 20 | 0 | 169 | 120 | ..... | 4 to 8 |

*Items from annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Drills, etc. | | | Target practice. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of miles traveled on march. | What is the longest distance made in one day's march during last fiscal year? | Number of miles traveled by vehicle. | Any matches in gallery firing between the men? | Any matches with movable targets? | Any matches between individual soldiers? | Any matches between company teams? | Are the results posted conspicuously in the company barracks? |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 72 | 22 | 0 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | B | 72 | 22 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | C | 307 | 28.8 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | F | 161 | 22 | 1889 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | G | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | 130 | 28½ | 0 | No | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | 10 | 10 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | K | 10 | 10 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | L | 234 | 30 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 996 | 30 | 1889 | No | No | | | |
| 8th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 267 | 28 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 180 | 20 | 0 | No | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | 144 | 30 | 0 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | C | 250 | 30 | 0 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | D | 267 | 28 | 0 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | E | 374 | 32 | 0 | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| | F | 1,129 | 40 | 766 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | G | 1,129 | 22½ | 764 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | H | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | I | 257 | 24 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | K | 370 | 34 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | L | 160 | 30 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 4,527 | 40 | 1,530 | | No | | | |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | | | | |
| | B | 118 | 25 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| | D | | | | | | | | |
| | E | | | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | | | | |
| | H | 118 | 25 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | I | | | | | | | | |
| | K | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 236 | 25 | 0 | | | | | |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 310 | 32 | 2,161 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 180 | 35 | 2,220 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | B | 611 | 45 | 2,161 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | C | 700 | 32 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | D | 600 | 34 | 2,175 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 574 | 42 | 2,161 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | F | 28 | 28 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | G | 143 | 32 | 2,161 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | H | 100 | 32 | 2,000 | Yes | No | Yes | No | |
| | I | 175 | 31 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | K | 482 | 40 | 2,161 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| *For regiment* | | 3,903 | 45 | 17,200 | | No | | No | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Formations. | | | Schools. | | Swimming and bathing. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How quickly can the company form for a march by day? | By night? | For a campaign, fully equipped, taking 30 days' rations with them? | Average attendance at school. | Number received certificate of graduation from service schools. | How many men can swim? | How many men can swim clothed? | Men required to bathe? | How often per month do they bathe? |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 16 | 13 | Yes.. | 9 |
| 8 m | 17 m | 2 hrs | 8 | 0 | 40 | 40 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 3 | 0 | 30 | 5 | Yes.. | 5 |
| ....do | ....do | 3 hrs | 6 | 0 | 46 | 46 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 10 m | 20 m | 2 hrs | 4 | 0 | 36 | 36 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 15 m | 30 m | ....do | 1 | 0 | 40 | 34 | Yes.. | 6 |
| 20 m | 40 m | Depends on Sub. and Q. M. depts. | 4 | 0 | 41 | 34 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 10 m | 20 m | 2 hrs | 4 | 0 | 40 | 35 | Yes.. | 9 |
| ½ hr | 1 hr | 3 hrs | 4 | 0 | 52 | Unk'n | Yes.. | 12 |
| 15 m | 20 m | 2 hrs | 8 | 0 | 40 | 40 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 10 m | 30 m | ....do | 7 | 0 | 25 | 25 | Yes.. | 8 |
| No practice | No practice | No practice | 40 | 0 | 53 | 53 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 8 to 30 m | 17 m. to 1 hr | 2 to 4 hrs | 89 | 0 | 450 | 406 | Yes.. | 4 to 12 |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 4 hrs | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | Yes.. | 8 |
| ....do | 2 hrs | 2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 | Yes.. | 4 |
| ½ hr | 1 hr | 3 hrs | 2 | 0 | 40 | 15 | Yes.. | 6 |
| 30 m | 45 m | 5 hrs | 3 | 0 | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes.. | 15 |
| 1 hr | 2 hr | 30 hrs | 0 | 0 | 41 | ....do | Yes.. | 8 |
| 30 m | 45 m | 5 hrs | 0 | 0 | 43 | 43 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 20 m | ½ hr | 2 hrs | 4 | 0 | 40 | ..... | Yes.. | 4 |
| 1 hr | 2 hrs | ½ day | 4 | 0 | 38 | 38 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 20 m | 20 m | Depends on Sub. and Q. M. depts. | 5 | 0 | 37 | 17 | Yes.. | As they wish. |
| 5 m | 10 m | 1 hr | 2 | 0 | 5 | 5 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | ....do | 10 | 0 | 27 | 27 | Yes.. | 8 |
| ½ hr | ½ hr | ....do | 0 | 0 | 18 | 18 | Yes.. | 18 |
| 20 m. to 1 hr | 20 m. to 2 hrs | 1 to 30 hrs | 30 | 0 | 335 | 209 | Yes.. | 4 to 18 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 10 | 0 | 45 | 45 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 5 m | 7 m | ....do | 7 | 0 | 39 | 39 | Yes.. | 4 to 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 15 | 0 | 38 | 25 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 20 m | 40 m | 1½ hrs | 5 | 0 | 45 | 28 | Yes.. | As they wish. |
| 5 to 30 m | 7 m. to 1 hr | 1½ to 2 hrs | 37 | 0 | 167 | 137 | ..... | 4 to 8 |
| 30 m | 45 m | 2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 16 | 4 | Yes.. | 8-9 |
| ....do | 1½ hr | 3 hrs | 4 | 0 | 25 | 18 | Yes.. | 8 |
| ....do | 40 m | 2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 21 | Unk'n | Yes.. | 8 |
| Not tried | Not tried | Not tried | 0 | 0 | 25 | 12 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 20 m | ½ hr | ..... | 2 | 0 | 28 | 25 | Yes.. | 4 to 5 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 45 m | 5 | 0 | 35 | 25 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 30 m | ¾ hr | 1 hr | 10 | 0 | 42 | 12 | Yes.. | 8 |
| ....do | 30 m | 2 to 3 hrs | 4 | 0 | 20 | 6 | Yes.. | 5 |
| 15 m | 20 m | Rations drawn, ½ hr. | 9 | 0 | 49 | ..... | Yes.. | 4 or more |
| ....do | ....do | 1 hr | 4 | 0 | 40 | 40 | Yes.. | 4 to 30 |
| 10 m | ....do | 40 m | 15 | 0 | 40 | 29 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 10 to 30 m | 20 m. to 1½ hrs | ½ to 3 hrs | 53 | 0 | 341 | 171 | Yes.. | 4 to 30 |

*Items from the annual inspection-reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Drills, etc. | | | Target practice. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of miles traveled on the march. | What is the longest distance made in one day's march during last fiscal year? | Number of miles traveled by vehicle. | Any matches in gallery firing between the men? | Any matches with movable targets? | Any matches between individual soldiers? | Any matches between company teams? | Are the results posted conspicuously in the company barracks? |
| st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 27 | 4.5 | 0 | No... | No.... | No... | No... | Yes... |
| | A | 67.5 | 4.5 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | B | 293 | 19 | 113 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | C | About 480 | 6 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | No.... |
| | D | 0 | 0 | 36 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | E | About 480 | 6 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | No.... |
| | F | 32 | 17 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | No.... |
| | G | 54 | 4.5 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | H | 54 | 4.5 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| For regiment | | 1,487.5 | 19 | 149 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | ..... |
| d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | ..... | ..... | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | A | 34 | 17 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | B | 34 | 17 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | C | 34 | 17 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | D | 34 | 17 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | E | 34 | 17 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | F | 34 | 17 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | G | 34 | 17 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | H | 34 | 17 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | I | 34 | 17 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| For regiment | | 306 | 17 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 227½ | 19½ | 195 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | No.... |
| | A | 239½ | 19½ | 615 | Yes.. | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | B | 227½ | 19½ | 195 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | C | 227½ | 19½ | 195 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | D | 227½ | 19½ | 195 | No... | No.... | Yes... | No.... | Yes... |
| | E | 259½ | 19½ | 615 | Yes.. | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | F | 227½ | 19½ | 195 | Yes.. | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | G | 227½ | 19½ | 195 | Yes.. | No.... | Yes... | No.... | No.... |
| | H | 227½ | 19½ | 195 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | I | 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes.. | No.... | Yes... | No.... | Yes... |
| For regiment | | 2,091.5 | 19½ | 1,595 | ..... | No.... | ..... | No.... | ..... |
| th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 66 | 14 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | No.... |
| | A | 98 | 19 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | No.... |
| | B | 130 | 20 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | C | 24 | 9 | 0 | Yes.. | No.... | Yes... | No.... | Yes... |
| | D | 66 | 14 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | No.... |
| | E | 100 | 20 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | F | 0 | 0 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | No.... |
| | G | 160 | 23 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | H | 66 | 14 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | No.... |
| | I | 0 | 0 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| For regiment | | 710 | 23 | 0 | ..... | No.... | ..... | No.... | ..... |
| th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | A | 78 | 18 | 1,062 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | No.... |
| | B | 0 | 0 | 0 | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | No.... |
| | C | ..... | ..... | ..... | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |
| | D | ..... | ..... | ..... | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | ..... |
| | E | ..... | ..... | ..... | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | ..... |
| | F | 50 | 20 | 0 | No... | No.... | One ... | ..... | ..... |
| | G | ..... | ..... | ..... | No... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... |

*ade under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Formations. | | | Schools. | | Swimming and bathing. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How quickly can the company form for a march by day? | By night? | For a campaign, fully equipped, taking 30 days' rations with them? | Average attendance at school. | Number received certificate of graduation from service schools. | How many men can swim? | How many men can swim clothed? | Men required to bathe? | How often per month do they bathe? |
| 10 m | 30 m | 2 hrs | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | Yes.. | 4-8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 1 hr | 34 | 2 | 36 | 36 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 1 hr | 26 | 4 | 25 | 10 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 10 m | 15 m | 2 hrs | 25 | 0 | 26 | Not known | Yes.. | 4-6 |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 1 day | 34 | 0 | 40 | ..... | Yes.. | 4 |
| 10 m | 15 m | 2 hrs | 23 | 0 | 30 | Not known | Yes.. | 4-6 |
| 10 m | 15 m | 2 hrs | 17 | 0 | 45 | ..do... | Yes.. | 4-6 |
| 20 m | 1 hr | 10 hrs | 25 | 0 | 35 | 29 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 5 m | 10 m | 1 hr | 27 | 0 | 32 | 32 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 5 m to 1 hr | 10 m to 1 hr | 1 hr to 1 day | 211 | 6 | 277 | 99 | Yes.. | 4 to 8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 2 | 0 | 14 | 3 | Yes.. | 4-8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 3 | 0 | 32 | 17 | Yes.. | 4-8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 7 | 0 | 38 | 6 | Yes.. | 4-8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 3 | 0 | 44 | 16 | Yes.. | 4-8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 9 | 0 | 40 | 15 | Yes.. | 4-8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 6 | 0 | 8 | 6 | Yes.. | 4-8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 4 | 0 | 38 | 22 | Yes.. | 4-8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 2 | 0 | 35 | 30 | Yes.. | 4-8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 6 | 0 | 35 | 30 | Yes.. | 4-8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 52 | 0 | 17 | 13 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 94 | 0 | 301 | 158 | Yes.. | 4 to 8 |
| ½ hr | ½ hr | 1½ hrs | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 | Yes.. | 4-8 |
| 1 hr | ½ hr | 2 to 3 hrs | 4 | 0 | 19 | 19 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 1 hr | ½ hr | 2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 48 | 48 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 1 hr | ½ hr | 2 hrs | 4 | 1 | 46 | 46 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 1 hr | ½ hr | 1½ hrs | 5 | 0 | 50 | Unk'n | Yes.. | 5 |
| 1 hr | 15 m | 1 hr | 6 | 0 | 50 | 50 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 1 hr | ½ hr | 1 hr | ..... | ..... | 15 | 12 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 1 hr | ½ hr | 2 hrs | 5 | 0 | 50 | 50 | Yes.. | 10 |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 4 | 0 | 33 | 12 | Yes.. | 6 |
| ½ hr | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 2 | 0 | 24 | ..... | Yes.. | 4-5 |
| ½ to 1 hr | 15 m to 1 hr | 1 to 3 hrs | 30 | 1 | 374 | 256 | Yes.. | 4 to 10 |
| 2 hrs | 3 hrs | 12 hrs | 0 | 0 | 20 | 5 | Yes.. | 8-20 |
| 15 m | 20 m | 2 hrs | 5 | 4 | 30 | 20 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 10 m | 20 m | 3 hrs | 2 | 0 | 40 | 19 | Yes.. | 6 |
| 30 m | 10 m | 1½ hrs | 4 | 0 | 40 | 27 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 3 hrs | 4 hrs | 24 hrs | 4 | 0 | 32 | 29 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 10 m | 20 m | 3 hrs | 6 | 0 | 47 | 46 | Yes.. | 6 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 3 hrs | 3 | 0 | 35 | 31 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 20 m | 20 m | 3 hrs | 3 | 0 | 35 | 29 | Yes.. | 6 |
| 5 m | 10 m | 1 hr | 6 | 3 | 39 | 30 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 15 m | 20 m | 3 hrs | 14 | 0 | 10 | 8 | Yes.. | 6 |
| 5 m to 3 hrs | 10 m to 4 hrs | 1 to 24 hrs | 47 | 7 | 328 | 235 | Yes.. | 4 to 20 |
| 10 m | 20 m | 2½ hrs | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 1 hr | 1½ hrs | 3 hrs | 5 | 0 | 20 | 16 | Yes.. | 5 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 24 hrs | 4 | 0 | 43 | 32 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 3 hrs | 5½ | 0 | ..... | ..... | Yes.. | 4 |
| 10 m | 20 m | 2½ hrs | 8 | ..... | 49 | 30 | Yes.. | 20 |
| 10 m | 20 m | 2½ hrs | 8 | ..... | 49 | 40 | Yes.. | 10 |
| 2 hrs | 2 hrs | 6 hrs | 4 | ..... | 16 | 4 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 3 hrs | 8 | 0 | ..... | ..... | Yes.. | 4 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Drills, etc. | | | Target practice. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of miles traveled on the march. | What is the longest distance made in one day's march during last fiscal year? | Number of miles traveled by vehicle. | Any matches in gallery firing between the men? | Any matches with movable targets? | Any matches between individual soldiers? | Any matches between company teams? | Are the results posted conspicuously in the company barracks? |
| 5th Infantry | H | 0 | 0 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| For regiment | | 128 | 20 | 1,062 | No. | No. | | | |
| 6th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 6 | 6 | 64 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. |
| | B | 24 | 12 | 437 | No. | No. | Yes. | No. | No. |
| | C | 24 | 12 | 614 | No. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. |
| | D | 24 | 12 | 437 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | E | 28 | 14 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | F | 24 | 12 | 64 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | G | 24 | 12 | 64 | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. |
| | H | 24 | 12 | 101 | No. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | 176 | 14 | 1,784 | | No. | | No. | |
| 7th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | A | 13 | 6 | 434 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | B | 14 | 8 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | C | 13 | 6½ | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | D | 17½ | 11 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | E | 17½ | 10 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | F | 17½ | 11 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | G | 67 | 12 | 400 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | H | 0 | 0 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| For regiment | | 159½ | 12 | 834 | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| 8th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 48 | 14 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | B | 12 | 6 | 0 | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | E | 58 | 14 | 0 | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | F | 49 | 16 | | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | G | 12 | 6 | 0 | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | 84 | 18 | 0 | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | I | 243 | 21 | | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | 506 | 21 | 0 | | No. | | | |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 2,637 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | A | 20 | 15 | 0 | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | B | 56 | 20 | 2,637 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | C | 104 | 20 | 2,637 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | D | 7 | 7 | 2,018 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | E | 3 | 3 | 3,078 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | F | 0 | 14 | 3,028 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | G | 7 | 7 | 2,018 | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | H | 108 | 20 | 2,870 | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| For regiment | | 305 | 20 | 22,723 | | No. | No. | No. | |
| 10th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 148 | 22 | 98 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | A | 70 | 14 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | B | 148 | 24 | 98 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | C | 3 | 3 | 870 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | D | 3 | 3 | 231 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | E | 118 | 25 | 473 | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. |
| | F | 0 | 0 | 0 | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| | G | 96 | 22 | 0 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Formations. | | | Schools. | | Swimming and bathing. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How quickly can the company form for a march by day? | By night? | For a campaign, fully equipped, taking 30 days' rations with them? | Average attendance at school. | Number received certificate of graduation from service schools. | How many men can swim? | How many men can swim clothed? | Men required to bathe? | How often per month do they bathe? |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 24 hrs | 14 | 0 | 42 | 41 | Yes | 4 |
| 10 m to 2 hrs | 20 m to 2 hrs | 2½ to 24 hrs | 56½ | 0 | 233 | 177 | Yes | 4 to 20 |
| 20 m | 20 m | 2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 18 | 18 | Yes | 10 |
| 30 m | 45 m | 2 hrs | 9 | 0 | 34 | 25 | Yes | 4 |
| 20 m | 20 m | 2 hrs | 15 | 0 | 38 | 33 | Yes | 12 |
| 30 m | 30 m | 2 hrs | 21 | 0 | 45 | 45 | Yes | 8 |
| 30 m | 40 m | 1½ hrs | 7 | 0 | 49 | 39 | Yes | 8 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 2 hrs | 17 | 0 | 52 | 47 | Yes | 6 |
| 30 m | 30 m | 2 hrs | 12 | 2 | 53 | 9 | Yes | 6 |
| 30 m | 30 m | 2 hrs | 11 | 3 | 34 | 7 | Yes | 4 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 1½ hrs | 12 | 0 | 52 | 50 | Yes | 8 |
| 15 to 30 m | 20 to 45 m | 1½ to 2 hrs | 104 | 5 | 375 | 273 | Yes | 4 to 12 |
| | | | | | 20 | 20 | Yes | 6 |
| 30 m | 30 m | 2 hrs | 5 | 0 | 40 | 40 | Yes | 9 |
| do | 35 m | 3 hrs | 5 | 0 | 51 | 43 | Yes | 8 |
| 15 m | 15 m | 2 hrs | 5 | 0 | 45 | 25 | Yes | 10 |
| 30 m | 30 m | do | 4 | 0 | 42 | 34 | Yes | 9 |
| do | do | 4 hrs | 5 | 0 | 34 | 34 | Yes | 8 |
| do | do | do | 5 | 0 | 42 | 42 | Yes | 9 |
| do | do | 1½ hrs | 4 | 0 | 49 | Unk'n | Yes | 8 |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 3 hrs | 5 | 0 | 27 | 15 | Yes | 4 |
| 15 m. to 1 hr | 15 m. to 1 hr | 1½ to 4 hrs | 38 | 0 | 350 | 253 | Yes | 4 to 10 |
| Not ascertained | Not ascertained | Not ascertained | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 | Yes | 4 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 7 | 0 | 22 | 22 | Yes | 4 |
| do | do | do | 3 | 0 | 30 | 26 | Yes | 4 |
| do | 45 m | 1 hr | 0 | 0 | 30 | | Yes | 4 |
| do | 50 m | do | 6 | 0 | 34 | 4 | Yes | 12 |
| do | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 6 | 0 | 29 | 20 | Yes | 4 |
| 10 m | 20 m | do | 7 | 0 | 40 | 30 | Yes | 5–8 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | do | 4 | 0 | 25 | 15 | Yes | 8 |
| do | 2 hrs | 6 hrs | 5 | 0 | 26 | 26 | Yes | 4 |
| 8 m | 20 m | 2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 55 | Unk'n | Yes | 5–8 |
| 8 to 30 m | 20 m. to 2 hrs | 1 to 6 hrs | 38 | 0 | 308 | 160 | Yes | 4 to 12 |
| 10 m | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 | Yes | 6 |
| 30 m | do | 2½ hrs | 6 | 4 | 47 | 33 | Yes | 8 |
| do | do | 3 hrs | 4 | 0 | 34 | 34 | Yes | 4 |
| 5 m | 15 m | 35 m | 4 | 0 | 35 | 35 | Yes | 4 |
| 2 hrs | 2 hrs | 4 hrs | 18 | 2 | 52 | 50 | Yes | 4 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 6 hrs | 2 | 0 | 15 | 11 | Yes | 4 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 4 | 2 | 49 | 34 | Yes | 5 |
| 5 m | 15 m | do | 8 | 0 | 41 | 39 | Yes | 4 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 3 hrs | 3 | 0 | 39 | 38 | Yes | 4 |
| 5 m. to 2 hrs | 15 m. to 2 hrs | 35 m. to 6 hrs | 49 | 8 | 331 | 293 | Yes | 4 to 8 |
| 1 hr | 3 hrs | 6 hrs | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 | Yes | 4 |
| ½ hr | 1 hr | 4 hrs | 5 | 0 | 45 | 45 | Yes | 4–5 |
| 1 hr | 3 hrs | 6 hrs | 8 | 0 | 41 | 41 | Yes | 4 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 3 to 4 hrs | 5 | 0 | 40 | 40 | Yes | 4–6 |
| 1 hr | 3 hrs | 6 hrs | 7 | 0 | 36 | 12 | Yes | 4 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 1½ hrs | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 | Yes | 1 |
| Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | 2 | 0 | 31 | 25 | Yes | 8 |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 1 day | 10 | 0 | 30 | 25 | Yes | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Drills, etc. | | | Target practice. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of miles traveled on the march. | What is the longest distance made in one day's march during last fiscal year? | Number of miles traveled by vehicle. | Any matches in gallery firing between the men? | Any matches with movable targets? | Any matches between individual soldiers? | Any matches between company teams? | Are the results posted conspicuously in the company barracks? |
| 10th Infantry | H | 6 | 6 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | I | 118 | 23 | 97 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 710 | 25 | 1,867 | | | | | |
| 11th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | 3,618 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | | | 2,578 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | B | 90 | 15 | 2,520 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | C | | 10 | 2,367 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | D | | | 2,578 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 120 | 18 | 2,221 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | F | 120 | 18 | 2,830 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | G | 350 | 23 | 2,330 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | 113 | 18 | 2,701 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | I | 447 | 25 | 0 | | | | | Yes |
| For regiment | | 1,240 | 25 | 21,743 | | | | | |
| 12th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | | | |
| | A | 35 | 20 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | B | 29½ | 14½ | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | 29½ | 14½ | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | 29½ | 14½ | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | E | 80 | 16 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | F | 60 | 14 | 0 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | G | 14 | 14 | 0 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | H | 247 | 24 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | I | 95 | 23 | 0 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| For regiment | | 619.5 | 24 | 0 | | | | | |
| 13th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 10 | 10 | 0 | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | A | 320 | 30 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | B | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | D | 335 | 24 | 0 | No | No | No | 1 | Yes |
| | E | 7 | 4 | 10 | Yes | No | Yes | No | |
| | F | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | 0 | | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | 16 | 8 | 0 | No | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | | | | | | | | |
| For regiment | | 688 | 30 | 10 | | | | | |
| 14th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | | | |
| | A | 50 | 17 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | B | 67 | 12 | 0 | | | | | |
| | C | 66 | 18½ | 0 | | | | | |
| | D | 66 | 12½ | 0 | | | | | |
| | E | 66 | 12½ | 0 | | | | | |
| | F | 64 | 18 | 0 | | | | | |
| | G | 70 | 12½ | 0 | | | | | |
| | H | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | I | | | | | | | | |
| For regiment | | 449 | 18½ | 0 | | | | | |
| 15th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 15 | 9 | 100 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 15 | 9 | 100 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | B | 15 | 9 | 100 | No | No | No | No | No |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Formations. | | | Schools. | | Swimming and bathing. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How quickly can the company form for a march by day? | By night? | For a campaign, fully equipped, taking 30 days' rations with them? | Average attendance at school. | Number received certificate of graduation from service schools. | How many men can swim? | How many men can swim clothed? | Men required to bathe? | How often per month do they bathe? |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 6 hrs | 5 | 0 | 52 | 50 | Yes | 4–8 |
| do | do | do | 9 | 0 | 57 | 48 | Yes | 4–8 |
| 10 m. to 1 hr | 30 m. to 3 hrs | 1½ hrs. to 1 day | 51 | 0 | 374 | 328 | Yes | 1 to 8 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 1½ hrs | | | 13 | | Yes | 4 |
| do | do | do | 10 | | 32 | | Yes | 4 |
| 5 to 10 m | 10 to 20 m | 1 hr | 7 | 0 | 49 | Unk'n | Yes | 4–31 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 1½ hrs | 16 | | 35 | | Yes | 4 |
| do | do | do | 21 | | 31 | | Yes | 4 |
| Abt. 20 m | Abt. 25 m | 1 hr | 23 | 0 | 43 | 43 | Yes | 4 |
| 2 hrs | 2½ hrs | 4 hrs | 26 | 2 | 40 | 40 | Yes | 10 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 1½ hrs | 6 | | 43 | | Yes | 4 |
| 2 hrs | 2½ hrs | 4 hrs | 14 | 4 | 45 | 45 | Yes | 8 or 9 |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 2 hrs | | | | | Yes | 30 |
| 5 m. to 2 hrs | 10 m. to 2½ hrs | 1 to 4 hrs | 123 | 6 | 330 | 128 | Yes | 4 to 31 |
| | | | | | 13 | 7 | Yes | 4 |
| 15 m | ½ hr | 1½ hrs | 7 | | 30 | 16 | Yes | 4 |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 12 | 0 | 23 | 0 | Yes | 4–5 |
| do | do | do | 12 | 0 | 20 | 0 | Yes | 4–5 |
| do | do | do | 11 | 0 | 18 | 0 | Yes | 6 |
| ½ hr | do | 3 hrs | 5 | 0 | 32 | 11 | Yes | 8 |
| 15 m | ½ hr | 1 hr | 3 | | 20 | 14 | Yes | 4 |
| 10 m | do | do | 3 | 0 | 45 | 45 | Yes | Daily. |
| do | do | do | 6 | 0 | 24 | 15 | Yes | 8 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 3 hrs | 62 | 0 | 73 | 73 | Yes | 4 |
| 10 m. to 1 hr | ½ to 1 hr | 1 to 3 hrs | 121 | 0 | 298 | 181 | Yes | 4 to 30 |
| 20 m | 30 m | 1 hr | | | 15 | 6 | Yes | 10 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 41 | 41 | Yes | 4 |
| 20 m | 30 m | do | 7 | | 41 | 37 | Yes | 4 |
| 1 hr | 1½ hrs | do | 2 | 0 | 40 | 6 | Yes | 6–8 |
| ½ hr | 1 hr | do | 0 | 0 | 36 | 9 | Yes | 5–8 |
| 20 m | 45 m | As soon as rations could be obtained. | 7 | 0 | 45 | 45 | Yes | 8 |
| Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | 5 | 0 | 45 | 45 | Yes | 4–5 |
| ½ hr | Not attempted | 3 to 4 hrs | 2 | 0 | 25 | 0 | Yes | 4 to 28 |
| 30 m | 30 m | 24 hrs | 3 | 1 | 39 | 27 | Yes | |
| 15 m. to 1 hr | 30 m. to 1½ hrs | 1 to 24 hrs | 26 | 1 | 327 | 216 | | 4 to 28 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 1½ hrs | 12 | 0 | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes | 4 |
| 10 m | 15 m | 2 hrs | 8 | 0 | 33 | 19 | Yes | 5 |
| 1 hr | 1½ hrs | 3 hrs | 5 | 0 | 40 | 40 | Yes | 5 |
| 30 m | 30 m | 2 hrs | 12 | 0 | 30 | 0 | Yes | 5 |
| 5 m | 8 m | 1 hr | 6 | 0 | 40 | 40 | Yes | 8 |
| 5 m | 10 m | 2 hrs | 8 | 0 | 37 | 32 | Yes | 4 |
| 15 m | 20 m | 3 hrs | 14 | 0 | 38 | 7 | Yes | 4 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 1 hr | 4 | 0 | 30 | Unk'n | Yes | 8 |
| 5 m. to 1 hr | 8 m. to 1½ hrs | 1 to 3 hrs | 69 | 0 | 248 | 138 | | 4 to 8 |
| 1 hr | 2 hrs | 24 hrs | 0 | 0 | 16 | 10 | Yes | 4–6 |
| 15 m | 20 m | 1 hr | 0 | 0 | 35 | 10 | Yes | 4–6 |
| 15 m | 20 m | do | 0 | 0 | 40 | ½ | Yes | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Drills, etc. | | | Target practice. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of miles traveled on the march. | What is the longest distance made in one day's march during last fiscal year? | Number of miles traveled by vehicle. | Any matches in gallery firing between the men? | Any matches with movable targets? | Any matches between individual soldiers? | Any matches between company teams? | Are the results posted conspicuously in the company barracks? |
| 15th Infantry | C | 15 | 9 | 100 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | D | 15 | 9 | 100 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 15 | 9 | 100 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | F | 15 | 9 | 100 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | G | 15 | 9 | 100 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | 15 | 9 | 100 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 135 | 9 | 900 | No | No | No | No | No |
| 16th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 104 | 18 | 0 | No | No | No | No | |
| | A | 100 | 20 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | B | 104 | 18 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | C | 100 | 20 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | D | 104 | 18 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | E | 104 | 18 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | F | 100 | 20 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| | G | 104 | 18 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | 104 | 18 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | I | | | 35 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 1,104 | 20 | 35 | | No | | | |
| 17th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 96⅔ | | 96⅔ | | | | | |
| | A | 96⅔ | 13.4 | | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | B | 94 | 13.6 | | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | C | 95½ | 13.4 | | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| | D | 95 | 13.5 | | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 95⅔ | 13.4 | | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | F | 96⅔ | 13.4 | | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | G | 96½ | 13.4 | | No | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | 100⅛ | 14 | | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| For regiment | | 865.8 | 14 | 96⅔ | | | | | |
| 18th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | No | No | No | No | |
| | A | 89½ | 14⅔ | | No | No | No | No | |
| | B | 89½ | 14⅔ | | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| | C | 89½ | 14⅔ | | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | D | 89½ | 14⅔ | | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | E | Unk'n | Unk'n | Unk'n | No | No | No | No | No |
| | F | 10 | 10 | 165 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | G | 89½ | 14⅔ | | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | H | 20 | 10 | | No | No | No | No | |
| For regiment | | 477.5 | 14.75 | 165 | | No | No | No | |
| 19th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | 800 | No | No | No | No | |
| | A | Unk'n | 5 | 800 | No | No | No | 1 | Yes |
| | B | | | | No | No | No | No | |
| | C | 32 | 5 | 0 | | | | | Yes |
| | D | 32 | 5 | 0 | | | | | Yes |
| | E | Unk'n | 5 | 800 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | F | | | | No | No | No | No | |
| | G | Unk'n | 5 | 800 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | do | 5 | 800 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 64 | 5 | 4,000 | | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Formations. | | | Schools. | | Swimming and bathing. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How quickly can the company form for a march by day? | By night? | For a campaign, fully equipped, taking 30 days' rations with them? | Average attendance at school. | Number received certificate of graduation from service schools. | How many men can swim? | How many men can swim clothed? | Men required to bathe? | How often per month do they bathe? |
| 1 hr | 1½ hrs | 6 hrs | 0 | 0 | 47 | 29 | Yes | 4–6 |
| do | 2 hrs | 3 hrs | 0 | 0 | 36 | 34 | Yes | 4–6 |
| ½ hr | ½ hr | 1 hrs | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | Yes | 4–6 |
| 1½ hrs | 1½ hrs | 6 hrs | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 | Yes | 4–6 |
| 1 hr | 2 hrs | 24 hrs | 0 | 0 | 25 | 15 | Yes | 4–6 |
| 4 hrs | 8 hrs | 12 hrs | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | Yes | 4–6 |
| 15 m. to 4 hrs | 20 m. to 8 hrs | 1 to 24 hrs | 6 | 0 | 271 | 134 | Yes | 4 to 6 |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 18 | 18 | Yes | 4 |
| 1 hr. or less | do | 3 hrs. or less | 7 | 0 | 40 | 7 | Yes | 4 |
| 1 hr | do | 3 hrs | 0 | 0 | 38 | | Yes | 4 |
| ½ hr | do | 2 hrs | 5 | 0 | 40 | 40 | Yes | 4 |
| 1 hr | do | do | 11 | 0 | 40 | | Yes | 4 |
| ½ hr | ½ hr | do | 3 | 0 | 40 | | Yes | 8 |
| do | 1 hr | do | 5 | 0 | 40 | | Yes | 4 |
| do | do | do | 0 | 0 | 32 | | Yes | 4 |
| 1 hr | do | do | 1 | 0 | 45 | | Yes | 4 |
| do | 2 hrs | 4 hrs | 53 | 0 | Unk'n | | Yes | 4 |
| ½ to 1 hr | ½ to 2 hrs | 2 to 4 hrs | 85 | 0 | 340 | 65 | Yes | 4 to 8 |
| 5 m | 15 m | 1 hr | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 | Yes | 4 |
| 20 m | 20 m | As soon as rations can be drawn. | 5 | 0 | 38 | | Yes | 4 |
| 5 m | 10 m | 1 hr | 0 | 0 | 20 | 6 | Yes | 4 |
| 15 m | 25 m | do | 4 | 0 | 43 | | Yes | 4 |
| 30 m | 45 m | 12 hrs | 4 | 0 | 34 | 34 | Yes | 4 |
| do | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 7 | 0 | 41 | 40 | Yes | 4 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 4 hrs | 12 | 0 | 43 | 43 | Yes | 4 |
| do | do | do | 6 | 0 | 33 | 10 | Yes | 8 |
| 10 m | 15 m | As soon as rations can be drawn. | 8 | 0 | 33 | 10 | Yes | 4–8 |
| 5 to 30 m | 10 m. to 1 hr | 1 to 12 hrs | 46 | 0 | 306 | 164 | Yes | 4 to 8 |
| | | | | | 15 | 10 | Yes | 10 |
| 2 hrs | 2½ hrs | 3 hrs | 8 | 0 | 37 | 37 | Yes | 10 |
| 1 hr | 1½ hrs | do | 5 | 0 | 47 | 47 | Yes | |
| do | do | do | 8 | 0 | 43 | 43 | Yes | 10 |
| do | 2 hrs | do | 9 | 0 | 39 | 39 | Yes | 10 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 1½ hrs | | | 40 | 25 | Yes | 15 |
| 10 m. to 4 hrs | 10 m | 2 to 4 hrs | 5 | 0 | 38 | 10 | Yes | 15 |
| 1 hr | 1½ hrs | 3 hrs | 8 | 0 | 41 | 41 | Yes | 10 |
| do | do | do | 10 | 0 | 40 | 40 | Yes | 9 |
| 10 m. to 4 hrs | 10 m. to 2½ hrs | 1½ to 4 hrs | 53 | 0 | 340 | 292 | Yes | 9–15 |
| 10 m | 30 m | 2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 20 | Unk'n | Yes | 7 |
| 15 m | do | do | 4 | 0 | 50 | 20 | Yes | 6 |
| 5–8 m | Unknown | 1 to 6 hrs | 3 | | 41 | 39 | Yes | 5 |
| 5 m | 15 m | 2 hrs | 10 | | 39 | Unk'n | Yes | 4 |
| do | do | do | 15 | | 44 | do | Yes | 4 |
| 15 m | 25 m | 3 hrs | 0 | 0 | 45 | do | Yes | 7 to 30 |
| 5–8 m | Unknown | 1 to 6 hrs | 2 | | 40 | 29 | Yes | 5 |
| 10 m | 20 m | 2 hrs | 3 | 0 | 30 | Unk'n | Yes | 4 |
| 8 m | 15 m | 1½ hrs | 4 | 0 | 50 | do | Yes | 8 |
| 5 to 15 m | 15 to 30 m | 1 to 6 hrs | 41 | 0 | 359 | 88 | Yes | 4 to 30 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Drills, etc. | | | Target practice. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of miles traveled on the march. | What is the longest distance made in one day's march during last fiscal year? | Number of miles traveled by vehicle. | Any matches in gallery firing between the men? | Any matches with movable targets? | Any matches between individual soldiers? | Any matches between company teams? | Are the results posted conspicuously in the company barracks? |
| 20th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 40 | 20 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 80 | 20 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | B | 60 | 20 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | C | 16 | 10 | 0 | No | | No | No | |
| | D | 75 | 20 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | E | 42 | 21 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | F | | | 296 | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| | G | 36 | 18 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| | H | 38 | 19 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | I | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | | No | No | |
| For regiment | | 387 | 21 | 296 | | | | No | |
| 21st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | | | |
| | A | 70 | 12 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | B | 30 | 15 | 1,433 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | C | 70 | 12 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | D | 154 | 25 | 0 | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | E | 70 | 12 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | F | 85 | 19 | 1,150 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | G | 49 | 30 | 448 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | H | 123 | 24 | 2,475 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | I | 235 | 19 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| For regiment | | 886 | 30 | 5,506 | | | | | |
| 22d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 23 | 10 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 211 | 30 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | B | 23 | 10 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | C | | | | | | | | |
| | D | 213 | 30 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | E | 172 | 23 | 711 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | F | 23 | 10 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | G | 83 | 24 | 0 | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | 23 | 10 | 0 | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| | I | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| For regiment | | 771 | 30 | 711 | | | | | |
| 23d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | | | | |
| | A | 64 | 20 | 162 | No | | | | |
| | B | 109 | 19 | 0 | No | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| | C | 36 | 18 | 154 | Yes | No | | | |
| | D | 116.32 | 21 | 0 | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| | E | 40 | 20 | 162 | No | | | | |
| | F | 38 | 19 | 162 | No | | | | Yes |
| | G | 102 | 18 | 154 | No | | | | |
| | H | 44 | 18 | 162 | No | | | | |
| For regiment | | 549.32 | 21 | 956 | | | | | |
| 24th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 194 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 223 | 25 | 70 | | | | | Yes |
| | B | 119 | 24 | 70 | | | | | Yes |
| | C | 171 | 26 | | | | | | Yes |
| | D | 223 | 25 | 98 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 241 | 30 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | F | Unk'n | | | No | No | No | No | No |
| | G | 175 | 21 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | H | 185 | 24 | 69 | | | | | Yes |
| *For regiment* | | 1,337 | 30 | 501 | | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Formations. | | | Schools. | | Swimming and bathing. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How quickly can the company form for a march by day? | By night? | For a campaign, fully equipped, taking 30 days' rations with them? | Average attendance at school. | Number received certificate of graduation from service schools. | How many men can swim? | How many men can swim clothed? | Men required to bathe? | How often per month do they bathe? |
| 30 m | 40 m | 1½ hrs | 0 | 0 | 14 | 12 | Yes | 6–8 |
| ....do | 45 m | 1½ hrs | 8 | 0 | 41 | 41 | Yes | 8 |
| 45 m | 1½ hrs | 6 hrs | 6 | 0 | 46 | 46 | Yes | 4–8 |
| 30 m | 30 m | 3 hrs | 8 | 0 | 48 | 48 | Yes | 4 |
| ....do | 45 m | 1½ hrs | 9 | 0 | 40 | 40 | Yes | 8 |
| 1 hr | 2 hrs | 2 hrs | 5 | 5 | 32 | 4 | Yes | 4–8 |
| 30 m | 45 m | 1½ hrs | 4 | 0 | 39 | 20 | Yes | 8 |
| ....do | 1 hr | 4 hrs | 2 | 0 | 23 | 10 | Yes | 4–6 |
| ....do | 30 m | 1 hr | 7 | 0 | 35 | 35 | Yes | 4 |
| ....do | ....do | 3 hrs | 7 | 0 | 41 | 41 | Yes | 4–5 |
| 30 m. to 1 hr | 30 m. to 2 hrs | 1 to 6 hrs | 56 | 5 | 359 | 297 | Yes | 4 to 8 |
| | | | 0 | 0 | 18 | | Yes | |
| Not known | Not known | Not known | 4 | 0 | 50 | | Yes | |
| 10 m | 15 m | 1 hr | 4 | 0 | 45 | 1 | Yes | 8 |
| Not known | Not known | Not known | 6 | 0 | 54 | | Yes | |
| 15 m | 20 m | 1 hr | 8 | 0 | 45 | 45 | Yes | 8 |
| Not known | Not known | Not known | 5 | 0 | 51 | | Yes | |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 6 hrs | 8 | 0 | 40 | 14 | Yes | 8 |
| 10 m | 15 m | 3 hrs | 6 | 0 | 40 | 20 | Yes | 9 |
| ....do | ....do | 1 hr | 4 | 0 | 47 | 47 | Yes | 8 |
| 30 m | 1 hr | 6 hrs | 15 | 0 | 37 | 30 | Yes | 8 |
| 10 to 30 m | 15 m. to 1 hr | 1 to 6 hrs | 60 | 0 | 427 | 157 | Yes | 8 to 9 |
| ½ hr | ½ hr | 2 hrs | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 | Yes | 4–5 |
| ....do | ½ hr | 2 hrs | 4 | 0 | 26 | 26 | Yes | 4 |
| ....do | 1 hr | ....do | 4 | 0 | 29 | 17 | Yes | 4–5 |
| ½ hr | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 4 | 0 | 31 | 22 | Yes | 4 |
| 1 hr | 2 hrs | 4 hrs | No school | | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes | 4 |
| ½ hr | 1 hr | 2 hrs | 4 | 0 | 20 | 12 | Yes | 5 |
| ....do | ....do | ....do | 4 | 0 | 29 | 10 | Yes | 4–5 |
| ....do | ....do | ....do | 4 | 0 | 26 | 21 | Yes | 4 |
| 10 m | ½ hr | 1 hr | 16 | 0 | 23 | 16 | Yes | 8 |
| 10 m. to 1 hr | ½ to 2 hrs | 1 to 4 hrs | 40 | 0 | 203 | 143 | | 4 to 8 |
| | | | | | 15 | 13 | Yes | When necessary. |
| 2 hrs | 3 hrs | 4 hrs | 5 | 0 | 39 | 38 | Yes | Daily. |
| 1 hr | 2 hrs | ....do | 6 | | 27 | 21 | Yes | 4 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 2 hrs | 7 | 8 | 39 | 39 | Yes | 4–12 |
| 1 hr | 2 hrs | 4 hrs | 6 | | 35 | 25 | Yes | 6–8 |
| ½ hr | ½ hr | 12 hrs | 4 | | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes | Frequ'ly |
| 10 m | 20 m | 1 hr | 4 | 0 | 45 | 35 | Yes | Daily. |
| 1 hr | 2 hrs | 4 hrs | 12 | 0 | 40 | 40 | Yes | Do. |
| ....do | 1 hr | ....do | 6 | 0 | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes | 6 |
| 10 m. to 2 hrs | 20 m. to 3 hrs | 1 to 12 hrs | 50 | 8 | 240 | 211 | Yes | 4 to 30 |
| 1 hr | 1½ hrs | 2 hrs | 2 | 0 | 17 | 17 | Yes | 5 |
| ....do | 1 hr | 3 hrs | | | | | Yes | 8 |
| ....do | ....do | ....do | | | | | Yes | 8 |
| ....do | ....do | ....do | 14 | | | | Yes | 8 |
| 30 m | 50 m | 2 hrs | 5 | 0 | 37 | 8 | Yes | 8 |
| ....do | ....do | ....do | 10 | 0 | 34 | 24 | Yes | 5–15 |
| ....do | 30 m | 6 hrs | 20 | 0 | 45 | | Yes | 5–8 |
| 15 m | ....do | 1 hr | 6 | 0 | 40 | 5 | Yes | 4–5 |
| 1 hr | 1 hr | 3 hrs | 17 | | | | Yes | 16–8 |
| 15 m. to 1 hr | 30 m. to 1½ hrs | 1 to 6 hrs | 74 | 0 | 173 | 54 | Yes | 4 to 15 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Drills, etc. | | | Target practice. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of miles traveled on the march. | What is the longest distance made in one day's march during last fiscal year? | Number of miles traveled by vehicles. | Any matches in gallery firing between the men? | Any matches with movable targets? | Any matches between individual soldiers? | Any matches between company teams? | Are the results posted conspicuously in the company barracks? |
| 25th Infantry | Staff and band | 60 | 12 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | B | 18 | 18 | 437 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | C | 18 | 18 | 437 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | D | 208½ | 20½ | 65 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | E | 91 | 18 | 372 | No | No | No | No | No |
| | F | 60 | 12 | 0 | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | 60 | 12 | 0 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| | H | 60 | 12 | 0 | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| For regiment | | 575½ | 20½ | 1,311 | No | No | | | |

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General service recruits. (Davids Island) | Field, staff, and band. | | | | |
| | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | No target practice |
| | B | 0 | 0 | 0 | do |
| | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | do |
| | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | do |
| | D D | 0 | 0 | 0 | do |
| Total | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| General service recruits. (Columbus Bks.) | Field, staff, band and DD. | 0 | 0 | 0 | No target practice |
| | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | do |
| | B | 0 | 0 | 0 | do |
| | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | do |
| | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | do |
| | Colored detachment. | 0 | 0 | 0 | do |
| Total | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| General service recruits. (Jefferson Bks.) | D. D | 0 | 600 yards. | 0 | No |
| | A | 0 | do | 0 | do |
| | B | 0 | do | 0 | do |
| | C | 0 | do | 0 | do |
| | D | 0 | do | 0 | do |
| | Colored detachment. | 0 | do | 0 | do |
| Total | | 0 | 600 yds. | 0 | |
| Engineers | Field, staff, and band. | | | | No |
| | A | | | | do |
| | B | | | | do |
| | C | | | | do |
| Totals | | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Formations. | | | Schools. | | Swimming and bathing. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How quickly can the company form for a march by day? | By night? | For a campaign, fully equipped, taking 30 days' rations with them? | Average attendance at school. | Number received certificate of graduation from service schools. | How many men can swim? | How many men can swim clothed? | Men required to bathe? | How often per month do they bathe? |
| | | | 0 | 0 | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes.. | Weekly. |
| 20 m | 30 m | 1 hr | 16 | 0 | 50 | 12 | Yes.. | 8 |
| 1 hr | 1½ hrs | 2 hrs | 25 | 0 | 89 | 10 | Yes.. | 8 |
| do | 2 hrs | 3 hrs | 26 | 0 | 30 | 12 | Yes.. | 4 |
| 15 m | 30 m | 1 hr | 14 | 0 | 24 | 0 | Yes.. | 15 |
| 1 hr | 2 hrs | 4 hrs | 29 | 0 | 25 | 19 | Yes.. | 4 |
| do | 1 hr | do | | 0 | | | Yes.. | Weekly. |
| do | do | do | | 0 | | | Yes.. | Do. |
| do | do | do | 15 | 0 | | | Yes.. | Do |
| 15 m. to 1 hr | 30 m. to 2 hrs | 1 to 4 hrs | 125 | 0 | 108 | 53 | Yes.. | 4 to 15 |

AND WILLETS POINT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Yes.. | 4 |
| Recruits never practiced | | Recruits not equipped. | | 0 | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes.. | 4 |
| do | | do | | 0 | do | do | Yes.. | 4 |
| do | | do | | 0 | do | do | Yes.. | 4 |
| do | | do | | 0 | do | do | Yes.. | 4 |
| do | | do | | 0 | do | do | Yes.. | 4 |
| | | | | 0 | | | Yes.. | 4 |
| No part of instruction at depot. | No part of instruction at depot. | Not applicable to recruiting depots. | | 0 | 39 | 32 | Yes.. | 4 |
| do | do | do | | 0 | 71 | 42 | Yes.. | 4 |
| do | do | do | | 0 | 60 | 35 | Yes.. | 4 |
| do | do | do | | 0 | 71 | 55 | Yes.. | 4 |
| do | do | do | | 0 | 82 | 26 | Yes.. | 4 |
| do | do | do | | 0 | 41 | 27 | Yes.. | 4 |
| | | | 54 | 0 | 364 | 217 | Yes.. | 4 |
| Does not apply at this depot. | Does not apply at this depot. | Does not apply at this depot. | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 | Yes.. | 5-6 |
| do | do | do | 0 | 0 | 84 | 84 | Yes.. | 5-6 |
| do | do | do | 0 | 0 | 86 | 86 | Yes.. | 5-6 |
| do | do | do | 0 | 0 | 71 | 71 | Yes.. | 8-9 |
| do | do | do | 0 | 0 | 37 | 37 | Yes.. | 6-8 |
| do | do | do | 0 | 0 | 31 | 29 | Yes.. | 8-10 |
| | | | 0 | 0 | 359 | 357 | Yes.. | 5 to 10 |
| ½ hr | ¾ hr | 1 day | 0 | 0 | About 18. | About 18. | Yes.. | Over 4. |
| do | do | do | 10 | 0 | About 105. | About 105. | Yes.. | Do. |
| do | do | do | 9 | 0 | About 110. | About 110. | Yes.. | Do. |
| do | do | do | 11 | 0 | About 107. | About 107. | Yes.. | Do. |
| ½ hr | ¾ hr | 1 day | 30 | 0 | About 340. | About 340. | Yes.. | Over 4. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Recruits. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number received within past fiscal year. | Received from what source. | Quality. | Physique. | Character. |
| 1st Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | Depot and regt | Excellent | Excellent | Good |
| | A | 24 | do | do | do | do |
| | B | 24 | do | Good | Good | do |
| | C | 21 | Regt., depot and post. | Fair | Fair | do |
| | D | 27 | do | Good | Good | Fair |
| | E | 15 | Depots and regt | do | do | Good |
| | F | 17 | Post | Excellent | Very good | Excellent |
| | G | 27 | Depot and regt | do | Excellent | Good |
| | H | 37 | do | Good | Good | do |
| | I | 27 | do | Excellent | Excellent | do |
| | K | 19 | do | do | do | do |
| | L | 23 | Post, regt., depot | Very good | do | Excellent |
| | M | 15 | Depot and regt | Good | Good | Good |
| For regiment | | 281 | | | | |
| 2d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 2 | Depot and regt | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | | Special | Very fair | do | do |
| | B | 30 | Depot and regt | Fair | Fair | do |
| | C | 22 | do | Good | Good | do |
| | D | 20 | do | Average | Fair | do |
| | E | 2 | Post and Waterville. | 1 good 1 bad | Good | 1 good 1 bad |
| | F | 17 | Depot | Good | Poor | Good |
| | G | 18 | Depot and regt | Fair | Good | Fair |
| | H | 9 | do | Good | do | Good |
| | I | 15 | Post and regt | Good to excellent. | Very good | Excellent |
| | K | 22 | Depot | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | L | 7 | Regt | do | do | Good |
| | M | 17 | Depot and regt | Good | Good | do |
| For regiment | | 182 | | | | |
| 3d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 2 | Regt | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | A | 12 | Regt. and depot | do | do | Good |
| | B | 12 | Post and depot | Good to excellent. | Very good | Excellent |
| | C | 15 | Depot | Good | Good | |
| | D | 6 | Depot and regt | do | do | Excellent |
| | E | 12 | do | Fair | Fair | Good |
| | F | 20 | do | do | Good | Fair |
| | G | 19 | do | Fair to good. | Fair to good. | Fair to good. |
| | H | 13 | Regt | Good | Good | Good |
| | I | 28 | Depot and regt | Fair to good | Fair to good | Fair to good |
| | K | 17 | do | Good | Good | Good |
| | L | 13 | do | Fair | Fair | do |
| | M | 13 | Post and depot | Good to excellent. | Very good | Excellent |
| For regiment | | 191 | | | | |
| 4th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | 2 | Regt | Good | Good | Good |
| | B | 30 | Depot and post | Fair | do | Undetermined. |
| | C | 8 | Regt | Good | do | Good |
| | D | 13 | do | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | E | 8 | do | Good | Good | Good |

*made under paragraph 354, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Recruits. | | | Nights in bed. | | | Extra and special duty. | | | Absence from drills, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier before being required to do company duty? | Also in the duties of a sentinel? | Drilled only under supervision of an officer? | Most. | Fewest. | Average. | Average number of men on extra duty per day. | Average number of men on special duty per day. | Funds on hand. | How many well men have not attended drills for a month? | How many well men have performed no guard duty for a month? | How many well men have attended no ceremonies for a month? |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $86.78 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 49.48 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8-9 | 3-4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 371.28 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Not always. | 11 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 50.21 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 107.13 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 959.64 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 106.74 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 7.37 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8-9 | 3-4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 181.60 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 30.84 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 6 | 8 | ..... | 4 | 183.93 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Not always. | 11 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 7.02 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8-9 | 3-4 | 6 | 4½ | 5½ | 368.38 | 5 | 9 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | 11 | 3 | 6.5 | 43½ | 63½ | 2510.40 | 13 | 60 | 11 |
| Yes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 626.76 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 164.59 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 0. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 55.07 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 68.88 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 9 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 73.01 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7.01 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 9 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 206.50 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 78.01 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 14 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 135.00 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 11 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 34.50 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 235.05 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Yes..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 2 | 6.3 | 56 | 75 | 1684.38 | 33 | 79 | 30 |
| Yes..... | No..... | No..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 967.57 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 16 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 146.80 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 709.50 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 319.81 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 23 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 236.21 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 15 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 232.48 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 7 | 8 | ..... | 4 | 14.82 | 2 | 8 | 3 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 1-3 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 100.45 | 4 | 14 | 3 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 15 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 363.86 | 3 | 13 | 1 |
| No..... | No..... | Yes..... | 8 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 153.61 | 4 | 10 | 3 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 138.02 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 18 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 261.01 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 394.27 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 1 | 7.8 | 43 | 63 | 4038.41 | 23 | 79 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 517.82 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 62.47 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | As a rule | 8 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 11.03 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 380.65 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | No..... | No..... | 7 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 502.00 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 8 | 1½ | 5 | 111.25 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

*No Record.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Recruits. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number received within past fiscal year. | Received from what source. | Quality. | Physique. | Character. |
| 4th Artillery | F | 38 | Rend. and regt | Good | Good | Good |
| | G | 18 | Regt. | do | do | do |
| | H | 19 | Post and depot | Good to excellent. | Very good | Excellent. |
| | I | 15 | Regt. | Fair to good. | Fair to good. | Fair to good. |
| | K | 10 | do | do | do | do |
| | L | 9 | Depot and post | Good | Good | Good |
| | M | 7 | Regt. | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | 177 | | | | |
| 5th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 2 | Depot and regt | Fair | Good | Fair |
| | A | 24 | Depot | do | do | Good |
| | B | 11 | Regt. and depots | do | do | Fair |
| | C | 21 | do | Good | do | Good |
| | D | 9 | do | Fair | do | Fair |
| | E | 10 | do | Good | do | Good |
| | F | 4 | do | Fair | do | Fair |
| | G | 17 | Post and depot | Good to excellent. | Very good | Excellent. |
| | H | 39 | Regt. and depots | Fair | Good | Fair |
| | I | 35 | Depot | Good | do | Good |
| | K | 22 | Regt. and depots | Fair | do | Fair |
| | L | 23 | do | do | do | do |
| | M | 7 | Depot and San Francisco. | Variable | Variable | Variable |
| For regiment | | 224 | | | | |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | Depot | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 21 | do | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | B | 19 | Depot and St. Paul | Satisfactory. | Excellent | Good |
| | C | 10 | Depot | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | D | 4 | Depot and St. Paul | Good | Good | Good |
| | E | 25 | Depot | do | do | do |
| | F | 9 | do | do | do | do |
| | G | 28 | Depot and St. Paul | Very good | Very good | do |
| | H | 14 | Depot | Fair | Fair | do |
| | I | 18 | Depot and troop | Good | Good | Satisfactory. |
| | K | 16 | Depot | do | do | Good |
| | L | 27 | Crow tribe | do | Fair | do |
| For regiment | | 196 | | | | |
| 2d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | Chicago, Leavenworth, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | 19 | Depot and transfer | Good | Good | Good |
| | C | 36 | Depot, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. | do | do | do |
| | D | 14 | Depot and Los Angeles. | do | do | do |
| | E | 8 | Depot | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | F | 33 | Depot and post | do | do | do |
| | G | 14 | Depot | do | Good | Good |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Recruits. | | | Nights in bed. | | | Extra and special duty. | | | Absence from drills, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier before being required to do company duty? | Also in the duties of a sentinel? | Drilled only under supervision of an officer? | Most. | Fewest. | Average. | Average number of men on extra duty per day. | Average number of men on special duty per day. | Funds on hand. | How many well men have not attended drills for a month? | How many well men have performed no guard duty for a month? | How many well men have attended no ceremonies for a month? |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 9 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 5 | $328.73 | 16 | 18 | 11 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 11 | 5 | 8 | 2½ | 4 | 115.00 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 484.51 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 13 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 20.50 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Fairly .. | Fair .... | No..... | 13 | 5 | 8 | 3½ | 5 | 558.68 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 14 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 46.75 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 225.14 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 4 | 7.4 | 37.5 | 72 | 3364.53 | 24 | 44 | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 48.68 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 224.10 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 11 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 46.16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 8.5 | 6 | 5 | 120.00 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 111.26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 4 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 5.75 | 430.50 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 56.46 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 66.00 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 165.21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 6 | 3 | 4.5 | 4.75 | 6.3 | 232.24 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 11 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 140.81 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 563.39 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 11 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 70.59 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 3 | 6.7 | 46.2 | 70 | 2275.30 | 3 | 23 | 7 |
| Yes..... | No..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 1 | 178.71 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 581.12 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 16 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1,296.00 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Fairly .. | Partly.. | 13 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 63.89 | 2 | 10 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2½ | 5 | 753.04 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | When possible. | 17 | 5 | 11 | 2¾ | 5 | 409.43 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 11 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 115.45 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 17 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 1,176.15 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 5 | 7.45 | 3.78 | 5.13 | 30.62 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 16 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 188.06 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 7.5 | 5 | 5 | 1,379.41 | 0 | 10 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 14 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 187.63 | 1 | 51 | 1 |
| Yes..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 3 | 7.9 | 30 | 60.1 | 6,359.51 | 15 | 128 | 17 |
| Yes..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (†) | ..... | ..... | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 16 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 800.20 | ..... | 10 | 3 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 11 | (‡) | 0 | 16 | 5 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 135.14 | 0 | 12 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 155.48 | 3 | 15 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 170.00 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 985.00 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

* No record. † In debt $170.08. ‡ In debt $7.64.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Recruits. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number received within past fiscal year. | Received from what source. | Quality. | Physique. | Character. |
| 2d Cavalry | H | 6 | Depot | Good | Good | Good |
| | I | 11 | Depot and camp | do | do | do |
| | K | 13 | Depot and dept | Fair | do | do |
| | L | 0 | | | | |
| For regiment | | 159 | | | | |
| 3d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 1 | Texas | Good | Poor | Good |
| | A | 15 | Depot and Texas | Poor | do | Fair |
| | B | 14 | Depot | Fair | Good | do |
| | C | 29 | Depot and regt | do | do | do |
| | D | 26 | Dept., regt., depot | Fair to good | Fair to good | Good |
| | E | 12 | Depot, dept., troop | Satisfactory, except 2. | Very good | Satisfactory, except 2. |
| | F | 23 | Depot, regt., troop | Fair | Good | Fair |
| | G | 7 | Depot and Texas | Poor | do | do |
| | H | 20 | Dept, regt., dept | Fair | Fair | Good |
| | I | 15 | Depot and dept | Indifferent | Good | Medium |
| | K | 26 | Dept., regt., depot | Good | do | Good |
| | L | 55 | Cheyenne agency | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| For regiment | | 243 | | | | |
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | Depot and dept | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 20 | do | do | do | do |
| | B | 12 | Depots and regt | Fair | do | Fair |
| | C | 17 | Depot and San Francisco. | Fair to good | do | Good |
| | D | 29 | Depot and dept | Good | do | do |
| | E | 19 | do | do | do | do |
| | F | 14 | Depot and regt | do | do | do |
| | G | 22 | Depot, dept., rend | Very good | Very good | Very good. |
| | H | 24 | Depot and dept | Good | Good | Good |
| | I | | | | | |
| | K | 8 | Depot and San Francisco. | Fair to good | Good | Fair to good. |
| | L | 17 | Special | Good | do | Good |
| For regiment | | 187 | | | | |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 8 | Depots and dept | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 21 | Depot and regt | do | do | Very good. |
| | B | 37 | Gen'l and regt | Fair | do | Good |
| | C | 12 | Depot | Good | do | do |
| | D | 14 | Post and depot | Fair | do | do |
| | E | 22 | Gen'l and regt | do | do | do |
| | F | 16 | Depot and transfers. | Average | do | do |
| | G | 19 | Gen'l and regt | Poor | Fair | do |
| | H | 22 | Post and depot | Good | Good | do |
| | I | 15 | do | do | do | do |
| | K | 21 | Gen'l and regt | do | do | do |
| | L | 12 | Post | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | 219 | | | | |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | 8 | Depot and troop | Good | Good | Good |
| | C | 27 | Depot and post | do | do | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Recruits. | | | Nights in bed. | | | Extra and special duty. | | | Absence from drills, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier before being required to do company duty. | Also in the duties of a sentinel. | Drilled only under supervision of an officer. | Most. | Fewest. | Average. | Average number of men on extra duty per day. | Average number of men on special duty per day. | Funds on hand. | How many well men have not attended drills for a month? | How many well men have performed no guard duty for a month? | How many well men have attended no ceremonies for a month? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 7 | $234.75 | 2 | 15 | 3 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 14 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 909.95 | ..... | 10 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 349.84 | 42 | 8 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 96.71 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 2 | 7.9 | 48 | 66 | 3,837.07 | 52 | 98 | 24 |
| No | No | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 |
| No | No | Yes | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 to 5 | 4 | 96.75 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 63.24 | 2 | (*) | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 0 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 4 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 116.65 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 3 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 2 | 5.6 | 9.8 | 5 | 658.94 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 132.00 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 13 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9.93 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 138.00 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 13 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 8.98 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 59.14 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 2 | 5.6 | 55.3 | 50 | 1,283.63 | 8 | 28 | 8 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 143.04 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 450.00 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 423.74 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1,012.40 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 254.35 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 515.90 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 55.00 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 107.33 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 282.92 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| No | Yes | Yes | 8 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 494.83 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | No | 9 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 171.15 | 0 | 2 | 28 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2 | 6.1 | 41 | 60 | 3,911.66 | 5 | 41 | 33 |
| Yes | No | Yes | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 59.57 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 460.44 | 0 | 12 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 13 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 640.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | No | 14 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 1,643.00 | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| No | No | No | 11 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 340.18 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 250.01 | 2 | 13 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 409.66 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 197.13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 466.06 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 314.89 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 7 | 8 | 6 | | 118.50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 41.75 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 3 | 7.4 | 45 | 62 | 4,941.19 | 4 | 58 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 350.00 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 88.20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* Extra and special duty men.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Recruits. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number received within past fiscal year. | Received from what source. | Quality. | Physique. | Character. |
| 6th Cavalry | D | 4 | Rendezvous | Good | Good | Good |
| | E | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | |
| | H | 17 | Depot and post | Poor to good | Good | Good |
| | I | 18 | Depot and St. Paul | Good | Very good | do |
| | K | | | | | |
| | L | | | | | |
| For regiment | | 74 | | | | |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 9 | Regt., depot, dept. | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 30 | do | Fair | do | do |
| | B | 32 | do | Good | do | do |
| | C | 23 | do | Fair | Fair | do |
| | D | 21 | Regt and depot | Good | Good | do |
| | E | 33 | Regt., depot, dept. | do | do | do |
| | F | 28 | Depot, regt., post | Variable | do | Variable |
| | G | 17 | Regt and depot | Good | do | Good |
| | H | 12 | do | do | Fair | do |
| | I | 26 | Regt., depot, dept. | Fair | do | do |
| | K | 31 | Regt and depot | Good | Good | do |
| | L | 54 | Post | do | Fair | do |
| For regiment | | 316 | | | | |
| 8th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | Depot | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 23 | do | Fair | Fair | do |
| | B | 24 | Depot and transfer | do | do | Fair |
| | C | 27 | Depot and St. Paul | Very good | Good | Very good |
| | D | 12 | Depot, transfer, reënlist. | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | E | 20 | Depot and St. Paul | Good | Good | Good |
| | F | 24 | Depot and transfer | do | do | do |
| | G | 21 | Depot, mostly | do | do | do |
| | H | 34 | Depot, troops, transfer. | do | do | do |
| | I | 21 | Rec. ser | do | do | Fair |
| | K | 16 | Depot | do | do | Good |
| | L | 13 | Special recruiting | | Indians. | |
| For regiment | | 238 | | | | |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | 2 | Depot | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent |
| | C | 6 | Post | Fair | Good | Fair |
| | D | | | | | |
| | E | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | |
| | H | 10 | Depot | Very good | Excellent | Excellent |
| | I | | | | | |
| | K | 28 | Depot and troop | Good | Good | Good |
| For regiment | | 46 | | | | |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | 0 | | | | |
| | B | 8 | Post and depot | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | C | 6 | Depot | Good | Good | Good |
| | D | 0 | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Recruits. | | | Nights in bed. | | | Extra and special duty. | | | Absence from drills, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier before being required to do company duty. | Also in the duties of a sentinel. | Drilled only under supervision of an officer. | Most. | Fewest. | Average. | Average number of men on extra duty per day. | Average number of men on special duty per day. | Funds on hand. | How many well men have not attended drills for a month? | How many well men have performed no guard duty for a month? | How many well men have attended no ceremonies for a month? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | $32.90 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 433.15 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| As well as small garrison permits. | | Yes | 6 | 2 | 4½ | 4 | 9 | 783.77 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10 | 2 | 5.6 | 20 | 27 | 1,688.02 | 4 | 28 | 3 |
| | | | | | | 1 | | 30.40 | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 186.00 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 95.80 | 4 | 10 | 4 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 5.96 | 3 | 10 | 5 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 44.22 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Yes | No | Yes | 10 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 74.50 | 7 | 11 | 7 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 5 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 7.3 | 1,589.25 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 59.59 | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 434.03 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 9.42 | 1 | 1 | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 60.33 | 1 | 1 | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Recruits. | | | 0 | 0 | 493.23 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| | | | 11 | 3 | 6.8 | 29.2 | 56.3 | 3,082.73 | 27 | 102 | 36 |
| No | No | No | | | | 0 | 1 | 100.21 | | | |
| Yes | Yes | No | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 163.34 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 275.47 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 6 | 5 | 5½ | 2 | 11 | 257.51 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 364.63 | 1 | 16 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 140.24 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 309.96 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 198.26 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 586.75 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | No | 8 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 199.63 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 37.00 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Yes | No | Yes | | | | 1 | 1 | 242.97 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| | | | 10 | 2 | 5.9 | 36 | 68 | 2,875.97 | 9 | 104 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 15 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 358.97 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 782.57 | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 16 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 363.02 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 749.46 | 2 | 14 | 1 |
| | | | 16 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 25 | 2,254.02 | 5 | 23 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 24.15 | 1 | 20 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 3 | 6½ | | 5¾ | 76.29 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | No | 11 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4.99 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Yes | Yes | No | 9 | 3 | 6 | 2¾ | 5½ | 334.13 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 65.94 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops or companies. | Recruits. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number received within past fiscal year. | Received from what source. | Quality. | Physique. | Character. |
| 10th Cavalry | E | 2 | Depot | Good | Good | Good |
| | F | 6 | do | do | do | do |
| | G | 2 | Post and depot | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | H | 0 | | | | |
| | I | 1 | Depot | Good | Good | Good |
| | K | 0 | | | | |
| For regiment | | 25 | | | | |
| 1st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 10 | Depot, dept., regt. | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 24 | Depots and regt | do | do | do |
| | B | 28 | do | do | do | do |
| | C | 29 | Depot | do | do | do |
| | D | 37 | Depots and regt | do | do | do |
| | E | 28 | Depot | do | do | do |
| | F | 23 | do | do | do | do |
| | G | 33 | Depots and regt | do | do | do |
| | H | 27 | do | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | 239 | | Good | Good | Good |
| 2d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | Regt. and depot | | | |
| | A | 10 | G. R. S. depot | Good | Good | Good |
| | B | 9 | do | do | do | do |
| | C | 3 | Regt. and depot | do | do | do |
| | D | 19 | do | do | do | do |
| | E | 10 | do | Very good | Very good | Very good. |
| | F | 7 | do | Good | do | do |
| | G | 10 | do | Fair | do | do |
| | H | 5 | Depot | Good | do | do |
| | I | 48 | do | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | 121 | | | | |
| 3d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 6 | Genl. Rec. S | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 34 | do | do | do | do |
| | B | 23 | do | Fair | do | Fair |
| | C | 31 | do | Good | do | Good |
| | D | 27 | do | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | E | 31 | do | Not good | Good | do |
| | F | 49 | do | do | do | do |
| | G | 24 | do | Fair | do | Very good. |
| | H | 27 | do | do | do | Good |
| | I | 25 | Co. enlistment | Good | do | do |
| For regiment | | 277 | | | | |
| 4th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 1 | Depot | Very good | Good | Very good. |
| | A | 9 | do | Good | do | Good |
| | B | 9 | Depot and regt | Poor to good | Poor to good | Bad to good |
| | C | 20 | do | Satisfactory | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| | D | 16 | do | Good | Good | Good |
| | E | 7 | do | do | Fair | do |
| | F | 9 | Regt., depot, &c | Fair | do | 1 bad |
| | G | 16 | Depots | Good | Good | Good |
| | H | 23 | Regt., depot, &c | do | do | do |
| | I | 17 | Indians in vicinity | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | 127 | | | | |
| 5th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | Regt., special | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 16 | Depot | do | do | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Recruits. | | | Nights in bed. | | | Extra and special duty. | | | Absence from drills, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier before being required to do company duty. | Also in the duties of a sentinel. | Drilled only under supervision of an officer. | Most. | Fewest. | Average. | Average number of men on extra duty per day. | Average number of men on special duty per day. | Funds on hand. | How many well men have not attended drills for a month? | How many well men have performed no guard duty for a month? | How many well men have attended no ceremonies for a month? |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 11 | $15.52 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 12 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1,865.00 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 7 | 8.5 | 2 | 5 | 89.61 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 191.71 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 11 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 505.46 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2 | 6.7 | 24.5 | 53½ | 3,172.80 | 10 | 78 | 11 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 12.00 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 10 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 207.89 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 14 | 5 | 9.5 | 4 | 4 | 177.35 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 10 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 181.68 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 16 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 14 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2.48 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 12 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 294.43 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | 14 | 4 | 8.2 | 36 | 32 | 875.88 | 8 | 57 | 9 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90.55 | 0 | ..... | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 11 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 320.00 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 168.73 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 149.70 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 179.03 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 350.41 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 13 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 186.90 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 177.34 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 13 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 218.23 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 93.44 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 4 | 8.2 | 29 | 49 | 1,934.33 | 11 | 62 | 11 |
| No..... | No..... | No..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 93.60 | 0 | All | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 19 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 199.57 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 21 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 325.00 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 18 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 395.70 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 20 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 308.93 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 19 | 4 | 6.7 | 2 | 7 | 223.63 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 16 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 141.95 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 21 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 441.37 | 3 | 13 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 19 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 317.70 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 1 | .11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 4 | 7 | 29 | 57 | 2,447.56 | 9 | 100 | 8 |
| Yes..... | No..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 64.83 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 10.05 | 3 | 12 | 3 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 135.00 | 2 | 15 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 7 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 54.15 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 137.98 | 2 | 13 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 5 | 7 | 7½ | 6½ | 202.00 | 1 | 18 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 5 | 7 | 7½ | 7½ | 222.34 | 2 | 15 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 5 | 7½ | 7½ | 8 | 123.71 | 1 | 16 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 284.56 | 3 | 22 | 5 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 6.00 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | ..... | Yes..... | 12 | 3 | 6.6 | 54 | 54½ | 1,240.62 | 16 | 119 | 18 |
| ..... | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 148.60 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 219.30 | 1 | 13 | 0 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Recruits. Number received within past fiscal year. | Received from what source. | Quality. | Physique. | Character. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Infantry | B | 22 | Dept., regt., depot. | Good | Good | Good |
| | C | 30 | Regt | Poor | Inferior | Fair |
| | D | 27 | Depot and regt | Fair | Fair | do |
| | E | 26 | Depot, regt., sp'l | Good | Good | Good |
| | F | 1 | Depot | do | do | do |
| | G | 26 | Regt | Poor | Inferior | Fair |
| | H | 28 | Dept., regt., depot. | Good | Good | Good |
| For regiment | | 181 | | | | |
| 6th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | Regt | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 9 | Regt'l rec | do | do | do |
| | B | 27 | do | do | do | do |
| | C | 12 | do | do | Average | Average |
| | D | 23 | do | do | Good | Good |
| | E | 22 | do | do | do | do |
| | F | 20 | Regt. and depot | Fair | do | do |
| | G | 30 | do | Good | do | do |
| | H | 14 | Regt | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | 161 | | | | |
| 7th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | Depot, dept., and regt. | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 26 | do | do | do | do |
| | B | 40 | do | do | do | do |
| | C | 23 | do | do | do | do |
| | D | 35 | do | do | do | do |
| | E | 32 | do | do | do | do |
| | F | 32 | do | do | do | do |
| | G | 20 | Various | Very bad to good. | do | do |
| | H | 17 | Depot | Fair | do | Fair |
| For regiment | | 229 | | | Good | |
| 8th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 8 | Depot and post | Very good | Good | Good |
| | A | 19 | do | do | do | do |
| | B | 14 | Depot | Good | do | do |
| | C | 17 | Depot and post | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | D | 11 | do | do | do | do |
| | E | 25 | do | 1 fair, 24 very good. | Good | Good |
| | F | 20 | Depot and camp | Good | do | do |
| | G | 8 | Depot | do | do | do |
| | H | 11 | Depot and post | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent |
| | I | 2 | Post | Good | Good | Good |
| For regiment | | 135 | | | | |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 11 | Depot, co., and regt. | Very good | Very good | Excellent |
| | A | 24 | Rec. rendv | Good | Good | Good |
| | B | 17 | Depots | Very good | Very good | Very good. |
| | C | 27 | Depots and regt | Good | Good | Good |
| | D | 45 | Regt | Fair | Very fair | Very fair. |
| | E | 19 | Regt. and depots | Good | Very good | very good. |
| | F | 3 | Regt | do | Good | Good |
| | G | 43 | Regt. and depot | do | do | do |
| | H | 27 | do | do | do | do |
| *For regiment* | | 216 | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Recruits. | | | Nights in bed. | | | Extra and special duty. | | | Absence from drills, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier before being required to do company duty. | Also in the duties of a sentinel. | Drilled only under supervision of an officer. | Most. | Fewest. | Average. | Average number of men on extra duty per day. | Average number of men on special duty per day. | Funds on hand. | How many well men have not attended drills for a month? | How many well men have performed no guard duty for a month? | How many well men have attended no ceremonies for a month? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | $119.60 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 3 | 5½ | 5 | 8 | ..... | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 76.72 | 2 | 12 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 42.92 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| | | | 12 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 308.79 | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 5 | 7 | 3 3/4 | 5 11/12 | 527.63 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | 12 | 2 | 6.4 | 41 1/4 | 42 1/12 | 1,443.56 | 15 | 65 | 9 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,053.62 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 61.82 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 13 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 250.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Partly | 12 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 68.79 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 314.88 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | No | Yes | 14 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 | .08 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 20 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 149.46 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 20 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 243.02 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 18 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 483.17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | ..... | ..... | 20 | 5 | 9.7 | 33 | 45 | 6,625.44 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 846.22 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 14 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 270.71 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 14 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 51.00 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 13 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 22.83 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 13 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 97.81 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 13 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 19.36 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 14 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 59.30 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2.49 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 495.28 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 4 | 8¾ | 28 | 36 | 1,865.60 | 10 | 58 | 10 |
| No instruction. | No | No | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 2 | 133.97 | 0 | ..... | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 374.39 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 883.90 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | No | 9 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 40.55 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | No | 9 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 110.25 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 1 yes, 24 no. | Yes | Yes | 10 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 507.63 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 761.85 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 264.04 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 94.49 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| As far as practicable. | Yes | Yes | 11 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 400.00 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2 | 6⅞ | 62 | 53 | 3,571.07 | 7 | 49 | 10 |
| Yes | No | Yes | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 426.62 | 0 | ..... | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 20 | 7 | 10 | | 4 | 150.00 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 290.00 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 4 | 6 | | 6 | 506.14 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 18 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 253.07 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 13 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 160.84 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 20 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 459.50 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 19 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 574.38 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 452.43 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | ..... | Yes | 20 | 4 | 8.5 | 34 | 44 | 3,332.98 | 5 | 42 | 8 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Recruits. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number received within past fiscal year. | Received from what source. | Quality. | Physique. | Character. |
| 10th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 1 | Depots | Fair | Very good | Very good. |
| | A | 18 | Depot, and post | Good | Good | Good. |
| | B | 15 | Depot and rendezvous. | Unsatisfactory. | do | Fair. |
| | C | 24 | Depot and post | Fair | do | do. |
| | D | 25 | Depot and rendv | do | do | do. |
| | E | 26 | Depots | do | do | Good. |
| | F | 10 | Depot | do | Fair | Fair. |
| | G | 28 | Depot and regt | Good | Good | Good. |
| | H | 32 | do | do | do | do. |
| | I | 55 | Special enlistm | Satisfactory | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| For regiment | | 234 | | | | |
| 11th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | Regt | Good | Good | Good. |
| | A | 8 | do | do | do | do. |
| | B | 9 | Depot and regt | do | do | do. |
| | C | 11 | Regt | do | do | do. |
| | D | 21 | Depot and regt | do | do | do. |
| | E | 2 | New York | Not good | One bad | do. |
| | F | 8 | Regt | Fair | Fair | Very good. |
| | G | 5 | do | Good | Good | Good. |
| | H | 22 | do | do | Very good | Excellent. |
| | I | 4 | Depot and regt | do | Good | Good. |
| For regiment | | 93 | | | | |
| 12th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 2 | Post | Good | Good | Good. |
| | A | 17 | Depots | Fair | Fair | Fair. |
| | B | 26 | do | do | Good | do. |
| | C | 22 | do | do | do | do. |
| | D | 17 | do | do | do | do. |
| | E | 15 | Depot and post | Good | do | Good. |
| | F | 21 | Depots | Fair | Fair | Fair. |
| | G | 12 | Depot and post | Poor | do | Poor |
| | H | 22 | Depot and co | Fair | do | Fair. |
| | I | | Regt | Poor | Inferior | do. |
| For regiment | | 154 | | | | |
| 13th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | 18 | Depots and Kansas | Good | Good | Good. |
| | B | 35 | Depot and regt | Fair to good | do | Very good. |
| | C | 28 | Depots and regt | Good | do | Good. |
| | D | 14 | do | do | do | do. |
| | E | 15 | Depot and regt | do | do | do. |
| | F | 15 | Post and depot | do | do | do. |
| | G | 23 | do | Fair | do | do. |
| | H | 26 | Depot and regt | Bad to fair. | Fair | Fair. |
| | I | | | | | |
| For regiment | | 174 | | | | |
| 14th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | 13 | Regt. and depot | Good | Excellent | Good. |
| | B | 17 | do | do | Good | do. |
| | C | 15 | do | do | do | do. |
| | D | 11 | do | do | do | do. |
| | E | 9 | do | do | do | do. |
| | F | 18 | do | do | do | do. |
| | G | 12 | do | do | do | do. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Recruits. | | | Nights in bed. | | | Extra and special duty. | | | Absence from drills, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier before being required to do company duty. | Also in the duties of a sentinel. | Drilled only under supervision of an officer. | Most. | Fewest. | Average. | Average number of men on extra duty per day. | Average number of men on special duty per day. | Funds on hand. | How many well men have not attended drills for a month? | How many well men have performed no guard duty for a month? | How many well men have attended no ceremonies for a month? |
| Yes | Yes | No | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 0 | $86.00 | 0 | ..... | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 26 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 1.48 | 2 | 12 | 8 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 250.00 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | No | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 387.24 | 0 | 9 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 44.23 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 165.00 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 224.00 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2.22 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 96.68 | 4 | 16 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 96.94 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | ..... | 26 | 3 | 7 | 45 | 44 | 1,353.79 | 10 | 58 | 22 |
| Yes | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 179.56 | ..... | ..... | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 19 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 111.58 | ..... | 15 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 13 | 4 | 7 | 11 12/30 | 5 | 138.15 | 59 | 59 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 14 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 122.55 | 1 | 15 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 18 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 29.33 | ..... | 15 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 5 | 6 1/2 | 7 | 6 | 252.81 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 18 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 683.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 17 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 263.81 | ..... | 12 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 424.78 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 15 | 9 | 12 | ..... | 2 | 294.52 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Yes | ..... | ..... | 19 | 2 | 9.1 | 44 5/6 | 51 | 2,500.09 | 60 | 118 | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 506.26 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 81.75 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 30.18 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 2 | 6 1/2 | 2 | 6 | 76.22 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | No | 8 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 37.46 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 622.68 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 17.00 | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 339.75 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 5 | 7 | ..... | 4 | 89.12 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2 | 6.2 | 44 | 50 | 1,800.42 | 4 | 77 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 243.73 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 436.95 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | No | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 33.47 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 740.00 | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 732.00 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 461.13 | 3 | 14 | 3 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 29 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 343.21 | 2 | 12 | 10 |
| Yes | Yes | No | 16 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 546.02 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 3 | 6 | 3.8 | 7.8 | 395.26 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 3 | 6 3/4 | 43.8 | 53.8 | 3,931.77 | 9 | 70 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 | 6 | 6.05 | 12 | 9 | 340.05 | 1 | 18 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 106.53 | 2 | 15 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 175.00 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 126.85 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 131.27 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 13 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 149.00 | 1 | 10 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 359.16 | 2 | 16 | 9 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Recruits. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number received within past fiscal year. | Received from what source. | Quality. | Physique. | Character. |
| 14th Infantry | H | 24 | Depot and post | Good | Good | Good |
| | I | | | | | |
| For regiment | | 119 | | | | |
| 15th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | Depot and regt | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 21 | do | do | do | do |
| | B | 23 | do | do | do | do |
| | C | 45 | do | do | do | do |
| | D | 32 | do | do | do | do |
| | E | 28 | do | do | do | do |
| | F | 37 | do | do | do | do |
| | G | 35 | do | do | do | do |
| | H | 23 | do | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | 248 | Depot and regt | Good | Good | Good |
| 16th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 6 | Dept | Fair | Good | Bad to good |
| | A | 30 | Dept. and regt | do | do | do |
| | B | 2 | Dept., regt., depot | do | do | Fair |
| | C | 26 | Dept | do | do | do |
| | D | 19 | Post and depot | do | do | Bad to fair. |
| | E | 6 | Regt., dept., depot. | Good | do | Good |
| | F | 24 | Regt. and dept | Fair | do | Fair to good |
| | G | 8 | Regt., dept., depot | Good | do | Good |
| | H | 22 | Depot | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | I | 56 | Dept | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | 208 | | | | |
| 17th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | Regt. and depot | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 8 | do | Poor | Fair | Poor |
| | B | 18 | Rec. rendv | Fair | Good | Fair |
| | C | 8 | Depot and dept | Good | do | Variable |
| | D | 19 | Depots | do | do | Good |
| | E | 16 | Regt. and depot | do | do | do |
| | F | 22 | Depots | Variable | do | Variable |
| | G | 20 | Dept | Good | do | Good |
| | H | 26 | Depots | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | 142 | | | | |
| 18th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 2 | Depot and dept | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 28 | Depots | do | do | do |
| | B | 25 | do | do | do | do |
| | C | 38 | Dept. and depots | do | do | do |
| | D | 32 | Depots | Good, with some exceptions. | do | Good, with some exceptions. |
| | E | 26 | do | Good | do | Good |
| | F | 27 | do | do | do | do |
| | G | 19 | do | do | do | do |
| | H | 29 | do | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | 226 | | | Good | |
| 19th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 8 | Depot and regt | Good | Good | 1 bad |
| | A | 16 | do | 1 poor | 1 bad | 1 fair |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Recruits. | | | Nights in bed. | | | Extra and special duty. | | | Absence from drills, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier before being required to do company duty. | Also in the duties of a sentinel. | Drilled only under supervision of an officer. | Most. | Fewest. | Average. | Average number of men on extra duty per day. | Average number of men on special duty per day. | Funds on hand. | How many well men have not attended drills for a month? | How many well men have performed no guard duty for a month? | How many well men have attended no ceremonies for a month? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 4 | $270.05 | 2 | 12 | 2 |
| | | | 13 | 2 | 6.4 | 61 | 42 | 1,671.91 | 9 | 102 | 17 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | | | 83.92 | | | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 179.46 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 48.94 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 227.42 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 6 | 9 | 1½ | 5 | .06 | 2 | 14 | 3 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 117.08 | 2 | 9 | 4 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 6 | 8½ | 2 | 5 | 355.17 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 137.62 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 130.16 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 5 | 8.4 | 28½ | 29 | 1,279.83 | 9 | 65 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | 1,400.46 | | | 1 |
| Yes | Partly | Yes | 11 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 24.60 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 23.00 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 258.22 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 356.09 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 12 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 473.94 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 140.91 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 108.87 | 1 | 11 | 5 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | | | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 53 |
| | | | 12 | 5 | 9 | 27 | 47 | 2,786.09 | 62 | 69 | 69 |
| Yes | | Yes | | | | | | 706.32 | | | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 196.00 | 5 | 9 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | No | 10 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 289.38 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 107.98 | | 16 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 144.59 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 230.66 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 189.02 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 253.79 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| | | Yes | | | | | | 116.32 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| | | | 10 | 3 | 6.1 | 23 | 37 | 2,234.06 | 9 | 70 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | 153.87 | | | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 200.00 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 13 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 140.35 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 42.60 | 2 | 11 | 2 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 23.73 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 9 | 5 | 6 | | | 105.18 | | Baker. | Baker. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 15.00 | 0 | Cook. | Cook. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 10 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 5.08 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 11 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 15.41 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| | | | 13 | 3 | 6 | 38 | 28 | 701.82 | 8 | 41 | 10 |
| No | No | No | | | | | | 21.61 | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 17 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 13.65 | 1 | 7 | 1 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Recruits. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number received within past fiscal year. | Received from what source. | Quality. | Physique. | Character. |
| 19th Infantry | B | 13 | Regt | Fair | Unsatisfactory to very good. | Good |
| | C | 15 | ....do | ....do | Fair | Fair |
| | D | 26 | ....do | ....do | ....do | ....do |
| | E | 14 | Depot and regt | ....do | Bad to good | Good |
| | F | 19 | Regt | ....do | Unsatisfactory to very good. | ....do |
| | G | 20 | Depot and regt | ....do | Indifferent | Unknown |
| | H | 8 | ....do | Good | 1 bad | Good |
| For regiment | | 139 | | | | |
| 20th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | | | | |
| | A | 28 | Depots and rendv. | Good | Excellent | Good |
| | B | 21 | Depot | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | C | 26 | Regt. and depots | Good | Good | Excellent |
| | D | 19 | Depots and rendv. | ....do | ....do | Good |
| | E | 22 | Rendv | Fair | ....do | Fair |
| | F | 27 | Depots and rendv. | Bad to good. | ....do | Variable |
| | G | 20 | ....do | Good | ....do | Good |
| | H | 17 | ....do | Fair | ....do | ....do |
| | I | 14 | Indian agency | Good | ....do | Excellent |
| For regiment | | 194 | | | | |
| 21st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | At post | Very fair | Very fair | Very fair |
| | A | 44 | Various | ....do | Fair | Fair |
| | B | 35 | Depot and regt | Fair | ....do | ....do |
| | C | 25 | Various | Good | Good | Good |
| | D | 24 | Depot | ....do | ....do | ....do |
| | E | 25 | Various | ....do | ....do | ....do |
| | F | 29 | Depot and company. | Fair | ....do | ....do |
| | G | 25 | Depot and reg't | Good | ....do | ....do |
| | H | 41 | Depots | Fair | Medium | Fair |
| | I | 37 | Company | Good | Good | Good |
| For regiment | | 285 | | | | |
| 22d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | Depot and rendezvous. | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 29 | Depot, rendv. and regt. | ....do | ....do | ....do |
| | B | 28 | ....do | ....do | ....do | ....do |
| | C | | | | | |
| | D | 26 | Depot and rendv. | Good | Good | Good |
| | E | 30 | Depot | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | F | 30 | Depot and regt | Good | Good | Good |
| | G | 33 | ....do | ....do | ....do | ....do |
| | H | 23 | ....do | ....do | ....do | ....do |
| | I | 8 | Special | ....do | ....do | ....do |
| For regiment | | 210 | | | | |
| 23d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 10 | Depot and post | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 25 | Regt | ....do | ....do | ....do |
| | B | 29 | Dept | ....do | ....do | Fair |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Recruits. | | | Nights in bed. | | | Extra and special duty. | | | Absence from drills, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier before being required to do company duty. | Also in the duties of a sentinel. | Drilled only under supervision of an officer. | Most. | Fewest. | Average. | Average number of men on extra duty per day. | Average number of men on special duty per day. | Funds on hand. | How many well men have not attended drills for a month? | How many well men have performed no guard duty for a month? | How many well men have attended no ceremonies for a month? |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 18 | 7 | 12½ | 3 | 3 | $157.71 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 220.99 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 179.20 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Gen'rly. | 16 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 204.10 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 19 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 114.40 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| No..... | No..... | Yes..... | 16 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 68.70 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 16 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 61.64 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 6 | 11.6 | 25 | 47 | 1,042.00 | 8 | 53 | 9 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 24.15 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 11 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 631.65 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 13 | 6 | 8 | 4½ | 6 | 452.67 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 753.19 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 11 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 140.21 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 14 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 468.90 | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 14 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 511.31 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 11 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 467.33 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 527.58 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 13 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 594.52 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 5 | 8.9 | 32½ | 43 | 4,571.51 | 18 | 63 | 15 |
| Yes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 131.27 | 2 | 14 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 7 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 329.79 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 162.31 | 2 | 13 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 22 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 40.20 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 100.74 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 13 | 5 | 9 | 8.75 | 9 | 185.92 | 2 | 15 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 11 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8 | ..... | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 4 | 6½ | 5 | 4 | 249.50 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 13 | 5 | 9 | .21 | 1 | 8.27 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 4 | 6.9 | 40.96 | 54 | 1,208.00 | 11 | 69 | 10 |
| Yes..... | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 1 | 71.42 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 34.81 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 281.14 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 70.38 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 10 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 101.13 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 201.72 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 96.25 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 136.16 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 11 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 37.68 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2 | 7.1 | 22 | 38 | 1,090.09 | 10 | 17 | 10 |
| Yes..... | No..... | No..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225.70 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 1.63 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1.52 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Recruits. Number received within past fiscal year. | Received from what source. | Quality. | Physique. | Character. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23d Infantry | C | 37 | Depot, dept., regt | Good | Good | Good |
| | D | 27 | Dept | Fair | do | Fair |
| | E | 25 | Depot, dept., regt | Poor | Poor | Good |
| | F | 25 | Depot and regt | Fair | Good | Fair |
| | G | 26 | Depot, dept., regt | Good | do | Good |
| | H | 21 | do | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | 225 | | | | |
| 24th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 10th cav | Very good | Fair to very good. | Very good. |
| | A | 20 | Depot | Good | Good | Good |
| | B | 14 | do | do | do | do |
| | C | 24 | do | do | do | do |
| | D | 11 | Depots and regt | do | do | do |
| | E | 1 | Los Angeles | do | do | do |
| | F | 11 | Depots | do | do | do |
| | G | 12 | do | Do., except 1. | do | Do., except 1. |
| | H | 23 | do | Good | do | Good |
| For regiment | | 119 | | | | |
| 25th Infantry | Staff and band | 1 | Depot | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 21 | do | Very good | Excellent | do |
| | B | 23 | do | Good | Good | do |
| | C | 18 | do | do | do | do |
| | D | 18 | do | Very good | Excellent | Satisfactory |
| | E | 16 | do | Good | Good | Good |
| | F | 11 | do | do | do | do |
| | G | 13 | do | do | do | do |
| | H | 8 | do | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | 129 | Depots | | | |

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General service recruits. (Davids Island) | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | 365 | Rendezvous | Good | Good | Good |
| | B | 378 | do | do | do | do |
| | C | 363 | do | do | do | do |
| | D | 344 | do | do | do | do |
| | D. D | | | | | |
| Total | | 1,450 | | | | |
| General-service recruits. (Columbus Bks.) | Field, staff, band, and D.D. | 68 | Rendezvous and transfers from line. | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 415 | Rendezvous | do | do | do |
| | B | 364 | do | do | do | do |
| | C | 249 | do | do | do | do |
| | D | 388 | do | do | do | do |
| | Colored detachment. | 141 | do | do | do | do |
| Total | | 1,625 | | Good | Good | Good |

a All recruits not sufficiently instructed.

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Recruits. | | | Nights in bed. | | | Extra and special duty. | | | Absence from drills, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier before being required to do company duty. | Also in the duties of a sentinel. | Drilled only under supervision of an officer. | Most. | Fewest. | Average. | Average number of men on extra duty per day. | Average number of men on special duty per day. | Funds on hand. | How many well men have not attended drills for a month? | How many well men have performed no guard duty for a month? | How many well men have attended no ceremonies for a month? |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 17 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4½ | $394.45 | 4 | 11 | 4 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 8 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 219.78 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| No..... | No..... | Yes..... | 14 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 14 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 22.38 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 14 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4.67 | 1 | 15 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 4 | 7 | 6 7/15 | 5 4/15 | 25.36 | 5 | 16 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 1 | 6.5 | 54.7 | 40.9 | 895.55 | 17 | 69 | 14 |
| All old soldiers. | | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 1 | 29.10 | 0 | ..... | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 13 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 54.33 | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes ..... | 14 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 62.45 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 15 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 826.73 | ..... | 3 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 10 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 45.62 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 11 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 7.53 | 0 | 12 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10–11 | | 7 | 6 | 10 | 180.13 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 8 | ..... | 6 | 4–6 | 5 24/100 | 47.28 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 14 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 38.81 | ..... | 6 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 3 | 9.2 | 37 | 41.24 | 1,291.98 | 0 | 41 | 11 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 194.25 | 0 | ..... | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 10 | 2 | 6 | 4.20 | 5.78 | 592.09 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 282.11 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 51.00 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 489.17 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 136.34 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 6 | 5 | 5½ | 4 | 6 | 352.09 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 6 | 5 | 5½ | 5 | 3 | 206.46 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 6 | 5 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | 632.50 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2 | 6.8 | 37.2 | 33.78 | 2,936.01 | 6 | 59 | 3 |

AND WILLETS POINT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 16 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 6 | $0 | 0 | (*a*) | (*a*) |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 23 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 4 | (*a*) | (*a*) |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 23 | 7 | 15 | 81 | 8 | 0 | 5 | (*a*) | (*a*) |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 16 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | (*a*) | (*a*) |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | No guard duty.... | | | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 | (*b*) | (*b*) |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 7 | 13⅓ | 106 | 35 | 0 | 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No guard duty.... | | | 17 | 12 | 0 | 0 | (*b*) | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 11 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 13 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 13 | 6 | 9 | 18 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*b* No guard duty.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

RECRUITING DEPOTS AND

| Regiments. | Companies. | Recruits. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number received within past fiscal year. | Received from what source. | Quality. | Physique. | Character. |
| General-service recruits. (Jefferson Bks.) | D. D | 1438 | Rendezvous | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | | do | do | do | do |
| | B | | do | do | do | do |
| | C | | do | do | do | do |
| | D | | do | do | do | do |
| | Colored detachment. | | do | do | do | do |
| Total | | 1438 | Rendezvous | Good | Good | Good |
| Engineers | Field, staff, and band. | 1 | Post | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | 31 | Depot and post | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | B | 44 | do | do | do | do |
| | C | 29 | do | do | do | do |
| Total | | 105 | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

WILLETS POINT—Continued.

| Recruits. | | | Nights in bed. | | | Extra and special duty. | | | Absence from drills, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier before being required to do company duty. | Also in the duties of a sentinel. | Drilled only under supervision of an officer. | Most. | Fewest. | Average. | Average number of men on extra duty per day. | Average number of men on special duty per day. | Funds on hand. | How many well men have not attended drills for a month? | How many well men have performed no guard duty for a month? | How many well men have attended no ceremonies for a month? |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No guard duty.... | | | 22 | 10 | $0. | 6 | 104 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 0. | 0 | 23 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 0. | 0 | 22 | 2 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 0. | 0 | 23 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 0. | 1 | 22 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 0. | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 12 | 5 | 8 | 35 | 41 | 0. | 8 | 206 | 8 |
| Yes..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 5 | 6 | 27 | 18 | 104.37 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 9 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 17 | 0. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | 9 | 5 | 6 | 25 | 18 | 56.04 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yes..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 5 | 6 | 76 | 53 | 160.41 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Days lost. | | | Trials. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Gen'l C. M. | | Gar. C. M. | | Sum. C. | |
| | | No. of days lost by confinement during past year. | No. of days lost by sickness during past year. | No. of days lost by absence without leave during past year. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. |
| 1st Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 32 | 199 | 11 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7 |
| | A | 664 | 941 | 20 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 33 | 33 |
| | B | 417 | 635 | 58 | 14 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 71 |
| | C | 481 | 378 | 81 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... |
| | D | 530 | 350 | 123 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | E | 450 | 585 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 61 |
| | F | 98 | 660 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 13 |
| | G | 313 | 742 | 57 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 |
| | H | 226 | 150 | 158 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 104 |
| | I | 592 | 940 | 24 | 9 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 27 | 27 |
| | K | 279 | 1,367 | 45 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 28 | 28 |
| | L | 419 | 714 | 151 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 |
| | M | 421 | 982 | 67 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 27 |
| For regiment | | 4,922 | 8,643 | 819 | 87 | 85 | 4 | 4 | 441 | 434 |
| 2d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 62 | 125 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 |
| | A | 685 | 734 | 75 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 56 |
| | B | 400 | 386 | 50 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 38 |
| | C | 436 | 308 | 32 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| | D | 510 | 260 | 47 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 41 | 41 |
| | E | 412 | 634 | 25 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 32 |
| | F | 625 | 472 | 49 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 34 |
| | G | 282 | 56 | 81 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 21 |
| | H | 246 | 775 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 49 | 47 |
| | I | 123 | 481 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 31 |
| | K | 345 | 467 | 101 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 38 |
| | L | 248 | 800 | 8 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 37 | 35 |
| | M | 209 | 371 | 54 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 12 |
| For regiment | | 4,583 | 5,869 | 540 | 56 | 51 | 7 | 5 | 421 | 404 |
| 3d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 13 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | A | 250 | 763 | 20 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 14 |
| | B | 127 | 358 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 44 |
| | C | 715 | 944 | 30 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 45 |
| | D | 522 | 668 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 25 |
| | E | 256 | 270 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 15 |
| | F | 657 | 844 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 36 |
| | G | 562 | 1,176 | 29 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 46 | 46 |
| | H | 147 | 265 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 12 |
| | I | 427 | 1,118 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 34 | 34 |
| | K | 120 | 200 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 25 |
| | L | 325 | 863 | 51 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 55 | 54 |
| | M | 225 | 269 | 63 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 46 |
| For regiment | | 4,341 | 7,752 | 266 | 68 | 60 | 30 | 28 | 410 | 399 |
| 4th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 38 | 65 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 9 |
| | A | 664 | 2,659 | 85 | 10 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 11 |
| | B | 234 | 569 | 83 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 112 |
| | C | 582 | 973 | 47 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 |
| | D | 359 | 900 | 52 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 45 |
| | E | 77 | 1,453 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 23 |
| | F | 121 | 556 | 34 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 92 |
| | G | 110 | 689 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| | H | 80 | 279 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 18 |
| | I | 495 | 1,097 | 74 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 29 |
| | K | 385 | 1,145 | 52 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 18 |
| | L | 104 | 1,124 | 86 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 59 | 59 |
| | M | 165 | 2,467 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 38 |
| *For regiment* | | 3,414 | 13,976 | 559 | 56 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 498 | 489 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Desertions. | | Discharges, reënlistments, etc. | | | | | Married men. | | | | Deposits with paymaster. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. deserted during year. | No. deserted in first year's service. | No. of men discharged by expiration of term of service during year. | No. of men reënlisted during year. | No. of men purchased discharge during year. | No. of men discharged under par. 2, G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890. | No. of men having served over 5 years in present organization. | No. of men married. | Wives of how many soldiers living at the post. | Widows of how many soldiers living at the post. | No. of children. | No. of enlisted men. | Aggregate amounts. |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 12 | 10 | 10 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 5 | 10 | 3 | ..... | 6 | 7 | $1,805.00 |
| 8 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 2,860.00 |
| 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 440.00 |
| 14 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 3,570.00 |
| 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 345.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 1,581.00 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 35.00 |
| 7 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1,720.00 |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 65.00 |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 7 | 4 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 615.00 |
| 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1,530.00 |
| 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 20.00 |
| 75 | 57 | 37 | 20 | 24 | 15 | 77 | 68 | 39 | 0 | 52 | 43 | 14,586.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 371.00 |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10.00 |
| 8 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 190.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 6,200.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 20.00 |
| 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1,402.00 |
| 3 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 495.00 |
| 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 2,300.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 1,675.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 760.00 |
| 6 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 1,070.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 200.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 20 | 7 | 1,427.00 |
| 41 | 29 | 77 | 21 | 34 | 34 | 103 | 99 | 54 | 0 | 109 | 47 | 16,120.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 5,170.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 243.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | 1,912.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 103.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 6 | 1,155.00 |
| 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 23 | 8 | 4 | ..... | 8 | 2 | 680.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 13 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 20.00 |
| 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 185.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 5 | 545.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 183.00 |
| 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 485.00 |
| 37 | 27 | 49 | 42 | 24 | 15 | 127 | 90 | 32 | 2 | 73 | 36 | 9,681.00 |
| ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 1,493.00 |
| 5 | 4 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 0 | 2 | 7 | 630.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1,715.00 |
| 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 021.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | ..... | 7 | 4 | 810.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 715.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 25.00 |
| 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 185.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 595.00 |
| 3 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 17 | 445.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 4,190.00 |
| 43 | 32 | 61 | 28 | 18 | 15 | 93 | 50 | 10 | 0 | 73 | 50 | 11,920.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Days lost. | | | Trials. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Gen'l C. M. | | Gar. C. M. | | Sum. C. M. | |
| | | No. of days lost by confinement during past year. | No. of days lost by sickness during past year. | No. of days lost by absence without leave during past year. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. |
| 5th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 258 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | A | 40 | 1,351 | 49 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 21 |
| | B | 157 | 539 | 45 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 18 |
| | C | 131 | 812 | 4 | 6 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 41 | 40 |
| | D | 592 | 714 | 144 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 120 | 120 |
| | E | 511 | 872 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 11 |
| | F | 361 | 642 | 44 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 79 |
| | G | 227 | 587 | 48 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 41 |
| | H | 189 | 443 | 53 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 |
| | I | 290 | 368 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 41 |
| | K | 485 | 467 | 56 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 45 |
| | L | 197 | 492 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 16 |
| | M | 487 | 562 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 57 | 57 |
| For regiment | | 3,667 | 8,107 | 488 | 65 | 61 | 9 | 9 | 536 | 528 |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | A | 266 | 927 | 36 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 49 |
| | B | 182 | 428 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| | C | 870 | 395 | 40 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 33 |
| | D | 176 | 809 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 35 |
| | E | 203 | 503 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 23 | 22 |
| | F | 264 | 720 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| | G | 606 | 1,222 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 23 |
| | H | 83 | 350 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| | I | 640 | 744 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 72 | 70 |
| | K | 89 | 296 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 13 |
| | L | 187 | 1,308 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 |
| For regiment | | 3,566 | 7,702 | 130 | 41 | 32 | 8 | 6 | 321 | 315 |
| 2d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 74 | 347 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | A | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | B | 226 | 423 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 19 |
| | C | 261 | 420 | 40 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 36 |
| | D | 350 | 300 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 |
| | E | 182 | 446 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| | F | 54 | 110 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 72 |
| | G | 184 | 226 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| | H | 291 | 238 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 20 |
| | I | 119 | 225 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| | K | 0 | 24 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| | L | 445 | 607 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 35 |
| For regiment | | 2,186 | 3,366 | 121 | 27 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 275 | 273 |
| 3d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 10 | 580 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | A | 470 | 889 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 54 |
| | B | 160 | 74 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 51 |
| | C | 1,021 | 1,291 | 4 | 11 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 32 | 32 |
| | D | 433 | 599 | 44 | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 38 |
| | E | 210 | 713 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 18 |
| | F | 562 | 881 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 20 |
| | G | 224 | 372 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 37 |
| | H | 374 | 1,066 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 24 |
| | I | 264 | 1,277 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 9 |
| | K | 185 | 579 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 29 |
| | L | 24 | 879 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| For regiment | | 3,946 | 9,200 | 94 | 51 | 50 | 7 | 6 | 331 | 325 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Desertions. | | Discharges, reënlistments, etc. | | | | | Married men. | | | | Deposits with paymaster. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. deserted during year. | No. deserted in first year's service. | No. of men discharged by expiration of term of service during year. | No. of men reënlisted during year. | No. of men purchased discharge during year. | No. of men discharged under par. 2, G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890. | No. of men having served over 5 years in present organization. | No. of men married. | Wives of how many soldiers living at the post. | Widows of how many soldiers living at the post. | No. of children. | No. of enlisted men. | Aggregate amounts. |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 36 | 4 | $880.00 |
| 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 220.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 500.00 |
| 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 210.00 |
| 3 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 990.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 2,730.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 1,182.00 |
| 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 67.00 |
| 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 290.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 738.00 |
| 12 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 2,465.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 609.00 |
| 3 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 680.00 |
| 46 | 31 | 81 | 29 | 29 | 15 | 94 | 67 | 58 | 1 | 127 | 51 | 11,591.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 2,252.00 |
| 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 201.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6,922.00 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 2,336.00 |
| 4 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 137.50 |
| 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 3,878.00 |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 1,956.75 |
| 1 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1,005.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 1,576.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 665.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 658.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | 9 | 74 | 15 | 42 | 31 | 84 | 39 | 37 | 3 | 82 | 86 | 21,587.25 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | ..... | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 4 | ..... | 3 | 13 | 4,160.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,000.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 1,568.50 |
| 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 1,635.00 |
| 3 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 900.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 920.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 530.00 |
| ..... | ..... | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 3,810.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 2,290.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 5 | 114 | 24 | 23 | 17 | 82 | 64 | 31 | 0 | 51 | 80 | 16,813.50 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 640.00 |
| 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 260.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 150.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 5 | 774.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1,064.00 |
| 8 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 5 | ..... | 9 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 11 | 1,610.69 |
| 2 | 2 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 1,115.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 486.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 325.00 |
| 10 | 8 | 10 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | ..... | 8 | 6 | 252.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 113.00 |
| 31 | 27 | 99 | 23 | 31 | 17 | 87 | 44 | 29 | 0 | 39 | 91 | 7,709.69 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Days lost. | | | Trials. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Gen'l C. M. | | Gar. C. M. | | Sum. C. M. | |
| | | No. of days lost by confinement during past year. | No. of days lost by sickness during past year. | No. of days lost by absence without leave during past year. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. |
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 36 | 51 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 6 |
| | A | 911 | 713 | 151 | 5 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 49 | 47 |
| | B | 111 | 1,083 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 37 |
| | C | 1,239 | 661 | 3 | 10 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 27 | 27 |
| | D | 950 | 532 | 113 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 34 |
| | E | 95 | 649 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 19 |
| | F | 150 | 302 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 45 |
| | G | 301 | 96 | 21 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| | H | 947 | 724 | 101 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 43 | 43 |
| | I | 483 | 467 | 81 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 84 | 84 |
| | K | 377 | 481 | 37 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 51 | 50 |
| | L | 38 | 42 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| For regiment | | 5,638 | 5,801 | 600 | 66 | 62 | 7 | 5 | 415 | 409 |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 13 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| | A | 161 | 150 | 10 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| | B | 416 | 1,646 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 59 |
| | C | 90 | 772 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| | D | 0 | 645 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| | E | 313 | 708 | 24 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 32 |
| | F | 174 | 47 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 |
| | G | 71 | 326 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 39 |
| | H | 27 | 726 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| | I | 196 | 1,278 | 45 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 |
| | K | 83 | 263 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 46 |
| | L | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| For regiment | | 1,566 | 7,126 | 133 | 20 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 284 | 282 |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | A | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | B | 100 | 587 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| | C | 368 | 515 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 21 |
| | D | 480 | 197 | 29 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 54 |
| | E | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | F | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | G | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | H | 452 | 444 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 32 | 31 |
| | I | 235 | 484 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 34 |
| | K | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | L | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| For regiment | | 1,635 | 2,227 | 57 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 155 | 149 |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| | A | 658 | 250 | 34 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 |
| | B | 342 | 840 | 40 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| | C | 626 | 496 | 23 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| | D | 480 | 782 | 23 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 20 |
| | E | 539 | 720 | 142 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| | F | 133 | 290 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 44 |
| | G | 593 | 309 | 110 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 21 |
| | H | 75 | 544 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 15 |
| | I | 345 | 423 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 20 |
| | K | 445 | 1,045 | 61 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 13 |
| | L | 104 | 145 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| For regiment | | 4,340 | 5,918 | 441 | 55 | 49 | 3 | 3 | 219 | 214 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Desertions. | | Discharges, reënlistments, etc. | | | | | Married men. | | | | Deposits with paymaster. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. deserted during year. | No. deserted in first year's service. | No. of men discharged by expiration of term of service during year. | No. of men reënlisted during year. | No. of men purchased discharge during year. | No. of men discharged under par. 2, G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890. | No. of men having served over 5 years in present organization. | No. of men married. | Wives of how many soldiers living at the post. | Widows of how many soldiers living at the post. | No. of children. | No. of enlisted men. | Aggregate amounts. |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | $0 |
| 11 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 5 | 310.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 322.00 |
| 4 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1,290.00 |
| 10 | 3 | 8 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 3,285.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 325.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 67.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 225.00 |
| 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 170.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 25.48 |
| 1 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1,655.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | 17 | 84 | 29 | 19 | 30 | 64 | 23 | 13 | 0 | 19 | 52 | 7,674.48 |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 7 | ..... | 15 | 2 | 1,880.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 5 | ..... | 3 | 7 | 750.00 |
| 6 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 170.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 5 | 4 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 330.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 745.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 250.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 5 | 5 | 157.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 5 | 1 | 400.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 575.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1,350.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 1 | 30.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 13 | 95 | 33 | 32 | 9 | 107 | 43 | 40 | 0 | 63 | 37 | 6,637.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 230.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 100.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2,350.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 945.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 27 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 3,725.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 1,355.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 445.00 |
| 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 55.00 |
| 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 79.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1,600.35 |
| 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 525.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 3,155.00 |
| 6 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 110.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 730.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 273.00 |
| 5 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 35.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 42 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | 24 | 71 | 24 | 26 | 2 | 82 | 72 | 63 | 0 | 112 | 34 | 8,362.35 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops or companies. | Days lost. | | | Trials. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Gen'l C. M. | | Gar. C. M. | | Sum. C. M. | |
| | | No. of days lost by confinement during past year. | No. of days lost by sickness during past year. | No. of days lost by absence without leave during past year. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. |
| 8th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | A | 432 | 183 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 14 |
| | B | 173 | 296 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 17 |
| | C | 449 | 946 | 49 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| | D | 137 | 522 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 15 |
| | E | 135 | 851 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| | F | 193 | 1,056 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 29 |
| | G | 55 | 892 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 |
| | H | 132 | 909 | 55 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 19 |
| | I | 816 | 1,239 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 59 | 59 |
| | K | 145 | 400 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 24 |
| | L | 131 | 162 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| For regiment | | 2,708 | 7,496 | 166 | 45 | 43 | 12 | 10 | 233 | 226 |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | A | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | B | 128 | 453 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| | C | 230 | 810 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 24 |
| | D | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | E | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | F | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | G | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | H | 13 | 611 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| | I | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | K | 321 | 493 | 28 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 53 |
| For regiment | | 692 | 2,367 | 48 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 96 |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 37 | 285 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| | A | 157 | 342 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| | B | 550 | 892 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 11 |
| | C | 434 | 1,347 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 33 |
| | D | 742 | 827 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 1 |
| | E | 80 | 781 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 18 |
| | F | 100 | 141 | 0 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 |
| | G | 240 | 367 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 20 |
| | H | 204 | 616 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| | I | (*) | (*) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | K | 195 | 161 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 22 |
| For regiment | | 2,739 | 5,759 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 233 | 189 |
| 1st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 51 | 175 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| | A | 270 | 605 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| | B | 351 | 540 | 41 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 35 |
| | C | 34 | 475 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 35 |
| | D | 339 | 360 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 34 |
| | E | 568 | 471 | 67 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 39 |
| | F | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | G | 77 | 809 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 43 | 42 |
| | H | 71 | 654 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 24 |
| For regiment | | 1,776 | 4,089 | 195 | 26 | 24 | 5 | 3 | 230 | 229 |
| 2d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | A | 188 | 342 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| | B | 320 | 413 | 25 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 39 |
| | C | 382 | 627 | 52 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 |

* Unknown.

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Desertions. | | Discharges, reënlistments, etc. | | | | | Married men. | | | | Deposits with paymaster. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. deserted during year. | No. deserted in first year's service. | No. of men discharged by expiration of term of service during year. | No. of men reënlisted during year. | No. of men purchased discharge during year. | No. of men discharged under par. 2, G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890. | No. of men having served over 5 years in present organization. | No. of men married. | Wives of how many soldiers living at the post. | Widows of how many soldiers living at the post. | No. of children. | No. of enlisted men. | Aggregate amounts. |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 7 | $2,241.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 668.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 355.00 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 995.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1,045.00 |
| 9 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 210.00 |
| 5 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 345.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3,045.00 |
| 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 55,000 |
| 7 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2,620.00 |
| 4 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4,235.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | 22 | 101 | 27 | 64 | 28 | 82 | 43 | 39 | 0 | 42 | 56 | 15,814.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 0 | 0 | 20 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 1,785.94 |
| 6 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 0 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 1,687.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 61 | 35 | 4 | 7 | 91 | 15 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 36 | 3,488.94 |
| 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 270.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 3,746.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 475.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 110.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 135.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 17 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1,500.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2,260.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 24 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 410.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2,370.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 701.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 3,786.00 |
| 2 | 0 | 148 | 58 | 0 | 7 | 159 | 36 | 33 | 0 | 37 | 84 | 15,763.00 |
| 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 606.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 4,463.14 |
| 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 60.00 |
| 16 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 90.00 |
| 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 50.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 1,075.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 642.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 375.00 |
| 42 | 34 | 16 | 3 | 20 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 47 | 7,461.14 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ..... |
| 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2,650.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 185.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 2,207.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Days lost. | | | Trials. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Gen'l C.M. | | Gar. C.M. | | Sum. C.M. | |
| | | No. of days lost by confinement during past year. | No. of days lost by sickness during past year. | No. of days lost by absence without leave during past year. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. |
| 2d Infantry | D | 800 | 380 | 34 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 49 |
| | E | 339 | 335 | 40 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| | F | 103 | 319 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| | G | 110 | 445 | 98 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| | H | 392 | 611 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 13 |
| | I | 114 | 170 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| For regiment | | 2,838 | 3,672 | 310 | 36 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 198 |
| 3d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 7 | 201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| | A | 513 | 85 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 31 |
| | B | 142 | 332 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 22 |
| | C | 206 | 678 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 |
| | D | 225 | 124 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| | E | 429 | 898 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| | F | 162 | 519 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 27 |
| | G | 158 | 424 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 |
| | H | 191 | 448 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 32 |
| | I | 4 | 197 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| For regiment | | 2,037 | 3,906 | 83 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 236 | 234 |
| 4th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | A | 1,260 | 534 | 55 | 17 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 55 |
| | B | 505 | 216 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 13 |
| | C | 210 | 510 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 25 |
| | D | 554 | 450 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 32 |
| | E | 380 | 399 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| | F | 304 | 458 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 37 | 37 |
| | G | 543 | 209 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 22 |
| | H | 610 | 250 | 44 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 15 |
| | I | 13 | 151 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| For regiment | | 4,379 | 3,310 | 185 | 49 | 48 | 10 | 8 | 224 | 221 |
| 5th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 39 | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 0 |
| | A | 250 | 230 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 20 |
| | B | 967 | 853 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 56 |
| | C | 585 | 603 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 41 |
| | D | 532 | 278 | 83 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 4 |
| | E | 178 | 998 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 2 |
| | F | 260 | 718 | 2 | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 |
| | G | 576 | 618 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 73 | 68 |
| | H | 592 | 1,233 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 41 |
| For regiment | | 3,919 | 5,537 | 174 | 46 | 43 | 2 | 2 | 319 | 262 |
| 6th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| | A | 123 | 225 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 16 |
| | B | 347 | 590 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 42 |
| | C | 137 | 600 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| | D | 589 | 287 | 55 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 26 |
| | E | 322 | 527 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| | F | 700 | 684 | 87 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 18 |
| | G | 912 | 587 | 131 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 |
| | H | 218 | 550 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| For regiment | | 3,408 | 4,050 | 372 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 193 | 187 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Desertions. | | Discharges, reënlistments, etc. | | | | | Married men. | | | | Deposits with paymaster. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. deserted during year. | No. deserted in first year's service. | No. of men discharged by expiration of term of service during year. | No. of men reënlisted during year. | No. of men purchased discharge during year. | No. of men discharged under par. 2, G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890. | No. of men having served over 5 years in present organization. | No. of men married. | Wives of how many soldiers living at the post. | Widows of how many soldiers living at the post. | No. of children. | No. of enlisted men. | Aggregate amounts. |
| 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 3 | $180.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 210.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 290.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 40.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 0 | ..... |
| 13 | 10 | 60 | 36 | 14 | 7 | 95 | 44 | 36 | 0 | 55 | 31 | 5,862.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 300.00 |
| 7 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 995.00 |
| 7 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1,270.00 |
| 4 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1,885.00 |
| 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,081.00 |
| 7 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2,670.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 20.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 58.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 153.00 |
| 51 | 44 | 63 | 23 | 21 | 0 | 60 | 26 | 18 | 0 | 24 | 33 | 8,432.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 2,300.00 |
| 2 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 700.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 235.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 28 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 6,665.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 320.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 1,088.75 |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 1,347.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 105.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 2,158.75 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 15.00 |
| 10 | 7 | 58 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 85 | 40 | 36 | 0 | 56 | 58 | 14,934.50 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 600.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2,417.60 |
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1,100.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 969.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1,320.00 |
| 2 | ..... | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 1,325.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 40.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1,300.00 |
| 18 | 16 | 70 | 21 | 3 | 14 | 74 | 27 | 20 | 0 | 30 | 32 | 9,121.60 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1,219.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 75.00 |
| 2 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 349.00 |
| 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 475.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 135.00 |
| 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 993.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 2,860.00 |
| 26 | 18 | 52 | 29 | 8 | 15 | 65 | 52 | 9 | 0 | 30 | 33 | 6,106.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Days lost. | | | Trials. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Gen'l C. M. | | Gar. C. M. | | Sum. C. M. | |
| | | No. of days lost by confinement during past year. | No. of days lost by sickness during past year. | No. of days lost by absence without leave during past year. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. |
| 7th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 81 | 363 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| | A | 420 | 180 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 57 |
| | B | 373 | 726 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 33 |
| | C | 520 | 378 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| | D | 1,020 | 579 | 11 | 18 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| | E | 572 | 955 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 37 |
| | F | 337 | 556 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 37 |
| | G | 313 | 229 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| | H | 201 | 293 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 108 |
| For regiment | | 3,837 | 4,259 | 55 | 62 | 54 | 1 | 1 | 344 | 337 |
| 8th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | A | 222 | 488 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 17 |
| | B | 255 | 320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| | C | 429 | 227 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 39 |
| | D | 310 | 235 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 32 |
| | E | 438 | 822 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 30 |
| | F | 863 | 331 | 33 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 34 |
| | G | 230 | 410 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| | H | 428 | 588 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| | I | 71 | 292 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| For regiment | | 3,246 | 3,822 | 96 | 23 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 239 | 231 |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 23 | 132 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | A | 136 | 557 | 61 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 21 |
| | B | 100 | 260 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 18 |
| | C | 35 | 525 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| | D | 584 | 322 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| | E | 223 | 437 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 34 |
| | F | 93 | 465 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 38 |
| | G | 356 | 766 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 46 |
| | H | 272 | 742 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| For regiment | | 1,822 | 4,206 | 116 | 21 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 212 | 210 |
| 10th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 46 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| | A | 620 | 460 | 64 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 57 |
| | B | 331 | 1,725 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 26 |
| | C | 683 | 779 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 59 |
| | D | 884 | 520 | 36 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 84 |
| | E | 118 | 249 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 51 |
| | F | 620 | 531 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 26 |
| | G | 393 | 554 | 30 | 4 | 4 | 0 | ..... | 31 | 30 |
| | H | 198 | 565 | 42 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| | I | 57 | 315 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| For regiment | | 3,950 | 5,777 | 209 | 39 | 37 | 3 | 3 | 389 | 384 |
| 11th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 70 | 210 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 9 |
| | A | 86 | 748 | ..... | 1 | 0 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 8 |
| | B | 316 | 1,090 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| | C | 68 | 765 | 14 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 20 |
| | D | 97 | 436 | 4 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 |
| | E | 59 | 567 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... |
| | F | 102 | 545 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 38 |
| | G | 35 | 876 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| | H | 594 | 161 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| | I | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 |
| *For regiment* | | 1,427 | 5,198 | 63 | 26 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 174 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Desertions. | | Discharges, reënlistments, etc. | | | | | Married men. | | | | Deposits with paymaster. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. deserted during year. | No. deserted in first year's service. | No. of men discharged by expiration of term of service during year. | No. of men reënlisted during year. | No. of men purchased discharge during year. | No. of men discharged under par. 2, G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890. | No. of men having served over 5 years in present organization. | No. of men married. | Wives of how many soldiers living at the post. | Widows of how many soldiers living at the post. | No. of children. | No. of enlisted men. | Aggregate amounts. |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $50.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 90.00 |
| 9 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1,405.00 |
| 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 775.00 |
| 6 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 453.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 365.00 |
| 7 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1,210.00 |
| 5 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1,860.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 1,181.00 |
| 38 | 29 | 43 | 9 | 19 | 16 | 53 | 24 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 43 | 7,389.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 427.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2,907.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 445.00 |
| 4 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 2,884.91 |
| 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 735.00 |
| 1 | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 990.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1,560.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 2,033.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 2,332.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 9 | 88 | 43 | 11 | 11 | 75 | 51 | 48 | 1 | 77 | 52 | 14,321.91 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 2,905.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 513.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 46 | 310.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1,500.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 30.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2,675.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1,156.00 |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 710.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 185.00 |
| 9 | 8 | 35 | 26 | 19 | 15 | 50 | 36 | 14 | 0 | 33 | 89 | 9,984.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 447.64 |
| 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 2,700.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3,098.00 |
| 3 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 187.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 25.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 2,205.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1,400.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 25.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 684.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 15 | 9 | 59 | 19 | 34 | 19 | 61 | 65 | 27 | 7 | 55 | 52 | 10,871.64 |
| ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ..... | 22 | 3 | 2,250.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 11 | 8 | ..... | 1 | 15 | 7 | 6 | ..... | 12 | 3 | 1,720.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 130.89 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 858.00 |
| 6 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 550.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 3,605.00 |
| 0 | ..... | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 8 | 1,250.00 |
| 9 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 900.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 7 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 24 | 20 | 61 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 87 | 87 | 31 | 1 | 55 | 63 | 11,283.53 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Days lost. | | | Trials. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Gen'l C. M. | | Gar. C. M. | | Sum. C. M. | |
| | | No. of days lost by confinement during past year. | No. of days lost by sickness during past year. | No. of days lost by absence without leave during past year. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. |
| 12th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 36 | 98 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 19 |
| | A | 131 | 384 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 15 |
| | B | 355 | 1,275 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 61 |
| | C | 414 | 464 | 26 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| | D | 347 | 536 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 64 |
| | E | 929 | 536 | 26 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 41 |
| | F | 443 | 255 | ..... | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 16 |
| | G | 229 | 470 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 48 |
| | H | ..... | 949 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| | I | 402 | 1,375 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 67 |
| For regiment | | 3,277 | 6,342 | 87 | 59 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 370 | 359 |
| 13th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 30 | 60 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | A | 90 | 390 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 19 |
| | B | 184 | 584 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 43 |
| | C | 105 | 552 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 21 |
| | D | 69 | 270 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 |
| | E | 157 | 1,054 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| | F | 571 | 433 | 78 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 24 |
| | G | 912 | 702 | 30 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 60 |
| | H | 360 | 495 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| | I | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| For regiment | | 2,478 | 4,540 | 109 | 30 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 227 | 221 |
| 14th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 21 | 32 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | A | 518 | 379 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 60 |
| | B | 481 | 525 | 31 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| | C | 185 | 441 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 13 |
| | D | 703 | 498 | 104 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 35 |
| | E | 455 | 743 | 25 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 19 |
| | F | 567 | 622 | 88 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 14 |
| | G | 277 | 488 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 15 |
| | H | 531 | 406 | 62 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| | I | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| For regiment | | 3,738 | 4,134 | 440 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 20 | 195 | 193 |
| 15th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 67 | 85 | 25 | 1 | 1<br>2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | A | 205 | 444 | 56 | 2 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| | B | 412 | 644 | 126 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 61 |
| | C | 431 | 700 | 35 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 |
| | D | 406 | 982 | 124 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 59 |
| | E | 429 | 518 | 133 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 23 |
| | F | 24 | 276 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 42 |
| | G | 237 | 936 | 71 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 |
| | H | 441 | 621 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 37 |
| For regiment | | 2,652 | 5,206 | 638 | 31 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 308 | 303 |
| 16th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 179 | 140 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 22 |
| | A | 566 | 582 | 105 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 63 |
| | B | 238 | 450 | 34 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| | C | 1,073 | 677 | 58 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 71 | 58 |
| | D | 375 | 781 | 27 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 31 |
| | E | 235 | 215 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| | F | 382 | 335 | 45 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 64 |
| | G | 309 | 347 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| | H | 251 | 786 | 24 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 68 |
| | I | 12 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| *For regiment* | | 3,620 | 4,546 | 388 | 50 | 42 | 1 | 1 | 394 | 372 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Desertions. | | Discharges, reënlistments, etc. | | | | | Married men. | | | | Deposits with paymaster. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. deserted during year. | No. deserted in first year's service. | No. of men discharged by expiration of term of service during year. | No. of men reënlisted during year. | No. of men purchased discharge during year. | No. of men discharged under par. 2, G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890. | No. of men having served over 5 years in present organization. | No. of men married. | Wives of how many soldiers living at the post. | Widows of how many soldiers living at the post. | No. of children. | No. of enlisted men. | Aggregate amount. |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 1 | $73.00 |
| 2 | | 5 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 1,503.64 |
| 3 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1,258.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 616.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 1,070.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 830.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 5,838.62 |
| 2 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2,133.00 |
| 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 5 | 5 | 520.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 60 | 2 | 84 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | 14 | 57 | 16 | 25 | 12 | 32 | 90 | 83 | 2 | 141 | 55 | 13,842.26 |
| 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 3,221.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 3,455.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 320.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 570.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1,010.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 320.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 7 | | 411.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 1,065.00 |
| 13 | 12 | 46 | 18 | 25 | 15 | 50 | 32 | 28 | 0 | 47 | 46 | 10,372.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 930.00 |
| 5 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 1,690.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 493.00 |
| 2 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1,115.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 2,010.00 |
| 5 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 4,510.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 215.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 40.00 |
| 19 | 15 | 54 | 20 | 8 | 13 | 123 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 27 | 51 | 11,003.00 |
| 1 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2,844.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1,013.36 |
| 3 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 86.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 500.00 |
| 7 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 510.00 |
| 5 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 2,410.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 245.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2,300.00 |
| 2 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 3,115.00 |
| 30 | 20 | 74 | 25 | 21 | 10 | 46 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 37 | 40 | 13,083.36 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 145.00 |
| 6 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 1,555.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 748.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 490.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 725.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 81.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 920.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1,350.00 |
| 4 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 952.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 60.00 |
| 17 | 10 | 89 | 29 | 11 | 35 | 60 | 30 | 27 | 0 | 36 | 64 | 7,035.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Days lost. | | | Trials. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Gen'l C. M. | | Gar. C. M. | | Sum. C. M. | |
| | | No. of days lost by confinement during past year. | No. of days lost by sickness during past year. | No. of days lost by absence without leave during past year. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. |
| 17th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13 |
| | A | 816 | 356 | 39 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 56 | 56 |
| | B | 360 | 209 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 37 | 36 |
| | C | 382 | 332 | 42 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 16 |
| | D | 254 | 316 | 42 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| | E | 368 | 388 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 20 |
| | F | 505 | 543 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 18 |
| | G | 178 | 480 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| | H | 570 | 376 | 82 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 49 |
| For regiment | | 3,433 | 3,020 | 235 | 35 | 32 | 12 | 11 | 247 | 243 |
| 18th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 10 | 170 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| | A | 293 | 430 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 41 |
| | B | 358 | 357 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 27 |
| | C | 368 | 602 | 21 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 22 |
| | D | 377 | 355 | 20 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 36 | 35 |
| | E | 300 | 875 | 18 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 25 |
| | F | 212 | 438 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 36 | 33 |
| | G | 346 | 516 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 20 |
| | H | 51 | 598 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| For regiment | | 2,321 | 4,341 | 95 | 23 | 21 | 6 | 5 | 228 | 220 |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 67 | 280 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| | A | 166 | 1,269 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| | B | 223 | 455 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 18 |
| | C | 160 | 259 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 20 | 20 |
| | D | 235 | 458 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 33 | 32 |
| | E | 205 | 379 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| | F | 195 | 289 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 8 |
| | G | 291 | 651 | 29 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 |
| | H | 100 | 1,275 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| For regiment | | 1,642 | 5,315 | 95 | 14 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 136 | 133 |
| 20th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 2 | 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| | A | 123 | 523 | 0 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 12 |
| | B | 224 | 360 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 16 |
| | C | 185 | 513 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| | D | 470 | 535 | 8 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 27 |
| | E | 354 | 488 | 0 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 24 | 24 |
| | F | 136 | 626 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 36 | 35 |
| | G | 554 | 265 | 38 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 21 |
| | H | 89 | 286 | 3 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| | I | 487 | 271 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| For regiment | | 2,624 | 3,921 | 65 | 23 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 171 | 165 |
| 21st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 70 | 72 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 |
| | A | 235 | 278 | 205 | 8 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 28 |
| | B | 173 | 199 | 53 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| | C | 323 | 303 | 40 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 |
| | D | 188 | 556 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 53 | 53 |
| | E | 258 | 577 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 18 |
| | F | 50 | 393 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 14 |
| | G | 161 | 400 | 40 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 29 |
| | H | 50 | 150 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 |
| | I | 54 | 140 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 19 |
| *For regiment* | | 1,562 | 3,068 | 393 | 25 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 258 | 255 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Desertions. | | Discharges, reënlistments, etc. | | | | | Married men. | | | | Deposits with paymaster. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. deserted during year. | No. deserted in first year's service. | No. of men discharged by expiration of term of service during year. | No. of men reënlisted during year. | No. of men purchased discharge during year. | No. of men discharged under par 2, G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890. | No. of men having served over 5 years in present organization. | No. of men married. | Wives of how many soldiers living at the post. | Widows of how many soldiers living at the post. | No. of children. | No. of enlisted men. | Aggregate amounts. |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 5 | 4 | ..... | 9 | 4 | $817.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 4 | ..... | 6 | 2 | 276.00 |
| 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 710.00 |
| 2 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1,126.00 |
| 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 540.00 |
| 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | ..... | 9 | 5 | 235.00 |
| 8 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1,363.50 |
| 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 55.00 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 315.00 |
| 35 | 26 | 51 | 21 | 8 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 19 | 1 | 33 | 44 | 5,437.50 |
| 0 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 6 | ..... | 11 | 2 | 230.00 |
| 4 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 170.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 950.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2,595.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2,115.00 |
| ..... | ..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 605.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 122.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1,885.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 3,365.00 |
| 8 | 5 | 68 | 16 | 12 | 1 | 48 | 29 | 26 | 0 | 31 | 55 | 12,037.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 5,705.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | ..... | 0 | ..... | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 1,002.00 |
| 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 10 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 5 | 13 | 3,417.00 |
| 1 | ..... | 6 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 9 | 6 | 3 | ..... | 13 | 6 | 1,120.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 2,278.00 |
| 2 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2,140.00 |
| 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 12 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 1,250.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 950.00 |
| 14 | 4 | 49 | 29 | 6 | 4 | 87 | 36 | 25 | 0 | 42 | 55 | 17,882.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1,486.00 |
| 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 355.00 |
| 5 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 1,985.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 269.00 |
| 7 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 875.00 |
| 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 1,590.00 |
| 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 568.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 2,215.00 |
| 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1,526.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | 38 | 53 | 24 | 25 | 4 | 57 | 29 | 26 | 0 | 38 | 80 | 10,869.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 893.00 |
| 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 1,286.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 427.00 |
| 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 5,150.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 1,500.00 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 720.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 385.00 |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 2,560.00 |
| 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 362.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | 30 | 47 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 59 | 38 | 29 | 0 | 39 | 76 | 13,283.98 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Days lost. | | | Trials. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Gen'l C. M. | | Gar. C. M. | | Sum. C. M. | |
| | | No. of days lost by confinement during past year. | No. of days lost by sickness during past year. | No. of days lost by absence without leave during past year. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. |
| 22d Infantry | Field staff, and band. | 11 | 43 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| | A | 381 | 550 | 65 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| | B | 430 | 357 | 53 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 45 |
| | C | | | | | | | | | |
| | D | 321 | 462 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 32 |
| | E | 449 | 699 | 45 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 61 |
| | F | 338 | 593 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 45 |
| | G | 575 | 641 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 72 |
| | H | 520 | 488 | 135 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 |
| | I | 16 | 92 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| For regiment | | 3,041 | 3,925 | 338 | 25 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 343 | 339 |
| 23d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 62 | 101 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 9 | 9 |
| | A | 271 | 706 | 17 | 1 | 1 | | | 35 | 35 |
| | B | 699 | 572 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 52 | 50 |
| | C | 382 | 500 | 0 | 6 | 6 | | | 27 | 27 |
| | D | 389 | 543 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 25 | 25 | 28 | 26 |
| | E | 72 | 1,210 | 0 | 2 | 2 | | | 14 | 14 |
| | F | 435 | 865 | 93 | 7 | 6 | | | 26 | 26 |
| | G | 608 | 883 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 49 |
| | H | 360 | 966 | 32 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 |
| For regiment | | 3,278 | 6,346 | 225 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 261 | 255 |
| 24th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 0 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| | A | 213 | 269 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 40 | 40 |
| | B | 579 | 674 | | 7 | 7 | | | 38 | 38 |
| | C | 181 | 550 | | 2 | 2 | | | 21 | 21 |
| | D | 329 | 905 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 55 | 53 |
| | E | 294 | 1,590 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 38 |
| | F | 51 | 333 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 18 |
| | G | 222 | 871 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| | H | 312 | 969 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 12 |
| For regiment | | 2,181 | 6,250 | 19 | 34 | 33 | 18 | 16 | 240 | 238 |
| 25th Infantry | Staff and band. | 104 | 202 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 13 |
| | A | 270 | 437 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 17 |
| | B | 370 | 662 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 27 |
| | C | 577 | 647 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 30 |
| | D | 250 | 449 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 14 |
| | E | 401 | 365 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 16 |
| | F | 424 | 251 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 23 |
| | G | 318 | 385 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 34 |
| | H | 240 | 148 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 |
| | | 2,954 | 3,546 | 8 | 22 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 239 | 224 |

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General-service recruits. (David's Island.) | Field, staff, and band. | 30 | 32 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | A | 721 | 2,113 | 331 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 40 |
| | B | 701 | 2,129 | 219 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 52 |
| | C | 670 | 2,529 | 366 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 71 |
| | D | 618 | 2,574 | 206 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 65 |
| | D. D | 5 | 183 | 42 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| *Total* | | 2,745 | 9,560 | 1,201 | 42 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 251 | 245 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Desertions. | | Discharges, reënlistments, etc. | | | | | Married men. | | | | Deposits with paymaster. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. deserted during year. | No. deserted in first year's service. | No. of men discharged by expiration of term of service during year. | No. of men reënlisted during year. | No. of men purchased discharge during year. | No. of men discharged under par. 2, G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890. | No. of men having served over 5 years in present organization. | No. of men married. | Wives of how many soldiers living at the post. | Widows of how many soldiers living at the post. | No. of children. | No. of enlisted men. | Aggregate amounts. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 3 | $553.00 |
| 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1,137.75 |
| 8 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 686.00 |
| 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 2,450.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 4 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 2,120.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 2,585.00 |
| 7 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 195.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 19 | ..... | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | 24 | 54 | 12 | 31 | 7 | 32 | 41 | 38 | 0 | 69 | 40 | 9,826.75 |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 5 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2,200.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 3 | ..... | 9 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 4 | 1,095.00 |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 70.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | ..... | 7 | 11 | 3,824.00 |
| 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | ..... | 4 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 2,360.85 |
| 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 865.00 |
| 8 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 6 | 1,180.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 6 | 5 | 85.00 |
| 3 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | 3 | 7 | 3 | 590.00 |
| 35 | 31 | 73 | 21 | 19 | 3 | 42 | 41 | 13 | 3 | 50 | 47 | 12,269.85 |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 975.00 |
| 1 | ..... | 8 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 24 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 930.00 |
| ..... | ..... | 7 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 17 | 5 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 9 | 835.00 |
| ..... | ..... | 9 | 6 | ..... | 3 | 21 | 6 | 6 | ..... | 9 | 8 | 285.00 |
| 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 401.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 350.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 428.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 1,724.00 |
| 1 | ..... | 9 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 | ..... | 5 | 15 | 1,877.00 |
| 5 | 0 | 60 | 35 | 0 | 13 | 133 | 61 | 50 | 2 | 48 | 76 | 7,805.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 375.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 29 | 2,275.75 |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 746.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 78.02 |
| 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 482.75 |
| 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 373.75 |
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 268.00 |
| 4 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 527.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 191.00 |
| 7 | 4 | 54 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 97 | 31 | 21 | 0 | 20 | 79 | 5,317.87 |

AND WILLETS POINT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 7 | 45.00 |
| 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 800.00 |
| 10 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 306.00 |
| 19 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2,005.00 |
| 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 601.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 227.00 |
| 62 | 61 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 24 | 20 | 3,984.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

RECRUITING DEPOTS AND

| Regiments. | Companies. | Days lost. | | | Trials. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Gen'l C. M. | | Gar. C. M. | | Sum. C. M. | |
| | | No. of days lost by confinement during past year. | No. of days lost by sickness during past year. | No. of days lost by absence without leave during past year. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. | No. of men tried during year. | No. convicted. |
| General-service recruits. | Field, staff, band, and D. D. | 0 | 267 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (Columbus Bks.) | A | 966 | 4,553 | 248 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 59 |
| | B | 806 | 4,846 | 196 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 54 |
| | C | 438 | 2,318 | 124 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 31 |
| | D | 1,144 | 3,397 | 74 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 96 | 94 |
| | Colored detachment. | 411 | 1,343 | 29 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| Total | | 3,765 | 16,724 | 671 | 43 | 43 | 1 | 0 | 262 | 257 |
| General-service recruits. | D. D | 0 | 315 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 10 |
| (Jefferson Bks.) | A | 1,099 | 1,369 | 162 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 97 |
| | B | 793 | 1,201 | 108 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 73 |
| | C | 852 | 1,302 | 114 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 138 |
| | D | 244 | 751 | 59 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 36 |
| | Colored detachment. | 132 | 419 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Total | | 3,120 | 5,357 | 449 | 40 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 366 | 362 |
| Engineers | Field, staff, and band. | 12 | 109 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| | A | 472 | 932 | 111 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 61 | 60 |
| | B | 566 | 1,346 | 192 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 76 | 73 |
| | C | 551 | 1,333 | 88 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 66 |
| Total | | 1,601 | 3,720 | 394 | 14 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 214 | 208 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

WILLETS POINT—Continued.

| Desertions. | | Discharges, reënlistments, etc. | | | | | Married men. | | | | Deposits with paymaster. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. deserted during year. | No. deserted in first year's service. | No. of men discharged by expiration of term of service during year. | No. of men reënlisted during year. | No. of men purchased discharge during year. | No. of men discharged under par. 2, G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890. | No. of men having served over 5 years in present organization. | No. of men married. | Wives of how many soldiers living at the post. | Widows of how many soldiers living at the post. | No. of children. | No. of enlisted men. | Aggregate amounts. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 3 | $160.00 |
| 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 220.00 |
| 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1,220.00 |
| 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 55.00 |
| 19 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 360.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 30.00 |
| 56 | 55 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 26 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 2,045.00 |
| 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 4,262.65 |
| 13 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 15.00 |
| 17 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 319.00 |
| 34 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17.00 |
| 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 463.00 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 65.00 |
| 69 | 67 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 22 | 5,141.65 |
| 0 | ..... | 5 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 10 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 2,821.00 |
| 7 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 35 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 30 | 13 | 1,120.00 |
| 11 | 5 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 39 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 33 | 2 | 160.00 |
| 3 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 2 | ..... | 53 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 32 | 5 | 487.00 |
| 21 | 12 | 50 | 35 | 7 | 2 | 137 | 36 | 35 | 0 | 109 | 26 | 4,588.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Tailors. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Is company tailor citizen or soldier? | Charge for altering overcoat. | Altering dress coat. | Altering undress coat. | Altering trousers. |
| 1st Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Soldier | $1.65 | $1.90 | $1.00 | $1.00 |
| | A | do | 1.65 | 1.90 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | B | None | | | | |
| | C | Citizen | 4.50 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | D | do | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | E | Soldier | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | F | do | 4.50 | 3.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | G | do | 1.65 | 1.90 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | H | do | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | I | do | 1.65 | 1.90 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | K | Citizen | 1.65 | 1.90 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | L | Soldier | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 to 2.50 | 1.75 |
| | M | None | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 1.65 to 5.00 | 1.00 to 5.00 | .75 to 2.50 | 1.00 to 2.00 |
| 2d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Soldier | .50 | 1.00 | .50 | .50 |
| | B | None | .75 | 1.00 | .70 | .50 |
| | C | Soldier | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | D | do | .75 | 1.00 | .70 | .50 |
| | E | do | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| | F | None | | | | |
| | G | do | | | | |
| | H | Soldier | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 1.50 |
| | I | None | 4.50 | 3.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | K | do | | | | |
| | L | Soldier | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | M | None | | | | |
| For regiment | | | .50 to 5.00 | 1.00 to 5.00 | .50 to 3.00 | .50 to 2.00 |
| 3d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Soldier | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | A | do | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 |
| | B | None | 4.50 | 3.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | C | Citizen | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | D | Soldier | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | .75 |
| | E | None | | | | |
| | F | do | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | G | Soldier | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | .75 |
| | H | Citizen | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | I | Soldier | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | .75 |
| | K | Citizen | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | L | None | | | | |
| | M | do | 4.50 | 3.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| For regiment | | | 1.00 to 5.00 | 1.00 to 5.00 | .75 to 3.00 | .75 to 2.00 |
| 4th Artillery | Fields, staff, and band. | None | | | | |
| | A | do | | | | |
| | B | Citizen | Personal arrangement. | | | |
| | C | None | | | | |
| | D | Soldier | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | E | do | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | .75 |
| | F | do | 1.00 to 2.50 | .25 to 2.00 | .25 to 2.00 | .25 to 2.00 |
| | G | do | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.75 |
| | H | do | 4.50 | 3.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | I | do | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 1.00 |
| | K | do | 5.00 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | L | do | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | M | Citizen | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 | .75 |
| For regiment | | | 1.00 to 5.00 | .25 to 5.00 | .25 to 2.50 | .25 to 2.00 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Tailors. | | Shoemakers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate average amount spent per man during year for altering clothes. | Approximate aggregate amount spent per organization during year for altering clothes. | Company shoemakers. | Price charged for half sole. | Heel. | Patch. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for repairs during year. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for altering Government foot wear during year. |
| $10.00 | $200.00 | No.... | | | | $60.00 | 0 |
| 10.00 | 600.00 | No.... | $0.75 | $0.25 | $0.25 | 150.00 | 0 |
| Unknown. | Unknown... | No.... | | | | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 15.00 | 885.00 | No.... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 90.00 | 0 |
| 15.00 | 885.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .05 to .20 | 75.00 | 0 |
| 7.00 | 300.00 | No.... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 | .15 to .25 | ..... | 0 |
| 17.70 | 520.00 | No.... | | | | | $120.00 |
| 10.00 | 600.00 | No.... | | | | 150.00 | 0 |
| Unknown. | Unknown... | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .15 | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 10.00 | 600.00 | No.... | | | | 150.00 | 0 |
| 10.00 | 600.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .25 | 180.00 | 0 |
| 8.00 | 475.00 | No.... | 1.00 | .25 | .05 to .20 | 125.00 | 0 |
| Unknown. | Unknown... | Yes... | .75 | .30 | .25 | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 11.20 | 5,725.00 | ..... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 to .30 | .05 to .25 | 1,580.00 | 120.00 |
| 10.00 | 200.00 | No.... | | | | 40.00 | 10.00 |
| .15 | 105.00 | No.... | | | | 120.00 | ..... |
| .25 | 13.00 | No.... | .75 | .25 | ..... | 13.00 | ..... |
| 4.00 | 250.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .10 | 100.00 | 30.00 |
| .25 | 25.00 | No.... | .75 | .25 | ..... | 10.00 | ..... |
| 5.00 | 300.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 10.00 | 650.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 130.00 | ..... |
| 6.00 | 275.00 | No.... | | | | 50.00 | 15.00 |
| 4.00 | 150.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 17.70 | 450.00 | No.... | | | | | 53.00 |
| 5.00 | 150.00 | Yes... | .75 | .15 | .10 | 2.00 | 60.00 |
| 20.00 | 100.00 | No.... | | | | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 6.88 | 3,038.00 | ..... | .75 to 1.00 | .15 to .25 | .10 to .25 | 571.00 | 168.00 |
| 15.00 | 275.00 | No.... | | | | 60.00 | ..... |
| 8.50 | 467.80 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .15 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| 17.70 | 900.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .10 | ..... | 98.00 |
| 10.00 | 650.00 | No.... | | | | 60.00 | 0 |
| 4.00 | 180.00 | No.... | | | | | Unknown. |
| 10.00 | 280.00 | No.... | | | | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| 12.00 | 780.00 | No.... | 1.25 | .25 | .15 | 25.00 | ..... |
| ..... | 300.00 | No.... | | | | ..... | Unknown. |
| 10.00 | 580.00 | No.... | | | | 170.00 | 170.00 |
| 5.00 | 275.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .10 | 275.00 | Unknown. |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | No.... | | | | 120.00 | 120.00 |
| 8.00 | 400.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .15 | 2.00 | 100.00 |
| 17.70 | 180.00 | No.... | | | | ..... | 89.00 |
| 10.55 | 5,767.80 | ..... | .75 to 1.25 | .25 | .10 to .15 | 912.00 | 777.00 |
| ..... | ..... | No.... | | | | | |
| 14.00 | 700.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| Unknown. | Unknown... | No.... | | | | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 7.50 | 375.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 3.00 | 150.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 250.00 | Yes... | .50 | .25 | .20 | 100.00 | 75.00 |
| 6.50 | 390.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 8.00 | 360.00 | No.... | | | | 80.00 | 60.00 |
| 17.70 | 840.00 | No.... | | | | | 30.00 |
| 6.00 | 300.00 | No.... | | | | 125.00 | ..... |
| 16.60 | 830.00 | Yes... | .50 to .75 | .25 | .10 to .20 | 300.00 | 125.00 |
| 7.00 | 350.00 | No.... | | | | 300.00 | 180.00 |
| 10.00 | 475.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .20 | 75.00 | 55.00 |
| 9.21 | 5,020.00 | ..... | .50 to .75 | .25 | .10 to .20 | 980.00 | 525.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Tailors. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Is company tailor citizen or soldier? | Charge for altering overcoat. | Altering dress coat. | Altering undress coat. | Altering trousers. |
| 5th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | None | $2.00 | $2.00 | $1.50 | $0.50 |
| | A | Citizen | 1.00 | 1.25 | .75 | .75 |
| | B | Soldier | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | .50 |
| | C | None | | | | |
| | D | do | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | .50 |
| | E | do | | | | |
| | F | Soldier | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | .50 |
| | G | Citizen | 4.50 | 3.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | H | do | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | .50 |
| | I | Soldier | 1.65 | 1.90 | .75 | .75 |
| | K | do | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | .50 |
| | L | do | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | .50 |
| | M | Citizen | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| For regiment | | | 1.00 to 4.50 | 1.25 to 3.50 | .25 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.50 |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Citizen | 2.50 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | A | Soldier | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.75 | 1.50 |
| | B | do | 2.00 to 6.00 | 1.50 to 5.00 | 1.50–2.50 | 1.00–1.50 |
| | C | do | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| | D | do | According to work done. | | Prices fixed by P. C., but dead letter. | |
| | E | Citizen | 2.00–6.00 | 1.50–4.00 | 2.50 | .25–1.50 |
| | F | None | 6.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | G | Soldier | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| | H | None | | | | |
| | I | 1 citizen, 1 soldier. | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | K | Soldier | 4.00 | 2.50 | .50 | .50 |
| | L | None | 6.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| For regiment | | | 2.00 to 6.00 | 1.50 to 5.00 | 1.50 to 3.00 | .25 to 2.50 |
| 2nd Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Citizen | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.00 | .50 to 1.00 |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | | | | | |
| | C | None | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.00 | .50 to 1.00 |
| | D | Citizen | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.00 | .50 to 1.00 |
| | E | None | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.25 | 1.75 |
| | F | Citizen | 2.50 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | G | Soldier | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 1.75 |
| | H | Citizen | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.00 | .50 to 1.00 |
| | I | | | | | |
| | K | None | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.25 | 1.75 |
| | L | do | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.00 | .50 to 1.00 |
| For regiment | | | .50 to 5.00 | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 2.50 | .50 to 2.50 |
| 3rd Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | None | | | | |
| | A | do | | | | |
| | B | Citizen | 4.50–6.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.00–2.50 |
| | C | | | | | |
| | D | Citizen | 6.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | E | None | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | F | Soldier | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| | G | None | | | | |
| | H | Citizen | 7.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | I | do | 5.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | K | Soldier | 8.00 | 6.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | L | Citizen | per hr., .20 | per hr., .20 | per hr., .20 | per hr., .20 |
| For regiment | | | 4.50 to 8.00 | 1.00 to 6.00 | 1.00 to 2.50 | 1.50 to 2.50 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Tailors. | | Shoemakers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate average amount spent per man during year for altering clothes. | Approximate aggregate amount spent per organization during year for altering clothes. | Company shoemaker. | Price charged for half sole. | Heel. | Patch. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for repairs during year. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for altering Government foot wear during year. |
| $9.00 | $198.00 | No | | | | | |
| 3.00 | | | | | | $18.00 | Unknown. |
| 8.00 | 450.00 | No | | | | | |
| 5.00 | | | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 350.00 | No | | | | | |
| | | No | | | | | |
| 3.00 | 200.00 | No | | | | | |
| 17.70 | 206.75 | No | | | | | $90.00 |
| 8.00 | 320.00 | No | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 225.00 | Yes | $0.75 | $0.25 | $0.15 | 84.00 | 66.00 |
| 8.00 | 320.00 | No | | | | | |
| 7.00 | 294.00 | No | | | | | |
| 1.00 | 50.00 | Yes | .75 | .25 | .10 | 150.00 | 0 |
| 6.55 | 2,613.75 | | .75 | .25 | .10 to 15 | 252.00 | 156.00 |
| 7.50 | 350.00 | No | | | | | |
| 10.00 | 700.00 | No | | | | | |
| 12.00 | 600.00 | No | | | | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 1.00 | 60.00 | No | | | | | |
| 12.00 | 500.00 | No | | | | 120.00 | |
| | | No | | | | | |
| 10.00 | 600.00 | Yes | 1.00 | .50 | .25 | 300.00 | 0 |
| 12.00 | 650.00 | No | | | | 150.00 | |
| 8.00 | 350.00 | No | | | | | |
| 9.00 | 430.00 | No | 1.25 | .25 | .25 | 235.00 | 0 |
| 5.50 | 400.00 | No | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 300.00 | No | | | | | |
| 8.33⅓ | 4,940.00 | | 1.00 to 1.25 | .25 to .50 | .25 | 805.00 | |
| 8.00 | 120.00 | No | 1.00 | .50 | .25 | 9.00 | 4.00 |
| 15.00 | 700.00 | Yes | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 150.00 | |
| 8.00 | 416.00 | No | 1.00 | .50 | .25 | 150.00 | 35.00 |
| 10.00 | 480.00 | No | 1.00 | .50 | .25 | 130.00 | 25.00 |
| 25.00 | 1,250.00 | No | 1.25 | .50 | .25 | 360.00 | 0 |
| 10.00 | 450.00 | Yes | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 50.00 | 40.00 |
| | 300.00 | | | | | | |
| 9.00 | 477.00 | No | 1.00 | .50 | .25 | 120.00 | 30.00 |
| 15.00 | 700.00 | Yes | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 100.00 | |
| 0 | 0 | Yes | 1.25 | .50 | .25 | 400.00 | 0 |
| 1.00 | 54.00 | No | 1.00 | .50 | .25 | 50.00 | 10.00 |
| 11.22 | 4,947.00 | | 1.00 to 1.25 | .25 to .50 | .25 | 2,019.00 | 144.00 |
| 12.00 | 250.00 | No | | | | 60.00 | 20.00 |
| 15.00 | 700.00 | No | | | | 300.00 | 50.00 |
| Unknown. | Unknown | No | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 250.00 | | | | | | |
| 13.00 | 65.00 | No | | .20 | .15 | 75.00 | 25.00 |
| 5.00 | 275.00 | No | | | | | |
| 5.36 | 278.50 | Yes | .50 to .75 | .25 | | 35.00 | 0 |
| 13.50 | 375.00 | No | | | | 350.00 | 30.00 |
| 10.00 | 600.00 | No | | | | | |
| 3.50 | 175.00 | | | | | | |
| 20.00 | 1,000.00 | No | 1.00 | .25 | .10 | 3.00 | 150.00 |
| 0 | 0 | No | 1.00 | 1.00 | | 60.00 | 0 |
| 10.23 | 4,108.50 | | .50 to 1.00 | .20 to 1.00 | .10 to .15 | 883.00 | 275.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commander,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Tailors. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Is company tailor citizen or soldier? | Charge for altering overcoat. | Altering dress coat. | Altering undress coat. | Altering trousers. |
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Citizen | $4.00 | $3.00 | $2.00 | $2.00 |
| | A | Soldier | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | B | None | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | .50 |
| | C | Soldier | | Not regulated. | | |
| | D | do | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | E | do | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | F | None | | | | |
| | G | do | | | | |
| | H | Soldier | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | I | None | | | | |
| | K | Citizen | 5.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | L | Soldier | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| For regiment | | | 2.00 to 5.00 | 2.00 to 5.00 | 1.50 to 3.00 | .50 to 2.50 |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | None | | | | |
| | A | do | | | | |
| | B | Citizen | 6.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 2.25 |
| | C | Soldier | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | D | Citizen | 6.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | E | Soldier | 7.00 | 7.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| | F | Citizen | 1.00 | 1.25 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | G | Soldier | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| | H | do | 7.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | I | None | | | | |
| | K | Citizen | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| | L | None | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 1.00 to 7.00 | 1.25 to 7.00 | .75 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 2.50 |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | Soldier | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | C | Citizen | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | D | Soldier | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | E | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | |
| | H | Citizen | 1.00 to 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | .50 to 1.00 |
| | I | do | 9.00 | 6.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | K | | | | | |
| | L | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 1.00 to 9.00 | 2.00 to 6.00 | 1.00 to 2.50 | .50 to 2.50 |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | None | | | | |
| | A | Citizen | .50 | 1.00 | .50 | .50 |
| | B | do | .50 | 1.00 | .50 | .50 |
| | C | Soldier | .50 | 1.00 | .50 | .50 |
| | D | do | .50 | 1.00 | .50 | .50 |
| | E | None | | | | |
| | F | None | | | | |
| | G | Citizen | .50 | 1.00 | .50 | .50 |
| | H | Soldier | 4.00 | 4.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | I | Citizen | .50 | 1.00 | .50 | .50 |
| | K | Soldier | .50 | 1.00 | .50 | .50 |
| | L | None | | | | |
| For regiment | | | .50 to 4.00 | 1.00 to 4.00 | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.50 |
| 8th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | None | pr. hr., .20 | pr. hr., .20 | pr. hr., .20 | pr. hr., .20 |
| | A | Citizen | do | do | do | do |
| | B | Soldier | do | do | do | do |
| | C | Citizen | do | do | do | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Tailors. | | Shoemakers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate average amount spent per man during year for altering clothes. | Approximate aggregate amount spent per organization during year for altering clothes. | Company shoemaker. | Price charged for half sole. | Heel. | Patch. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for repairs during year. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for altering Government foot wear during year. |
| $5.00 | $120.00 | Yes... | $1.00 | $0.20 | $0.10 | $55.00 | ..... |
| 6.00 | 354.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98.00 | ..... |
| 8.00 | 480.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10.00 | 400.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | ..... | 75.00 | 0 |
| 7.00 | 406.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 87.00 | ..... |
| 5.00 | 250.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .50 | 100.00 | $75.00 |
| 7.50 | 375.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100.00 | 0 |
| 7.00 | 480.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100.00 | Unknown. |
| 10.00 | 560.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50.00 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | No patching. | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 50.00 | 200.00 |
| 4.33 | 65.00 | Yes... | 1.25 | .25 | .15 | ..... | ..... |
| 7.25 | 3,990.00 | ..... | 1.00 to 1.25 | .20 to .25 | .10 to .50 | 715.00 | 275.00 |
| Not known | Not known. | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Not known. | Not known. |
| ..... | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12.00 | 600.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17.50 | 1,015.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125.00 |
| 11.40 | 571.30 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 732.80 | 161.50 |
| Not known. | Not known. | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7.00 | 180.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15.00 | 700.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | Yes... | 1.25 | .25 | .25 | 150.00 | 0 |
| 15.00 | 750.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 16.00 | 750.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5.00 | 60.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12.10 | 4,234.30 | ..... | 1.00 to 1.25 | .25 | .25 | 882.80 | 286.50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5.00 | 300.00 | ..... | | Irregular. | | ..... | ..... |
| 20.00 | 100.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10.00 | 540.00 | Yes... | .50 | .25 | .25 | .50 | 27.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4.50 | 225.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .50 | .50 | 45.00 | 0 |
| Unknown. | Unknown... | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9.87 | 1,165.00 | ..... | .50 to 1.00 | .25 to .50 | .25 to .50 | 45.50 | 27.00 |
| 12.95 | 246.25 | Yes... | 1.00 | .75 | .25 | 46.25 | ..... |
| 13.00 | 650.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .75 | .25 | 150.00 | ..... |
| 35.00 | 1,575.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20.00 | 1,040.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50.00 | ..... |
| 18.00 | 1,000.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .75 | .25 | 150.00 | ..... |
| 15.00 | 1,215.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 364.50 | ..... |
| 10.00 | 650.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .10 to .25 | 100.00 | 25.00 |
| 18.00 | 1,000.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120.00 | ..... |
| 5.00 | 250.00 | Yes... | 1.25 | .30 | .20 | 35.00 | 0 |
| 18.00 | 1,000.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15.00 | 870.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | ..... |
| 0 | 0 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 70.00 | 0 |
| 16.27 | 9,496.25 | ..... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 to .75 | .10 to .25 | 1,100.75 | 25.00 |
| 10.00 | 200.00 | No.... | | 1.00 | ..... | 50.00 | 0 |
| 5.00 | 400.00 | Yes... | | 1.00 | ..... | 160.00 | 0 |
| 7.00 | 350.00 | No.... | | 1.00 | ..... | 75.00 | 70.00 |
| 8.00 | 450.00 | No.... | | 1.00 | ..... | 0 | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops or companies. | Tailors. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Is company tailor citizen or soldier? | Charge for altering overcoat. | Altering dress coat. | Altering undress coat. | Altering trousers. |
| 8th Cavalry | D | Soldier | pr. hr., $0.20 | pr. hr., $0.20 | pr. hr., $0.20 | pr. hr., $0.20 |
| | E | Citizen | do | do | do | do |
| | F | Soldier | $5.00 | $4.00 | $2.50 | $2.00 |
| | G | do | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | H | Citizen | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | I | do | pr. hr., .20 | pr. hr., .20 | pr. hr., .20 | pr. hr., .20 |
| | K | None | do | do | do | do |
| | L | do | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 5.00 | 3.00 to 4.00 | 2.00 to 2.50 | 2.00 |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | Citizen | 5.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | C | do | 6.00 | 4.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | D | | | | | |
| | E | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | |
| | H | Citizen | 5.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | I | | | | | |
| | K | Citizen | 5.00 to 8.00 | 4.00 | 2.75 | 1.50 |
| For regiment | | | 5.00 to 8.00 | 2.00 to 4.00 | 2.50 to 3.00 | 1.50 to 2.50 |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Citizen | 6.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | A | do | 6.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| | B | do | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| | C | None | | | | |
| | D | do | | | | |
| | E | Citizen | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.75 | 2.50 |
| | F | do | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | G | do | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | H | do | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | I | do | 1.00 to 5.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 1.75 | .50 to 2.50 |
| | K | do | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| For regiment | | | 1.00 to 6.00 | 1.00 to 5.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | .50 to 2.50 |
| 1st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Citizen | 1.75 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | A | None | 1.75 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | B | do | 1.75 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | C | Citizen | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | D | None | 1.75 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | E | Citizen | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | F | Soldier | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | G | Citizen | 1.75 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | H | do | 1.75 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| For regiment | | | 1.75 to 4.00 | 2.00 to 4.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 2.00 |
| 2d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Soldier | 6.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | A | None | | | | |
| | B | Soldier | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | C | do | 6.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 1.00 |
| | D | do | 7.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 |
| | E | None | | | | |
| | F | Soldier | 3.00 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | G | None | | | | |
| | H | do | | | | |
| | I | do | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 3.00 to 7.00 | 3.50 to 7.00 | 2.50 to 4.00 | 1.50 to 2.00 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Tailors. | | Shoemakers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate average amount spent per man during year for altering clothes. | Approximate aggregate amount spent per organization during year for altering clothes. | Company shoemaker. | Price charged for half sole. | Heel. | Patch. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for repairs during year. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for altering Government footwear during year. |
| $12.00 | $600.00 | No... | $1.00 | | | $50.00 | 0 |
| 15.00 | 600.00 | No... | 1.00 | | | 200.00 | $300.00 |
| 8.00 | 300.00 | No... | | | | | |
| 20.00 | 1,100.00 | No... | | | | 247.50 | 0 |
| 10.00 | 700.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | $0.10 up | 250.00 | |
| 5.00 | 250.00 | No... | 1.00 | | | 100.00 | 50.00 |
| 5.00 | 300.00 | No... | 1.00 | | | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Unknown. | Unknown... | No... | | | | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 9.14 | 5,250.00 | ..... | .75 | .25 | 10 cents up. | 1,282.50 | 570.00 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 8.00 | 450.00 | No... | 1.00 | | | 100.00 | |
| 10.00 | 600.00 | No... | | | | 1.50 | 90.00 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 8.00 | 500.00 | No... | 1.25 | | | 125.00 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 10.00 | 700.00 | No... | | | | | |
| 9.00 | 2,250.00 | ..... | 1.00 to 1.25 | | | 226.50 | 90.00 |
| 30.00 | 600.00 | No... | | | | | |
| 15.00 | 900.00 | No... | | | | 90.00 | 40.00 |
| | | No... | | | | | |
| 7.69 | 400.00 | No... | | | | | |
| 8.00 | 200.00 | No... | | | | | |
| 20.00 | 1,200.00 | No... | | | | | |
| 18.00 | 840.00 | No... | | | | 2.00 | 0 |
| | | No... | | | | | |
| 12.00 | 640.00 | No... | | | | | |
| 30.00 | 1,500.00 | ..... | | | | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 21.50 | 1,075.00 | No... | | | | | |
| 18.62 | 7,355.00 | ..... | | | | 92.00 | 40.00 |
| 10.00 | 200.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 25.00 | 10.00 |
| 10.00 | 540.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 100.00 | 25.00 |
| 5.00 | 250.00 | No... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 50.00 | |
| 9.00 | 450.00 | No... | | | | 40.00 | 70.00 |
| 2.00 | 100.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 200.00 | 100.00 |
| 10.00 | 350.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 40.00 | 80.00 |
| 10.50 | 380.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 100.00 | 85.00 |
| 3.50 | 200.00 | No... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 50.00 | 25.00 |
| 5.00 | 300.00 | No... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 25.00 | 10.00 |
| 7.22 | 2,770.00 | ..... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 630.00 | 405.00 |
| 7.00 | 150.00 | No... | | | | 20.00 | 0 |
| 7.50 | 375.00 | No... | | | | 125.00 | 100.00 |
| 3.00 | 140.00 | No... | | | | 55.00 | 45.00 |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | No... | | | | 100.00 | 80.00 |
| 17.00 | 850.00 | No... | | | | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | No... | | | | 200.00 | 75.00 |
| 6.00 | 300.00 | No... | | | | 25.00 | 10.00 |
| 13.00 | 650.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .25 | 225.00 | 125.00 |
| 7.00 | 350.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .10 to .25 | 250.00 | 125.00 |
| 1.75 | 80.00 | No... | | | | | |
| 8.22 | 3,895.00 | ..... | .75 | .25 | .10 to .25 | 1,050.00 | 560.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Tailors. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Is company tailor citizen or soldier? | Charge for altering overcoat. | Altering dress coat. | Altering undress coat. | Altering trousers. |
| 3d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | None | | | | |
| | B | Soldier | $5.00 | $4.70 | $2.50 | $1.75 |
| | C | Citizen | 5.00 | 4.70 | .50 to 2.50 | 1.50 to 2.00 |
| | D | do | 5.00 | 4.70 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | E | do | 5.00 | 4.70 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | F | None | | | | |
| | G | Citizen | 5.00 | 4.70 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | H | do | 5.00 | 4.70 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | I | None | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 5.00 | 4.70 | .50 to 2.50 | 1.50 to 2.00 |
| 4th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Soldier | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 |
| | A | None | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | B | Citizen | 2.75 | .50 to 2.00 | .25 to 1.00 | .25 to .75 |
| | C | Soldier | 4.00 | 4.00 | 2.25 | 2.00 |
| | D | do | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 1.50 |
| | E | do | 2.75 | .50 to 2.00 | .25 to 1.00 | .25 to .75 |
| | F | do | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 1.50 |
| | G | do | 2.75 | .50 to 2.00 | .25 to 1.00 | .25 to .75 |
| | H | Citizen | 5.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | I | None | 2.75 | .50 to 2.00 | .25 to 1.00 | .25 to .75 |
| For regiment | | | 2.75 to 5.00 | .50 to 5.00 | .25 to 4.00 | .25 to 2.00 |
| 5th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | A | Soldier | 2.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | B | do | 1.00 to 3.00 | 1.00 | .25 to 2.00 | .25 to 1.00 |
| | C | None | | | | |
| | D | do | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | E | do | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | F | Soldier | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | G | do | 2.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | .50 to 2.00 |
| | H | do | 1.00 to 3.00 | 1.00 | .25 to 2.00 | .25 to 2.00 |
| For regiment | | | 1.00 to 4.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | .25 to 3.00 | .25 to 2.00 |
| 6th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | | | | |
| | A | do | | | | |
| | B | do | | | | |
| | C | do | | | | |
| | D | Soldier | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | E | Citizen | *7.00 to 8.00 | *7.00 | *3.00 | *2.00 |
| | F | None | | | | |
| | G | do | | | | |
| | H | Citizen | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| For regiment | | | 3.00 to 5.00 | 3.00 to 4.00 | 2.00 to 3.00 | 1.50 to 2.00 |
| 7th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | | | | |
| | A | Soldier | 1.75 | 1.75 | .75 | .75 |
| | B | Citizen | 1.75 | 1.75 | .75 | .75 |
| | C | do | 1.75 | 1.75 | .75 | .75 |
| | D | do | 1.75 | 1.75 | .75 | .75 |
| | E | do | 2.50 | 2.50 | .25 | .75 |
| | F | do | 1.75 | 1.75 | .75 | .75 |
| | G | None | | | | |
| | H | Citizen | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| For regiment | | | 1.75 to 5.00 | 1.75 to 3.00 | .25 to 2.50 | .75 to 2.00 |

* For making.

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Tailors. | | Shoemakers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate average amount spent per man during year for altering clothes. | Approximate aggregate amount spent per organization during year for altering clothes. | Company shoemaker. | Price charged for half sole. | Heel. | Patch. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for repairs during year. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for altering Government foot wear during year. |
| $10.00 | $250.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 10.00 | 550.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 250.00 | Yes... | $0.75 | $0.25 | $0.10 to .25 | $25.00 | |
| 6.00 | 360.00 | No.... | | | | 25.00 | |
| 10.00 | 560.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 12.00 | 550.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 7.00 | 350.00 | No.... | | | | 50.00 | |
| 10.00 | 560.00 | Yes... | .75 | .15 | .10 | 100.00 | |
| 12.00 | 144.00 | No.... | | | | 25 00 | |
| | | No.... | | | | 5.00 | |
| 9.11 | 3,574.00 | | .75 | .15 to .25 | .10 to .25 | 230.00 | |
| 12.50 | 250.00 | No.... | | | | 40.00 | $10.00 |
| 7.00 | 350.00 | No.... | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 11.00 | 600.00 | No.... | .75 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 150.00 | 75.00 |
| 8.00 | 440.00 | Yes... | 1.25 | .25 | .25 | 150.00 | 0 |
| 7.90 | 379.25 | No.... | 1.00 | .25 | .15 | 112.50 | 50.00 |
| 11.50 | 565.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 145.00 | |
| 8.00 | 360.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 8.25 | 417.00 | No.... | .75 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 112.00 | 86.00 |
| 6.00 | 300.00 | Yes... | .90 | .35 | .15 | 100.00 | 75.00 |
| 3.00 | 40.00 | No.... | .75 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 10.00 | |
| 8.31 | 3,701.25 | | .75 to 1.25 | .25 to .35 | .15 to .25 | 819.5 | 206.00 |
| 10.00 | 150.00 | No.... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 100.00 | 15.00 |
| 9.00 | Unknown... | | | | | | |
| 3.00 | 150.00 | No.... | .80 | .20 | .10 | 115.00 | 0 |
| 14.00 | 700.00 | | | | | | |
| 15.00 | 840.00 | No.... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 280.00 | 60.00 |
| 10.00 | 560.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 250.00 | 60.00 |
| 20.00 | 1,150.00 | No.... | | | | 6.00 | 350.00 |
| 14.00 | 700.00 | | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 290.00 | Yes... | .80 | .20 | .10 | 180.00 | 0 |
| 11.11 | 4,540.00 | | .80 to 1.00 | .20 to .25 | .10 to .25 | 931.00 | 485.00 |
| 15.07 | 316.47 | Yes... | .75 | .10 | .30 | 36.00 | 0 |
| 3.60 | 170.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .25 | 110.00 | 80.00 |
| 0 | 0 | No.... | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 8.50 | 510.00 | No.... | | | | 60.00 | 0 |
| 4.00 | 250.00 | Yes... | .75 | .30 | .10 | 144.00 | 0 |
| Unknown. | Unknown... | Yes... | .50 | .25 | .10 | 80 to 85 | 12.00 |
| 10.00 | 575.00 | No.... | | | | 1.50 | 76.00 |
| 12.50 | 600.00 | No.... | | | | 48.00 | 0 |
| 15.00 | 870.00 | Yes... | | | | 50.00 | 0 |
| 9.81 | 3,291.47 | | .50 to .75 | .10 to .30 | .10 to .30 | 526.00 | 168.00 |
| | | No.... | | | | 60.00 | 35.00 |
| 15.00 | 250.00 | No.... | | | | 100.00 | 150.00 |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | Yes... | .25 | .25 | .25 | 100.00 | 0 |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | No.... | | | | 100.00 | 0 |
| 10.00 | 400.00 | No.... | | | | 100.00 | 0 |
| 12.00 | 450.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .25 | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| 15.00 | 500.00 | No.... | | | | 100.00 | 0 |
| 15.00 | 500.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | | | | | | |
| 12.37 | 3,600.00 | | .25 to .75 | .25 | .25 | 580.00 | 335.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Tailors. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Is company tailor citizen or soldier? | Charge for altering overcoat. | Altering dress coat. | Altering undress coat. | Altering trousers. |
| 8th infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Soldier | $1.00 to 2.00 | $2.00 | $1.00 | $0.50 to 1.00 |
| | B | None | 2.15 | 2.40 | Not altered. | 1.00 |
| | C | Soldier | 4.00 | 4.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | D | do | 4.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | E | do | 1.00 to 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | .50 to 1.00 |
| | F | do | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | G | do | 2.15 | 2.40 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | H | do | 1.00 to 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | .50 to 1.00 |
| | I | None | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 1.00 to 4.00 | 2.00 to 4.00 | 1.00 to 2.50 | .50 to 1.50 |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Soldier | 4.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| | A | do | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 |
| | B | None | | | | |
| | C | Soldier | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| | D | do | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | E | None | | | | |
| | F | Soldier | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | G | do | 5.00 | 4.50 | 2.50 | 1.75 |
| | H | do | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | .75 |
| For regiment | | | 1.50 to 5.00 | 1.50 to 5.00 | 1.25 to 3.00 | .75 to 2.50 |
| 10th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | | | | |
| | A | Soldier | 6.00 | 5.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| | B | None | | | | |
| | C | Citizen | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | D | Soldier | 4.00 | 4.00 | 1.75 | 1.50 |
| | E | do | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 1.75 |
| | F | None | | | | |
| | G | Soldier | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| | H | None | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.00 | .50 to 1.00 |
| | I | do | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.50 | .50 to 1.00 | .50 to 1.00 |
| For regiment | | | .50 to 6.00 | .50 to 5.00 | .50 to 3.00 | .50 to 2.00 |
| 11th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Soldier | 2.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| | B | do | | | | |
| | C | do | 2.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| | D | do | 2.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| | E | None | | | | |
| | F | do | | | | |
| | G | Soldier | 2.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| | H | do | 5.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | I | Citizen | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| For regiment | | | 2.00 to 5.00 | 2.50 to 5.00 | 1.50 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 2.00 |
| 12th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Citizen | 2.25 | 3.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| | A | Soldier | 4.50 | 3.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | B | None | 1.75 | 2.50 | .75 | .75 |
| | C | Soldier | 1.75 | 2.00 | .75 | .75 |
| | D | None | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | E | Citizen | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 |
| | F | do | | | | |
| | G | Soldier | 6.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | H | do | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | I | Citizen | 2.50 | 1.00 to 5.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | .50 to 2.00 |
| For regiment | | | 1.75 to 6.00 | 1.00 to 5.00 | .75 to 3.00 | .50 to 2.00 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Tailors. | | Shoemakers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate average amount spent per man during year for altering clothes. | Approximate aggregate amount spent per organization during year for altering clothes. | Company shoemaker. | Price charged for half sole. | Heel. | Patch. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for repairs during year. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for altering Government footwear during year. |
| ..... | ..... | Yes... | $1.00 to $2.00 | $1.00 | $0.50 | $70.00 | 0 |
| 5.25 | 225.75 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6.00 | 300.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10.00 | 450.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .20 | 75.00 | $75.00 |
| 10.00 | 450.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4.00 | 200.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75.00 | 0 |
| 5.00 | 300.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 1.30 | ..... |
| 5.00 | 750.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 0 | 0 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | ..... |
| 6.91 | 2,675.75 | ..... | .75 to 2.00 | .25 to 1.00 | .20 to .50 | 221.30 | 75.00 |
| 6.00 | 125.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 |
| 7.00 | 350.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5.00 | 250.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| 15.00 | 750.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 |
| 10.00 | 600.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| 13.00 | 627.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90.00 | 90.00 |
| 15.00 | 870.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 |
| 10.00 | 550.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10.11 | 4,622.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200.00 | 200.00 |
| 10.00 | 150.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | 10.00 |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .25 | 4.00 | 2.00 |
| 35.00 | 1,925.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .50 | .25 | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 7.50 | 420.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .15 | 140.00 | 140.00 |
| 20.00 | 1,200.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 50.00 | ..... |
| 6.00 | 300.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .25 | 150.00 | 75.00 |
| 10.00 | Unknown... | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11.50 | 644.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .50 | .25 | 230.00 | 40.00 |
| 1.50 | 81.00 | No.... | 1.00 | .50 | .25 | 60.00 | 12.00 |
| 12.15 | 5,720.00 | ..... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 to .50 | .15 to .25 | 664.00 | 279.00 |
| ..... | ..... | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | Yes... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10.00 | 590.00 | Yes... | .75 | .50 | .10 to .25 | 150.00 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8.00 | 480.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .50 | .15 | 180.00 | ..... |
| 7.50 | 400.00 | Yes. | 1.00 | .25 | .15 | 125.00 | 75.00 |
| ..... | ..... | Yes... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8.00 | 350.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120.00 | 70.00 |
| 20.00 | 1,180.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 275.00 | ..... |
| 10.70 | 3,000.00 | ..... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 to .50 | .10 to .25 | 850.00 | 145.00 |
| 8.00 | 152.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7.00 | 308.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .15 | 75.00 | ..... |
| 10.00 | 400.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 |
| 10.00 | 430.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 |
| 10.00 | 400.00 | No.... | 1.00 | .50 | .25 | 130.00 | 0 |
| 7.50 | 300.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .25 | .25 |
| ..... | ..... | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | No.... | 1.00 | .50 | .30 | 150.00 | 75.00 |
| 9.00 | 563.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .06 to .25 | 6.00 | 384.00 |
| 6.00 | 420.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8.61 | 3,473.00 | ..... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 to .50 | .06 to .30 | 361.25 | 459.25 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Tailors. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Is company tailor citizen or soldier? | Charge for altering overcoat. | Altering dress coat. | Altering undress coat. | Altering trousers. |
| 13th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | None | | | | |
| | B | Soldier | 1.00 | 1.25 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | C | Citizen | .50 to 6.00 | 1.00 to 4.00 | .25 to 2.50 | .25 to 2.50 |
| | D | do | .50 to 7.00 | 1.00 to 4.00 | .25 to 2.50 | .25 to 2.50 |
| | E | Soldier | 1.00 | 1.25 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | F | None | 6.00 | 5.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| | G | do | | | | |
| | H | Citizen | 1.00 | 1.25 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | I | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | .50 to 7.00 | 1.00 to 5.00 | .25 to 2.50 | .25 to 2.50 |
| 14th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | None | | | | |
| | B | do | | | | |
| | C | Soldier | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| | D | do | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | E | Citizen | 4.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | F | None | | | | |
| | G | Citizen | 6.00 | 6.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | H | None | | | | |
| | I | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 2.50 to 6.00 | 2.50 to 6.00 | 2.00 to 2.50 | 1.00 to 2.50 |
| 15th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Soldier | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | A | do | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | B | do | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | C | do | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | D | Citizen | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | E | do | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | F | None | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | G | do | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | 1.00 |
| | H | Soldier | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | 1.00 |
| For regiment | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 | 1.00 |
| 16th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | | | | |
| | A | Soldier | 6.00 | 6.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | B | do | 6.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | C | do | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | D | do | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | E | do | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | F | do | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | G | do | 6.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | H | do | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 to 2.00 |
| | I | None | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 2.00 to 6.00 | 2.00 to 6.00 | 1.00 to 2.50 | 1.00 to 2.00 |
| 17th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Citizen | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| | A | do | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| | B | Soldier | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | C | do | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | D | Both | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 |
| | E | Soldier | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 1.75 |
| | F | None | | | | |
| | G | Soldier | 2.50 | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.25 |
| | H | do | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| For regiment | | | 2.50 to 5.00 | 1.50 to 5.00 | 1.50 to 3.00 | 1.25 to 2.50 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Tailors. | | Shoemakers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate average amount spent per man during year for altering clothes. | Approximate aggregate amount spent per organization during year for altering clothes. | Company shoemaker. | Price charged for half sole. | Heel. | Patch. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for repairs during year. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for altering Government foot wear during year. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | Yes... | 1.00 | .50 | .15 | 306.00 | 306.00 |
| 9.30 | 450.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .20 | .25 | 120.00 | 0 |
| 20.00 | 800.00 | No.... | | | | 160.00 | 60.00 |
| 18.00 | 720.00 | No.... | | | | 60.00 | 45.00 |
| Not known. | Not known. | Yes... | 1.00 | .20 | .25 | No record. | No record. |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .25 | 4.00 | 200.00 |
| Not known. | Not known. | No.... | | | | No record. | No record. |
| 10.60 | 427.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 13.48 | 2,897.00 | ..... | .75 to 1.00 | .20 to .50 | .15 to .25 | 650.00 | 611.00 |
| | | No.... | | | | 15.00 | 0 |
| 5.00 | 250.00 | Yes... | 1.25 | .25 | .25 | 225.00 | 0 |
| 4.00 | 225.00 | No.... | | | | 50.00 | 0 |
| 23.00 | 1,142.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 67.00 | 100.00 |
| 8.00 | 500.00 | No.... | | | | 40.00 | 0 |
| 15.00 | 300.00 | No.... | | | | 35.00 | 0 |
| 8.00 | 400.00 | No.... | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 20.00 | 1,300.00 | No.... | | | | 87.50 | 75.00 |
| 20.00 | 1,000.00 | Yes... | .75 | .50 | .25 | 150.00 | None. |
| | | | | | | | |
| 12.87 | 5,117.00 | ..... | .75 to 1.25 | .25 to .50 | .25 | 669.50 | 175.00 |
| 15.00 | 300.00 | Yes... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 50.00 | 0 |
| 20.00 | 700.00 | Yes... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 100.00 | 0 |
| 25.00 | 1,000.00 | Yes... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 100.00 | 0 |
| 15.00 | 810.00 | Yes... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 105.00 | 0 |
| 6.00 | 482.00 | No.... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 114.00 | 0 |
| 20.00 | 1,000.00 | No.... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 140.00 | 0 |
| 15.00 | 675.00 | No.... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 90.00 | 0 |
| 20.00 | 850.00 | Yes... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 275.00 | 0 |
| 12.00 | 696.00 | Yes... | .74 to 1.00 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 150.00 | 0 |
| 16.44 | 6,513.00 | ..... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 1,124.00 | 0 |
| 15.00 | 270.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 10.00 | 960.00 | No.... | | | | 120.00 | |
| 14.00 | 812.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | | 100.00 | |
| 15.00 | 900.00 | No.... | | | | 100.00 | |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | ..... | | | | 100.00 | |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .20 | 150.00 | 75.00 |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 100.00 | |
| 10.00 | 540.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 100.00 | 5.00 |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | No.... | | | | 100.00 | |
| | | No.... | | | | | |
| 11.55 | 5,482.00 | ..... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 | .20 to .25 | 870.00 | 80.00 |
| 10.00 | 200.00 | ..... | | | | | |
| 6.00 | 200.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 250.00 | |
| 15.00 | 350.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 25.00 | 90.00 |
| 7.50 | 500.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .10 to .25 | 250.00 | 0 |
| 15.00 | 750.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .10 | 250.00 | 0 |
| 10.50 | 493.50 | No.... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | | |
| 13.00–16.00 | 585.00–926.00 | No.... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 25.00 | 0 |
| 10.00 | 450.00 | No.... | | | | 575.00 | 100.00 |
| **5.00** | **240.00** | **No....** | | | | **4.00** | **192.00** |
| **10.39** | **3,939.00** | ..... | **1.00** | **.25** | **.10 to .25** | **1,379.00** | **382.00** |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Tailors. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Is company tailor citizen or soldier? | Charge for altering overcoat. | Altering dress coat. | Altering undress coat. | Altering trousers. |
| 18th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Soldier | $5.00 | $3.00 | $2.50 | $1.50 |
| | A | do | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | B | do | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | C | Citizen | 4.00 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | D | Soldier | 6.00 | 4.50 | 2.50 | 1.75 |
| | E | Citizen | 5.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | F | None | | | | |
| | G | Soldier | 5.00 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.75 |
| | H | None | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 4.00 to 6.00 | 2.00 to 4.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 to 2.50 |
| 19th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Citizen | | 2.50 | Variable | .50 |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | Soldier | 4.00 | 3.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| | C | do | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | D | do | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | E | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | |
| | H | Soldier | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| For regiment | | | 3.00 to 5.00 | 2.50 to 4.00 | 1.25 to 3.00 | .50 to 2.00 |
| 20th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | 4.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | A | Soldier | 4.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 to 2.50 | 2.00 to 2.50 |
| | B | do | 4.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | C | None | | | | |
| | D | do | 4.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 to 2.50 | 2.00 to 2.50 |
| | E | Citizen | 4.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | F | Soldier | 4.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 to 2.50 | 2.00 to 2.50 |
| | G | Citizen | 5.50 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | H | Soldier | 4.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 to 2.50 | 2.00 to 2.50 |
| | I | None | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 4.00 to 5.50 | 4.00 to 5.00 | 2.00 to 3.00 | 2.00 to 2.50 |
| 21st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 |
| | A | Soldier | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 |
| | B | Citizen | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | C | Soldier | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 |
| | D | do | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | E | Citizen | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 | .50 to .75 |
| | F | Soldier | 4.00 | 1.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | G | do | 5.00 | 1.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | H | do | 4.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | I | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | .50 to 5.00 | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 3.00 | .50 to 2.00 |
| 22d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Citizen | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | A | Soldier | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | B | do | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | C | | | | | |
| | D | None | | | | |
| | E | Soldier | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | F | do | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | G | do | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | H | do | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| | I | None | | | | 2.00 |
| For regiment | | | 2.00 to 5.00 | 2.00 to 4.00 | 1.00 to 2.00 | 1.00 to 2.00 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Tailors. | | Shoemakers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate average amount spent per man during year for altering clothes. | Approximate aggregate amount spent per organization during year for altering clothes. | Company shoemaker. | Price charged for half sole. | Heel. | Patch. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for repairs during year. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for altering Government foot wear during year. |
| ..... | ..... | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| $8.06 | $392.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9.00 | 400.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8.00 | 400.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10.00 | 450.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5.00 | 250.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20.00 | 850.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $350.00 | $30.00 |
| 9.00 | 400.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Unknown. | Unknown... | Yes... | .75 | .25 | ..... | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 9.87 | 3,142.00 | ..... | .75 | .25 | ..... | 350.00 | 30.00 |
| No data... | No data..... | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No data... | No data... |
| ...do ..... | ...do ..... | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... |
| 9.08 | 508.40 | Yes... | .75 | .50 | .10 | 255.00 | 145.65 |
| 6.75 | 485.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10.00 | 550.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Unknown. | Unknown... | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 10.00 | 590.00 | Yes... | .75 | .50 | .10 | 236.00 | 129.00 |
| Unknown. | Unknown... | Yes... | 1.00 | .50 | .25 | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 7.50 | 435.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .50 | .25 | ...do ..... | ...do ..... |
| 9.07 | 2,568.40 | ..... | .75 to 1.00 | .50 | .10 to .25 | 491.00 | 274.65 |
| 13.00 | 260.00 | No.... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 60.00 | Nothing.. |
| 12.00 | 560.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .15 | 100.00 | 25.00 |
| 7.50 | 382.50 | No.... | .75 | .25 | .25 | ..... | ..... |
| 8.00 | 350.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | ..... | 110.00 | 110.00 |
| 10.00 | 450.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .15 | 75.00 | 25.00 |
| 15.00 | 450.00 | No.... | .75 | .25 | .25 | ..... | ..... |
| 25.00 | 1,200.00 | No.... | .75 | .25 | .15 | 125.00 | 125.00 |
| 16.00 | 500.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .20 | .10 | 50.00 | 40.00 |
| 10.00 | 500.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .25 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| .25 | 10.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 11.67 | 4,662.50 | ..... | .75 to 1.00 | .20 to .25 | .10 to .25 | 580.00 | 385.00 |
| 14.00 | 252.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12.00 | 600.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .15 | 150.00 | 100.00 |
| 12.00 | 600.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6.00 | 350.00 | No.... | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | 100.00 | ..... |
| 12.00 | 600.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8.00 | 450.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 25.00 | 0 |
| 5.00 | 250.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 200.00 | 0 |
| 15.00 | 700.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 |
| 10.50 | 3,802.00 | ..... | 1.00 | .25 | .15 to .25 | 525.00 | 100.00 |
| 5.00 | 90.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35.00 | 0 |
| 9.50 | 300.00 | Yes .. | 1.00 | .25 | .10 to .50 | 60.00 | 0 |
| 5.00 | 185.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .10 to .25 | 85.00 | 0 |
| Unknown. | Unknown... | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 4.50 | 200.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5.00 | 160.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .10 to .15 | 40.00 | 0 |
| 5.00 | 175.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 6.00 | 150.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 2.00 | 32.00 | No.... | 1.00 | .25 | .05 to .25 | 5.00 | 0 |
| 5.25 | 1,292.00 | ..... | 1.00 | .25 | .05 to .50 | 225.00 | 0 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Tailors. Is company tailor citizen or soldier? | Charge for altering overcoat. | Altering dress coat. | Altering undress coat. | Altering trousers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Soldier | $7.50 | $4.50 | $3.50 | $2.00 |
| | A | do | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| | B | Soldier | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | .50 to 1.00 |
| | C | Ret'd sol'r. | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 1.75 |
| | D | Soldier | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | .50 to 1.00 |
| | E | do | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | F | None | | | | |
| | G | Soldier | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 | .75 |
| | H | do | .75 | .75 | 1.00 | .75 |
| For regiment | | | .75 to 7.50 | .75 to 5.00 | 1.00 to 3.50 | .50 to 2.00 |
| 24th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Citizen | 6.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| | A | do | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | B | do | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | C | do | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | D | do | 4.50 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | E | do | 4.50 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | F | do | 5.50 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| | G | do | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| | H | do | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| For regiment | | Citizen | 3.00 to 6.00 | 3.00 to 6.00 | 2.00 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 2.50 |
| 25th Infantry | Staff and band | None | | | | |
| | A | Citizen | 5.00 | 3.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 |
| | B | None | | | | |
| | C | do | | | | |
| | D | do | | | | |
| | E | Citizen | 2.50 | 3.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| | F | None | | | | |
| | G | do | | | | |
| | H | Citizen | 6.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| For regiment | | | 2.50 to 6.00 | 3.00 to 6.00 | 1.25 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 2.00 |

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General service recruits. (Davids Island) | Field, staff, and band. | No company tailors. Depot tailor shops. | .50 to $4.00 | .50 to $4.00 | .50 to $2.50 | .50 to $1.50 |
| | A | | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 2.50 | .50 to 1.50 |
| | B | | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 2.50 | .50 to 1.50 |
| | C | | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 2.50 | .50 to 1.50 |
| | D | | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 2.50 | .50 to 1.50 |
| | D. D | | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 2.50 | .50 to 1.50 |
| Total, etc | | | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 4.00 | .50 to 2.50 | .50 to 1.50 |
| General service recruits. (Columbus B'ks) | Field, staff, and band. | Soldier | | | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | A | Citizen | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 | .50 |
| | B | None | | | | |
| | C | Soldier | 2.00 | 2.40 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | D | do | 1.00 | 1.50 | .50 to 1.00 | .50 to .75 |
| | Colored detach | do | 2.00 | 2.40 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Total, etc | | | 1.00 to 2.00 | 1.50 to 2.40 | .50 to 1.00 | .50 to 1.00 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Tailors. | | Shoemakers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate average amount spent per man during year for altering clothes. | Approximate aggregate amount spent per organization during year for altering clothes. | Company shoemaker. | Price charged for half sole. | Heel. | Patch. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for repairs during year. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for altering Government foot wear during year. |
| 11.25 | 225.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 290.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .15 | 2.50 | 175.00 |
| Not known | Not known.. | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .10 | Not known | Not known |
| 8.90 | 464.00 | No.... | | | | 1.35 | 70.00 |
| Not known | Not known.. | No.... | | | | Not known | Not known |
| 7.00 | 350.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 10.00 | 700.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 250.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .10 | 1.25 | |
| .25 | 14.00 | No.... | | | | 2.00 | 50.00 |
| 6.77 | 2,293.00 | ..... | .75 to 1.00 | .25 | .10 to .15 | 7.10 | 295.00 |
| 12.23 | 269.00 | Yes... | 1.50 to 2.50 | Unknown... | Unknown... | 20.00 | 0 |
| 12.00 | 600.00 | ..... | | | | | |
| 15.00 | 675.00 | ..... | | | | | |
| 15.00 | 780.00 | ..... | | | | | |
| Unknown. | Unknown... | Yes... | 1.00 | .50 | .25 to .35 | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 27.00 | 1,485.00 | No.... | 1.00 | .50 | .25 to .50 | 5.00 | 0 |
| | | No.... | | | | | |
| 10.00 | 600.00 | No.... | 1.50 | .25 | Unknown... | Unknown. | 0 |
| 15.00 | 780.00 | ..... | | | | | |
| 15.18 | 5,189.00 | ..... | 1.00 to 2.50 | .25 to .50 | .25 to .50 | 25.00 | 0 |
| Unknown | Unknown .. | No.... | | | | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 12.50 | 560.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| | | No.... | | | | | |
| 12.00 | 564.00 | No.... | | | | 70.00 | |
| 2.50 | 500.00 | No.... | | | | | |
| Unknown | Unknown .. | No.... | | | | | |
| | | No.... | | | | | |
| | | No.... | | | | | |
| 6.00 | 300.00 | Yes... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 150.00 | 0 |
| 8.25 | 1,924.00 | ..... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | 220.00 | 0 |

AND WILLETS POINT.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| | 510.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .10 | Unknown | Unknown. |
| .75 | 360.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .10 | 240.00 | 200.00 |
| 10.00 | 300.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .10 | 120.00 | 100.00 |
| Unknown | Unknown... | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .10 | 300.00 | Unknown. |
| Unknown | Unknown... | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .10 | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 5.37 | 1,170.00 | ..... | .75 | .25 | .10 | 660.00 | 300.00 |
| Unknown | Unknown... | No.... | | | | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 4.00 | 350.00 | No.... | | | | 180.00 | 120.00 |
| Unknown | Unknown... | No.... | | | | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 3.00 | 300.00 | No.... | | | | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| .50 | 125.00 | Yes... | .70 | .25 | .10 | 70.00 | 45.00 |
| 3.00 | 100.00 | No.... | | | | Unknown. | Unknown. |
| 2.62 | 875.00 | ..... | .70 | .25 | .10 | 250.00 | 165.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders*

RECRUITING DEPOTS AND

| Regiments. | Companies. | Tailors. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Is company tailor citizen or soldier? | Charge for altering overcoat. | Altering dress coat. | Altering undress coat. | Altering trousers. |
| General service recruits. | D. D | | | | | |
| (Jefferson B'ks) | A | Soldier | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| | B | do | 5.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | C | Citizen | 5.00 | | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | D | None | | | | |
| | Colored detach | do | | | | |
| Total, etc | | | 5.00 | 2.00 to 4.00 | 1.50 to 2.50 | 1.50 to 2.00 |
| Engineers | Field, staff, and band. | Soldier | .75 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | .50 to 1.00 | .25 to 1.00 |
| | A | do | .75 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | .50 to 1.00 | .25 to 1.00 |
| | B | do | 1.00 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | .50 to 1.00 | .25 to 1.00 |
| | C | do | .75 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | .50 to 1.00 | .25 to 1.00 |
| Total, etc | | Soldier | .75 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | .50 to 1.00 | .25 to 1.00 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

WILLETS POINT—Continued.

| Tailors. | | Shoemakers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate average amount spent per man during year for altering clothes. | Approximate aggregate amount spent per organization during year for altering clothes. | Company shoemaker. | Price charged for half sole. | Heel. | Patch. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for repairs during year. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by organization for altering Government foot wear during year. |
| 10.00 | 560.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 112.00 | 29.00 |
| 8.00 | 800.00 | Yes... | .75 | .25 | .10 | 100.00 | 24.00 |
| 5.00 | 2,000.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100.00 | 30.00 |
| 5.00 | 1,400.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100.00 | 0 |
| 3.00 | 830.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60.00 | 5.00 |
| 3.00 | 370.00 | No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 5.00 |
| 5.67 | 5,960.00 | ..... | .75 | .25 | .10 | 482.00 | 93.00 |
| About 1.50 | About 27.00 | Yes... | .50 to .75 | .25 | .05 to .10 | 40.00 | 0 |
| About 1.50 | About 157.50 | Yes... | .50 to .75 | .25 | .05 to .10 | 120.00 | 0 |
| About 1.50 | About 165.00 | Yes... | .50 to .75 | .25 | .05 to .10 | 150.00 | 0 |
| About 1.50 | About 160.50 | Yes... | .50 to .75 | .25 | .05 to .10 | 130.00 | 0 |
| 1.50 | 510.00 | Yes... | .50 to .75 | .25 | .05 to .10 | 440.00 | 0 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Government boot and shoe. | | | Chevrons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government shoe satisfactory? | Government boot satisfactory? | Which is better, contract or prison issue? | Service and service-in-war chevrons worn? | Chevrons on overcoat? |
| 1st Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | No | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | No | | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Yes | Not issued | No choice | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | Not worn | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | do | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | No | Only prior issue used. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No, except barrack. | Not used | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | No | Not issued | No choice | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | No | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | No | Yes | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | No | Not worn | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | M | Yes | Not issued | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| 2d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | No | Not used | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes, for act. serv.; No, for gar. serv. | Yes, for act. serv.; No, for gar. serv. | Not known | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | Not worn | Not distinguishable in Co. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | Yes | | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | Unsatisfactory | Not used | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | No | | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | No, except barrack. | Not used | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | Fairly | Not issued | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | No | | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | M | Unsatisfactory | Not used | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| 3d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | No | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | No | Not used | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No, except barrack. | do | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | Yes | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | Not issued | No difference. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | Not used | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Yes | Yes | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | Not issued | None good | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | No | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | No | Not issued | Both poor | Yes. | No. |
| | K | No | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | No | Not used | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | M | No, except barrack. | do | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| 4th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | No | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | No | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Reasonably | Reasonably | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | Not issued | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | Yes | None in use | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | No | Don't know | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | None used | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | No, except barrack. | Not used | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | No | None used | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | No | do | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | No | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | M | No | None in use | do | Yes. | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Has each organization a barrack? | Adequate in all particulars? | Each set healthy? | Hot and cold water? | Drainage and sewerage complete? | Noncommissioned officers quartered with men? | Army Regulation 264 strictly enforced? | Army Regulation 268 complied with? | Company property marked? | Are company numbers on accouterments? | Are men's names attached to bunks? | Bedding folded? | Mattress extended to protect spring? |
| No.... | No..... | No..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Too small | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. | No. |
| Case-mates. | Plan not good. | Dark and damp. | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | No.... | No.... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| ..do .... | ..do ..... | ..do ..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Not satisfac'y. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Too small | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Case-mates. | Place not good. | Dark and damp. | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Too small | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | Poor... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | Imperfect. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | No..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Case-mate. | No..... | Yes..... | No... | Poor... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Not satisfact'y. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | No.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Case-mate. | Yes..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Not satisfact'y. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| ..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Too small | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| No.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| ..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| ..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Not satisfact'y. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | Comparatively. | No.. | No..... | Yes... | Partly. | Partly. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Not satisfact'y. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Government boot and shoe. | | | Chevrons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government shoe satisfactory? | Government boot satisfactory? | Which is better, contract or prison issue? | Service and service-in-war chevrons worn? | Chevrons on overcoat? |
| 5th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | Yes | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Yes | Yes | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | Yes | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | Yes | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Yes | Yes | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No, except barrack. | Not used | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes | Yes | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | No | No issue | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | Yes | Yes | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | Yes | Yes | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | M | No | Not worn | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | No | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | No | Yes | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Yes | Too heavy and clumsy. | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No complaint | No complaint | Unknown | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | Yes | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | No | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | No | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | Yes | No; too heavy | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | No | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | No | Yes | do | No. | Yes. |
| 2d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | Yes | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | No | No | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | Yes | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | Yes | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | Very unsatisfactory. | No difference. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | No | Unknown | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes | Yes | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | No | No | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | No | Very unsatisfactory. | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | Yes | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| 3d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | No | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | No | No; unsightly and poorly made. | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | No; leggings preferable. | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | Yes | Yes | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | No; unsightly and poorly made. | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | Yes | No; uppers do not hold onto soles. | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | No | No | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | No | Yes | Contract | No. | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Has each organization a barrack? | Adequate in all particulars? | Each set healthy? | Hot and cold water? | Drainage and sewerage complete? | Noncommissioned officers quartered with men? | Army Regulation 264 strictly enforced? | Army Regulation 268 complied with? | Company property marked? | Are company numbers on accouterments? | Are men's names attached to bunks? | Bedding folded? | Mattress extended to protect spring? |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Yes.. | Poor. | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Not satisfact'y. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Corp'ls. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes .... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes; no shelves. | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Fairly .. | Yes.. | Fairly . | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Not in less healthy climate. | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes; at station. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | Fair ... | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes; in winter. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No... | Fair ... | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Surface, yes. | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Not all. | No.. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Surface, yes. | Yes.. | No... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Natural drainage. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Surface, yes. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Fair ... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Government boot and shoe. | | | Chevrons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government shoe satisfactory? | Government boot satisfactory? | Which is better, contract or prison issue? | Service and service-in-war chevrons worn? | Chevrons on overcoat? |
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | Yes | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | Yes | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Yes | Yes | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | No | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | Yes | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | No | No difference. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Yes | Yes | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | No | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes | No | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | Fairly | Leaks like a sieve. | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | No | No | The cable screwed. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | No | No | | | |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | No | No | Not known | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | No; could not be worse. | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | No | Not known | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | No | No difference. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | No | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No; worthless | No; worthless | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | No | Not known | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | No | No | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | No | No | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | No | No | Not known | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | Yes | Yes | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | Not all | Generally | Not known | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | No | Not noticeable. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | Yes | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | |
| | H | Fairly so | Fairly so | Not noticeable. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | Too hard | Not very | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | | | | | |
| | L | | | | | |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | No | No | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | Yes | No choice. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | Yes | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Fairly | Fairly | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | do | do | No choice. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | | | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | Yes, except leg; soils trousers, and they are too heavy. | About same. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | Fairly | Fairly | No choice. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | No | No | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | Fairly | Fairly | No choice. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | do | do | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | No | No | Prison | Yes. | No. |
| 8th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | No | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | No | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | No | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | Yes | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | No | Neither is liked. | Yes. | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Has each organization a barrack? | Adequate in all particulars? | Each set healthy? | Hot and cold water? | Drainage and sewerage complete? | Noncommissioned officers quartered with men? | Army Regulation 204 strictly enforced? | Army Regulation 208 complied with? | Company property marked? | Are company numbers on accouterments? | Are men's names attached to bunks? | Bedding folded? | Mattress extended to protect spring? |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Not issued. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes.. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No.... | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Cold. | None .. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Camp | ..... | ..... | Cold. | ..... | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes.. | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | No.. | No.. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Yes.... | No.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | No.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| No.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. | No. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes.... | Cold.. | No sewerage. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| No.... | Barracks destroyed by fire May 18, 1892..... | | | | | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No.... | Barracks destroyed by fire May 18, 1892..... | | | | | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Partly. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Partly. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Cold . | Fair ... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | No.. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..do .. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | ..do .. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | ..do .. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..do .. | Fairly . | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops or companies. | Government boot and shoe. | | | Chevrons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government shoe satisfactory? | Government boot satisfactory? | Which is better, contract or prison issue? | Service and service-in-war chevrons worn? | Chevrons on overcoat? |
| 8th Cavalry | E | No | No | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | F | Fairly | No | | Yes | Yes. |
| | G | No | No | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | H | No | No | About same. | Yes | Yes. |
| | I | Yes, but could be improved. | Yes, but could be improved. | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | K | No | No | Equal | Yes | Yes. |
| | L | Yes | Yes | Unknown | | |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | Yes | No | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | C | No | No | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | | | | |
| | F | | | | | |
| | E | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | |
| | H | | No | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | I | Yes | | | | |
| | K | | Yes | About same. | Yes | Yes. |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | No | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | Yes | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | B | Yes | Yes | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | No | Unknown | Yes | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | B. S., yes; sewed, no. | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| | E | Yes | Yes | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | F | No | No | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | G | Yes | Yes | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | H | No | Yes | Unknown | Yes | Yes. |
| | I | Fairly | Fairly | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | K | Yes | No | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| 1st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Not entirely | Not worn | | Yes | Yes. |
| | A | No | do | | Yes | Yes. |
| | B | No | do | | Yes | Yes. |
| | C | No | Not known | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | Not worn | | Yes | Yes. |
| | E | No | Not known | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| | F | No | do | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| | G | No | Not worn | | Yes | Yes. |
| | H | Yes | do | | Yes | Yes. |
| 2d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | | Both bad | Yes | Yes. |
| | A | No | | About the same. | Yes | Yes. |
| | B | No | | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | C | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | D | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | E | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | F | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | G | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | H | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | I | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| 3d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | Not used | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | A | No | Not worn | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | B | No | do | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | C | No | do | All prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | D | No | do | No contract issued. | Yes | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Has each organization a barrack? | Adequate in all particulars? | Each set healthy? | Hot and cold water? | Drainage and sewerage complete? | Noncommissioned officers quartered with men? | Army Regulation 264 strictly enforced? | Army Regulation 268 complied with? | Company property marked? | Are company numbers on accouterments? | Are men's names attached to bunks? | Bedding folded? | Mattress extended to protect spring? |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No... | None .. | Yes... | To a certain extent. | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Corporals. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | At inspection. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | ..do .. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No.. | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Not known. | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No... | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | No... | No..... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | No... | None .. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| No.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Fair ... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes, |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Fairly .. | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | No.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Government boot and shoe. | | | Chevrons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government shoe satisfactory? | Government boot satisfactory? | Which is better, contract or prison issue? | Service and service-in-war chevrons worn? | Chevrons on overcoat? |
| 3d Infantry | E | No | Not worn | All prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | ....do | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | No | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | Not entirely | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| 4th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No; too low in instep. | Not used | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | ....do | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No; too low in instep. | Not used | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Yes | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | Not used | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | No | No | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | Yes | Not used | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| 5th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | Not issued | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Uppers too heavy | | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Not entirely | | Only prison issued. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Reasonably | None | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | Not issued | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Fair | | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | Reasonably | None | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Not entirely | | Only prison issued. | Yes. | Yes. |
| 6th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | None used | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Yes | None used | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | None worn | Contract not issued. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Yes | ....do | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | Yes | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| 7th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Machine-sewed, yes; hand-sewed, no. | None issued | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | ....do | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Neither | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | ....do | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Machine-sewed, yes; hand-sewed, no. | ....do | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | No | Neither worth anything. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | New issue, yes | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| 8th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | None used | Only contract used. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Fairly so | ....do | Not noticeable. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | No | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | No | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | No | ....do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | Fairly so | None used | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Has each organization a barrack? | Adequate in all particulars? | Each set healthy? | Hot and cold water? | Drainage and sewerage complete? | Noncommissioned officers quartered with men. | Army Regulation 264 strictly enforced? | Army Regulation 268 complied with? | Company property marked? | Are company numbers on accouterments? | Are men's names attached to bunks? | Bedding folded? | Mattress extended to protect spring? |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold . | Natural. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | ..do .. | None .. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | ..do .. | ...do ... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..do .. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Cold . | None .. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..do .. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | ..do .. | None .. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..do .. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | ..de .. | None .. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..do .. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Fairly .. | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Fairly .. | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| ..... | ..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes.. | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | All but one. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| No ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes.. | Yes..... | Yes..... | Cold . | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Too crowded. | ..do .. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold . | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | Too crowded. | Cold . | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Government boot and shoe. | | | Chevrons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government shoe satisfactory? | Government boot satisfactory? | Which is better, contract or prison issue? | Service and service-in-war chevrons worn? | Chevrons on overcoat? |
| 8th Infantry | F | Not generally | Not used | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | No | Contract. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes | None used | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | No | Not used | do | ----- | ----- |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | Yes | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | None used | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | No | Contract. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | ----- | Undetermined. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | ----- | Contract. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | Yes | ----- | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | ----- | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | Yes | ----- | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Not altogether | ----- | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| 10th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | Have none | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | No | ----- | ----- | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | Have none | Only prison issued. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | None used | No contract. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | Have none | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | No | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | ----- | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | ----- | Contract. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes | ----- | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | Yes | ----- | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| 11th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | No | ----- | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | No | No | ----- | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | Not used | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | No | ----- | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | No | ----- | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | Not used | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | ----- | Contract. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | No | ----- | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes | ----- | Contract. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | No | ----- | ----- | Yes. | Yes. |
| 12th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Improved shoe, yes. | ----- | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | ----- | ----- | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Not entirely | None used | Contract. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | do | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | do | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | New issue, yes | ----- | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Yes | ----- | ----- | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | ----- | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Fairly | ----- | Unknown. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | Reasonably | None here | Contract. | Yes. | Yes. |
| 13th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Worthless | ----- | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | No | ----- | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Uppers too heavy. | ----- | Not known | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No; no shape | ----- | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No shape and leather hard. | ----- | do | No. | Yes. |
| | E | Uppers too stiff; soles not put on securely. | ----- | Contract. | Yes. | Yes. |

*made under paragaph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Has each organization a barrack? | Adequate in all particulars? | Each set healthy? | Hot and cold water? | Drainage and sewerage complete? | Noncommissioned officers quartered with men? | Army Regulation 264 strictly forced? | Army Regulation 268 complied with? | Company property marked? | Are company numbers on accouterments? | Are men's names attached to bunks? | Bedding folded? | Mattress extended to protect spring? |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No sewerage. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Cold . | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No sewerage. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | No hot water. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes, in winter | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Partly. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Partly | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | (*) | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Fairly .. | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | ..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Fairly .. | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | ..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | No..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Fairly .. | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | No..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| No.... | Yes..... | No..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| No.... | Yes..... | No..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold . | Natural | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes.. | ...do .. | ...do ... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | ...do .. | ...do ... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| No.... | Yes..... | No..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Fair .... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | ..... | No... | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Fairly .. | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | After 10a.m. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Too crowded. | Yes.. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | No.. | No. |

* Only on inspection.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Government boot and shoe. | | | Chevrons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government shoe satisfactory? | Government boot satisfactory? | Which is better, contract or prison issue? | Service and service-in-war chevrons worn | Chevrons on overcoat? |
| 13th Infantry | F | No | | Unknown | Yes | Yes. |
| | G | Yes | | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | H | No | Not very | Little difference. | Yes | Yes. |
| | I | | | | | |
| 14th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Fairly | | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | A | No | None | Only prison used. | Yes | Yes. |
| | B | Yes | | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | C | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | D | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | E | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | F | Yes | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | G | No | | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | H | No | | Unknown | Yes | Yes. |
| | I | | | | | |
| 15th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | No | Only prison used. | Yes | Yes. |
| | A | No | No | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | B | No | No | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | C | No | No | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | D | No | No | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | E | No | No | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | F | No | No | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | G | No | No | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | H | No | No | do | Yes | Yes. |
| 16th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | A | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | B | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | C | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | D | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | E | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | F | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | G | Yes | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | H | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | I | Fairly | | do | None | Yes. |
| 17th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | | | Yes | Yes. |
| | A | No | | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | B | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | C | No | | | Yes | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | Not known | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | E | No | | | Yes | Yes. |
| | F | No | None | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | G | No | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | H | No | | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| 18th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | Yes | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | B | Yes | Yes | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | Yes | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | Yes | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | E | Yes | No | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | F | No | | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | G | Yes | Yes | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | H | Yes | Yes | do | Yes | Yes. |
| 19th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | Unknown | Unknown | No | Yes. |
| | A | No | do | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | B | No | Not issued | No choice | Yes | Yes. |
| | C | Too heavy | do | Both too heavy. | Yes | Yes. |
| | D | do | do | do | Yes | Yes. |
| | E | No | Unknown | Prison | Yes | Yes. |
| | F | No | Not issued | No choice | Yes | Yes. |
| | G | No | Unknown | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | H | No | do | do | Yes | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Has each organization a barrack? | Adequate in all particulars? | Each set healthy? | Hot and cold water? | Drainage and sewerage complete? | Noncommissioned officers quartered with men? | Army regulation 264 strictly enforced? | Army regulation 268 complied with? | Company property marked? | Are company numbers on accouterments? | Are men's names attached to bunks? | Bedding folded? | Mattress extended to protect spring? |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Fair | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | ........ | Yes | ...... | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | ........ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Fair | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Fairly. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Spr'd | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | d | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Cold. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Cold. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Cold. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Cold. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Cold. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Cold. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Cold. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| ........ | No | No | Yes | Yes | ........ | Yes | ........ | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| ........ | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No. |
| Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| No | No | Too crowded | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| No | No | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| ........ | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| ........ | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| ........ | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes, | Yes | Yes | Yes | No. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders.*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Government boot and shoe. | | | Chevrons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government shoe satisfactory? | Government boot satisfactory? | Which is better, contract or prison issue? | Service and service-in-war chevrons worn? | Chevrons on overcoat? |
| 20th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | | Neither fit to wear. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | None issued | Contract | Yes | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | | Neither fit to wear. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | No | | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | No | None issued | Contract | None entitled. | Yes. |
| 21st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | No | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Yes | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | Yes | | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes | Not worn | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | No | | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| 22d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | None received | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | do | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Yes; but uppers too stiff and heavy. | do | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | | | | | |
| | D | Yes; uppers too heavy. | None issued | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | Not always | | Unknown | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Uppers too heavy. | None issued | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No | do | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes; uppers too heavy. | do | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | Fairly | | Contract | No. | Yes. |
| 23d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | | Unknown | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | No | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | | Not known | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | No | | Not known | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | Yes | | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Yes | | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | No; leather too coarse. | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | No | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| 24th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | Not used | Unknown | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | No | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | As a rule; yes | None drawn | Contract not issued. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | Yes | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No | None drawn | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | As a rule; yes | Not issued | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | No | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| 25th Infantry | Staff and band. | Yes | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | Not used | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No | | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | No | | Unknown | Yes. | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barrracks, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Has each organization a barrack? | Adequate in all particulars? | Each set healthy? | Hot and cold water? | Drainage and sewerage complete? | Noncommissioned officers quartered with men? | Army Regulation 264 strictly enforced? | Army Regulation 268 complied with? | Company property marked? | Are company numbers on accouterments? | Are men's names attached to bunks? | Bedding folded? | Mattress extended to protect spring? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Surface | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No. |
| Yes | No | Yes | No | None | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| No | Fairly | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Cold | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Cold | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Too small. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| No | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Cold | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | No | Fair | Cold | Fair | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Government boot and shoe. | | | Chevrons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government shoe satisfactory? | Government boot satisfactory? | Which is better, contract or prison issue? | Service and service-in-war chevrons worn? | Chevrons on overcoat? |
| 25th Infantry | D | No | Not used | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | No | | Unknown | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Yes | | Contract | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | Yes | | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes | | do | Yes. | Yes. |

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General service recruits. (Davids Island.) | Field, staff, and band. | | Not issued | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes | do | Unknown | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Yes | do | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | do | Prison | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Yes | do | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D. D | Yes | do | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| General service recruits. (Columbus Bks.) | Field, staff, band, and D. D. | Yes | None issued | Unknown | No dress coat worn. | Yes. |
| | A | No | do | Contract | | Yes. |
| | B | Yes | do | Unknown | | Yes. |
| | C | Yes | do | Contract | | Yes. |
| | D | No | do | do | | Yes. |
| | Colored detachment. | Yes | do | do | | Yes. |
| General service recruits. (Jefferson Bks.) | D. D | No | Very fair | Contract | No. | Yes. |
| | A | No | No | do | No. | Yes. |
| | B | Very bad | Very bad | do | No. | Yes. |
| | C | No | No | do | No. | Yes. |
| | D | No | Fair | do | No. | Yes. |
| | Colored detachment. | No | do | do | No. | Yes. |
| Engineers | Field, staff, and band. | No | Not worn | Unknown | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes; but hard to fit. | Yes | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | No; uppers break on camp shoe. | Yes | do | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | do | Yes | do | Yes. | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Has each organization a barrack? | Adequate in all particulars? | Each set healthy? | Hot and cold water? | Drainage and sewerage complete? | Noncommissioned officers quartered with men? | Army Regulation 264 strictly enforced? | Army Regulation 268 complied with? | Company property marked? | Are company numbers on accouterments? | Are men's names attached to bunks? | Bedding folded? | Mattress extended to protect spring? |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Cold. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Cold. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Cold. | No..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |

AND WILLETS POINT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | No.. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | No... | Yes.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Fair ... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | No.. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | In part | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | No.. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes.. | Yes.... | In part | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Fairly .. | Cold. | Fair ... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | No.. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Fairly .. | Cold. | Fair ... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | No.. | No.. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Fairly .. | Cold. | Fair ... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | No.. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Fairly .. | Cold. | Fair ... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | No.. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Fairly .. | Cold. | Fair ... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | No.. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | As healthy as old buildings will admit. | Yes.. | Reasonably good. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | | Yes.. | | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | | Yes.. | | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | | Yes.. | | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | | Yes.. | | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Cold. | Yes.... | No.... | Yes... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | As far as practicable. | Mostly | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | | ..do ... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Yes.. | No..... | Yes... | | ..do ... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No.. | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Barracks, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind of bunk and bedding. | Condition of bunk and bedding. | Each man always a change of underclothing? |
| 1st Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Iron spring bottoms, woolen mattresses. | Excellent | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | Regular quartermaster issue | Good | Yes. |
| | C | Iron bunks, woven-wire bottoms | do | Yes. |
| | D | do | do | Yes. |
| | E | do | do | Yes. |
| | F | Woven-wire bunk bottom, cotton mattresses. | Excellent | Yes. |
| | G | Iron spring bottoms, woolen mattresses. | do | Yes. |
| | H | Regular quartermaster issue | Good | Yes. |
| | I | Iron spring bottoms, woolen mattresses. | Excellent | Yes. |
| | K | do | do | Yes. |
| | L | Iron bunks and woven-wire bottoms | Good | Yes. |
| | M | Regular quartermaster issue | do | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |
| 2d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | New pattern bunk, mattress, pillows | Good | Yes. |
| | A | Woven-wire mattress, iron bunk, regulation bedding. | Very good | Yes. |
| | B | Regulation | Good | Yes. |
| | C | Old and new pattern bunks | do | Yes. |
| | D | Regulation | do | Yes. |
| | E | Iron bed, spring bottom | do | Yes. |
| | F | Iron bunk, cotton mattress, regulation bedding. | Very good | Yes. |
| | G | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, mattresses, pillows. | Good | Yes. |
| | H | Wire bunks and cotton mattresses | Bedding good, bunks worn. | Yes. |
| | I | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses. | Excellent | Yes. |
| | K | Old iron bunks with worn-out springs | Inferior | Yes. |
| | L | Wire bunks and cotton mattresses | Bedding good, bunks worn. | Yes. |
| | M | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, mattresses, pillows. | Good | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |
| 3d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Quartermaster Department issue | Good | Yes. |
| | A | Quartermaster Department issue | do | Yes. |
| | B | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses. | Excellent | Yes. |
| | C | Quartermaster Department issue | Good | Yes. |
| | D | Iron bunk, woven-wire, and cotton mattresses. | | Yes. |
| | E | Quartermaster Department issue | Good | Yes. |
| | F | New Government issue | do | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | Dormitories. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each man always two pairs of shoes or boots in his possession? | Blanket bag, haversack, and canteen in possession of each man? | Blanket bag packed? | Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man (square feet). | Well ventilated? | Good floor? | Ever used to drill in? | How warmed? | Well lighted? |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Only at inspection. | 1,000 | 100 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 864 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 500 | 50 | No.... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 800 | 80 | Fair .. | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 800 | 80 | Fair .. | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 702 | 58 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 944⅛ | 69 | Yes... | Fair .. | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Only at inspection. | 875 | 60 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 500 | 50 | No.... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Only at inspection. | 900 | 65 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 812 | 62 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 800 | 80 | Fair .. | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 500 | 50 | No.... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 500 to 1,000 | 50 to 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,200 | 100 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 775 | 30? | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 993 | 85 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 510 | 51 | No.... | No.... | Rarely | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 993 | 85 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | At inspection. | 721 | 73 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | By day, yes; at night, no; poor lamps. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 404? | 33.68? | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | Steam... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 885 | 72.4 | No.... | No.... | Rarely | Stoves .. | Number of hours of burning lamps should be increased. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 846 | 60.26 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 944⅛ | 69 | Yes... | Fair .. | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 880 | 162? | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 846 | 60.26 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| No.... | Yes..... | No..... | 930 | 73 | No.... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 510 to 1,200 | 30 to 162 | | | | | |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 1,000 | 50 | No.... | Yes... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 5,000? | 86 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 944⅛? | 69 | Yes... | Fair .. | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | ..... | 5,751? | 51 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | In storeroom. | Yes..... | 689.6 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes..... | Yes..... | 5,750? | 50 | No.... | Fair .. | Yes... | Hot air and stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes .. | Yes..... | ..... | 844 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Barracks, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind of bunk and bedding. | Condition of bunk and bedding. | Each man always a change of underclothing? |
| 3d Artillery | G | Iron bunk, woven-wire, and cotton mattresses. | Good | Yes. |
| | H | Quartermaster Department | Excellent | Yes. |
| | I | Iron bunks, woven-wire, and cotton mattresses. | Good | Yes. |
| | K | Quartermaster Department issue | do | Yes. |
| | L | Quartermaster Department issue | do | Yes. |
| | M | Woven-wire bunk bottom, cotton mattresses. | Excellent | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |
| 4th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Iron bunks, wire mattresses | Good | Yes. |
| | A | Iron bunk, wire mattress | do | Yes. |
| | B | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, mattresses, pillows. | Bunks bad, bedding good. | Yes. |
| | C | Iron bunk, wire mattress | Good | Yes. |
| | D | Iron bunks, quartermaster bedding | do | Yes. |
| | E | Iron bunk, wire mattress | do | Yes. |
| | F | Regulation | do | Yes. |
| | G | Iron bunk, wire mattress | do | Yes. |
| | H | Woven-wire bunk bottom, cotton mattresses. | Excellent | Yes. |
| | I | Iron bunk, wire bottom | Good | Yes. |
| | K | do | do | Yes. |
| | L | Iron bunks, woven-wire mattress | do | Yes. |
| | M | Iron bunk, wire mattress | do | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |
| 5th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Quartermaster issue | Very good | Yes. |
| | A | Woven-wire mattress | Good | Yes. |
| | B | Quartermaster issue | Very good | Yes. |
| | C | Woven-wire mattress | Good | Yes. |
| | D | Quartermaster issue | Very good | Yes. |
| | E | Woven-wire bunk bottoms and mattresses. | Good | Yes. |
| | F | Quartermaster issue | Very good | Yes. |
| | G | Woven-wire bunk bottom, cotton mattresses. | Excellent | Yes. |
| | H | Quartermaster issue | Very good | Yes. |
| | I | Woven-wire bunk bottoms and mattresses. | Good | Yes. |
| | K | Quartermaster issue | Very good | Yes. |
| | L | do | do | Yes. |
| | M | Iron, woven-wire bunk bottoms and cotton mattresses. | do | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | Dormitories. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each man always two pairs of shoes or boots in his possession? | Blanket bag, haversack, and canteen in possession of each man? | Blanket bag packed? | Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man (square feet). | Well ventilated? | Good floor? | Ever used to drill in? | How warmed? | Well lighted? |
| Yes... | In store-room. | Yes..... | 708 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Fair. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 5,750? | 51 | No.... | No.... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | In store-room. | No..... | 708 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| No.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 575 | 50 | Yes... | Fair.. | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 831 | 66 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Hot air and stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 944⅝ | 69 | Yes... | Fair.. | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 575 to 5,751 | 50 to 86 | | | | | |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 903 | 53½ | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 661 | 53½ | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 800 | 125? | Yes... | No.... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 661 | 53½ | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,213 | 233? | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 792 | 66⅛ | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 900 | 75 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam and stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Not always. | 916 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 944⅝ | 69 | Yes... | Fair.. | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 760 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Not always. | 661 | 53½ | No.... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,204 | 53 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 942 | 78 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 661 to 1,213 | 53 to 233 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | At inspection. | ..... | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 470⅜ | 40.1 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | At inspection. | 1,092 | 84 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 470⅜ | 40.1 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | At inspection. | 966 | 62 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 554 | 48 | No.... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | At inspection. | 966 | 62 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 944⅝ | 69 | Yes... | Fair.. | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | At inspection. | 1,125 | 71 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 554 | 48 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | At inspection. | 960 | 51.5 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 975 | 81 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,957 | 160 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 470.4 to 1,957 | 40.1 to 160 | ..... | ..... | No.... | ..... | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Barracks, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind of bunk and bedding. | Condition of bunk and bedding. | Each man always a change of underclothing? |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Iron bunks, spring-woven bottoms | Good | Yes. |
| | A | Quartermaster's bunk and mattress, W. W. | do | Yes. |
| | B | Quartermaster's issue | Bunk, poor; bedding good. | Yes. |
| | C | W. W. bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses and pillows. | Good | Yes. |
| | D | Government issue | do | Yes. |
| | E | Spring bunk and mattresses | Fair | Yes. |
| | F | Iron bunk and mattress | Good | Yes. |
| | G | Iron bunk, wire mattress, quartermaster's bedding. | do | Yes. |
| | H | Iron bunk, W. W. mattress | do | Yes. |
| | I | Quartermaster's issue | Bedding, good; bunks, unsatisfactory. | Yes. |
| | K | Iron bunk and mattresses | Good | Yes. |
| | L | Regulation | Fair | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |
| 2d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Iron bunks, W. W. bunk bottoms, mattresses, pillows. | Good | Yes. |
| | A | | | |
| | B | Quartermaster's department | Good | Yes. |
| | C | Iron bunks, W. W. bunk bottoms, mattresses, pillows. | Fair | Yes. |
| | D | do | do | Yes. |
| | E | Regulation | Good | Yes. |
| | F | W. W. bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows. | Fair | Yes. |
| | G | Iron bunks; wire mattress | Good | Yes. |
| | H | Iron bunks, W. W. bunk bottoms, mattresses, pillows. | Fair | Yes. |
| | I | Quartermaster's department | Good | Yes. |
| | K | Regulation | do | Yes. |
| | L | Iron bunks, W. W. bunk bottoms, mattresses, pillows. | Bunks bad, bedding good. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 3d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Bunk and bottoms, pattern 1885 | Bunks, poor; bedding, good. | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | Iron bunks, W. W. bunk bottoms, mattress, pillows, sheets, etc. | Bunks, old; remainder good. | Yes. |
| | C | Wire and iron bunks, old pattern | Good | Yes. |
| | D | New Government issue | do | Yes. |
| | E | Iron bunks, wire springs, mattresses, pillows, etc | do | Yes. |
| | F | Old pattern bunk and bottom, bedding issued by quartermaster's department. | Bunks and bottoms worn; bedding, excellent. | Yes. |
| | G | Bunk and bottom, pattern 1885 | Bunks, poor; bedding, good. | Yes. |
| | H | Quartermaster's issue | Good | Yes. |
| | I | Old W. W. bunk bottoms | Bunks, poor; bedding, good. | Yes. |
| | K | New Government issue | Good | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | Dormitories. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each man always two pairs of shoes or boots in his possession? | Blanket bag, haversack, and canteen in possession of each man? | Blanket bag packed? | Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man (square feet). | Well ventilated? | Good floor? | Ever used to drill in? | How warmed? | Well lighted? |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 871 | 87 | No.... | No.... | Yes... | Stoves.. | No. |
| Yes... | Canteen only. | ..... | 1,200 | 72 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | No..... | 851.6 | 62.3 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Canteen | No..... | 858 | 78 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | ..... | 1,750 | 125 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | No..... | 809½ | 80.94 | Fair.. | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | No..... | 780 | 62 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | ..... | ..... | 30? | Yes... | Fair.. | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | ..... | 818.5 | 76.18 | Yes... | Fair.. | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Canteen only. | No..... | 1,042 | 64 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | ..... | 818.5 | 74.19 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| No.... | Canteen | No..... | 800 | 75 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | No. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 780 to 1,750 | 30 to 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Stoves.. | |
| Yes... | Canteen only. | No..... | 2,000 | 100 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 650 | 65 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Canteen only. | No..... | 1,000 | 62 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | No..... | 1,000 | 60 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Canteen | ..... | 675 | 40 | No.... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Fair. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 900 | 62 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 1,622 | 97 | Yes... | Fair.. | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Canteen only. | No..... | 1,000 | 59 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 650 | 65 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Canteen | ..... | 1,000 | 75 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Canteen only. | ..... | 1,000 | 63 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 650 to 2,000 | 40 to 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 1,070 | 105 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | Stoves.. | Poorly at night. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | 118 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Do. |
| Yes... | Canteen | No..... | 1,230 | 20½? | Yes... | Fair.. | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Unknown.. | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Fair. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 844 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Canteen | No..... | 522.5 | 60 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | ..... | 777.91 | 49 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | 112 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Poorly at night. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 1,125 | 75 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | ..... | 844 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Barracks, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind of bunk and bedding. | Condition of bunk and bedding. | Each man always a change of underclothing? |
| 3d Cavalry | L | Iron bunks, wire mattress, quartermaster's bedding. | Bunks, very poor; bedding, good. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Quartermaster's issue | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | do | Very good | Yes. |
| | C | Government issue | Good | Yes. |
| | D | Quastermaster's issue | do | Yes. |
| | E | Iron bunks, W. W. mattresses, quartermaster's department bedding. | do | Yes. |
| | F | Government issue | do | Yes. |
| | G | Regulation issue | Very good | Yes. |
| | H | Quartermaster's issue | Good | Yes. |
| | I | | | Yes. |
| | K | | Good | Yes. |
| | L | Quartermaster's issue | do | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Spring and mattress | Good | Yes. |
| | A | Broken wire mattresses, head and foot-stand. | Fair | Yes. |
| | B | Spring and mattress | Good | Yes. |
| | C | do | do | Yes. |
| | D | Spring-wire and wool mattresses, pillows, etc. | Poor | Yes. |
| | E | Spring and mattress | Good | Yes. |
| | F | Woven-wire bunks, blankets and quilts | do | Yes. |
| | G | Spring and mattress | do | Yes. |
| | H | Spring wire mattress, pillows, etc. | Bunks, poor; bedding, fair. | Yes. |
| | I | W. W. bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows. | Good | Yes. |
| | K | Spring and mattress | do | Yes. |
| | L | do | Bunk, bad; bedding, good. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | |
| | A | | | |
| | B | W. W. bunks and mattresses | Good | Yes. |
| | C | Quartermaster's issue | do | Yes. |
| | D | Spring bunk and mattress | do | Yes. |
| | E | | | |
| | F | | | |
| | G | | | |
| | H | Quartermaster's issue | Good | Yes. |
| | I | Regulation | Very good | Yes. |
| | K | | | |
| | L | | | |
| *For regiment* | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | Dormitories. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each man always two pairs of shoes or boots in his possession? | Blanket bag, haversack, and canteen in possession of each man? | Blanket bag packed? | Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man (square feet). | Well ventilated? | Good floor? | Ever used to drill in? | How warmed? | Well lighted? |
| Yes | | | 1,087 | 55 | Fair | Very poor. | Yes | Stoves | Fairly. |
| Yes | | | 522.5 to 1,230 | 20.5 to 118 | | | | Stoves | |
| Yes | No | | 1,920 | 174.5 | Yes | Yes | No | Stoves | Yes. |
| Yes | No | | 792 | 72 | Yes | Yes | No | do | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | At insp. | 1,005 | 80 | Yes | Yes | No | do | Yes. |
| Yes | No haversacks. | No | 950 | 54 | Yes | Yes | No | do | Yes. |
| Yes | No | | 798 | 74 | Yes | Yes | No | do | Yes. |
| Yes | | | 910 | 91 | Yes | No | No | do | Yes. |
| Yes | Canteen only. | No | 1,276 | 90 | Yes | No | No | do | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 765 | 76 | No | Yes | Yes | do | Yes. |
| Yes | No | | 796 | 73 | Yes | Yes | No | do | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | No | | | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | No | | 792 | 72 | Yes | Yes | One end | Stoves | Yes. |
| Yes | | | 765 to 1,920 | 54 to 174.5 | | | | | |
| Yes | Canteen only. | | 900 | 100 | Yes | Yes | No | Stoves | No. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 753 | 75 | No | Yes | No | do | Fairly. |
| Yes | Canteen only. | | 900 | 75 | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | Yes. |
| Yes | do | | 900 | 92 | Fair | No | No | do | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | | 960 | 50 | No | No | Yes | do | No. |
| No | Canteen only. | | 648 | 69 | Yes | No | No | do | No. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 620 | 62 | Yes | Yes | In winter. | do | Insufficient lamps. |
| Yes | Canteen only. | | 900 | 75 | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | | 960 | 60 | No | No | Yes | do | No. |
| No | | | 1,034 | 86.1 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Steam | Yes. |
| Yes | Canteen only. | | 900 | 75 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Stoves | Yes. |
| Yes | do | | Tents | Tents | Yes | Dirt | No | do | Yes. |
| | | | 620 to 1,034 | 50 to 100 | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | No | 533.5 | 48.5 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Stoves | Yes. |
| Yes | Yes | | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | |
| Yes | Canteen | No | | | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes, no haversacks. | | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | |
| Yes | Yes | | 843 | 69 | Yes | Yes | No | Stoves | Yes. |
| | | | 533.5 to 843 | 85.5 to 69 | | | | | |

* Barracks destroyed by fire; tents used.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Barracks, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind of bunk and bedding. | Condition of bunk and bedding. | Each man always a change of underclothing? |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Iron bunks, W. W. bottoms, mattresses. | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | do | do | Yes. |
| | C | do | do | Yes. |
| | D | do | do | Yes. |
| | E | do | do | Yes. |
| | F | Quartermaster's bunk and mattress, W. W. | do | Yes. |
| | G | Iron bunks, W. W. bottoms, mattresses. | do | Yes. |
| | H | W. W. bunks and mattresses | do | Yes. |
| | I | Iron bunks, W. W. bottoms, mattresses. | do | Yes. |
| | K | do | do | Yes. |
| | L | W. W. mattresses, pillows, sheets | do | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | Good | Yes. |
| 8th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band, | Iron bunk, wire mattress, quartermaster's bedding. | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | Fair | Yes. |
| | B | do | do | Yes. |
| | C | do | Good | Yes. |
| | D | do | Excellent | Yes. |
| | E | do | Good | Yes. |
| | F | Iron bunk, wire mattress, Government bedding. | do | Yes. |
| | G | Wire bunk, Government bedding | Fair | Yes. |
| | H | Quartermaster's bunk and mattress, W. W. | Good | Yes. |
| | I | Iron bunk, wire mattress, quartermaster's bedding. | Serviceable | Yes. |
| | K | do | Fair | Yes. |
| | L | Iron bunks, W. W. mattresses, blankets, etc. | Good | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | |
| | A | | | |
| | B | Iron, W. W. springs, and cotton mattresses. | Very good | Yes. |
| | C | W. W. bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows. | Good | Yes. |
| | D | | | |
| | E | | | |
| | F | | | |
| | G | | | |
| | H | Iron, W. W. springs, and cotton mattresses. | Very good | Yes. |
| | I | | | |
| | K | Quartermaster's bunk and mattress, W. W. | Good | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Regulation | Bunks poor | Yes. |
| | A | do | Good | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | Dormitories. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each man always two pairs of shoes or boots in his possession? | Blanket bag, haversack, and canteen in possession of each man? | Blanket bag packed? | Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man (square feet). | Well ventilated? | Good floor? | Ever used to drill in? | How warmed? | Well lighted? |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 645 | 80 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 844 | 60 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 645 | 80 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 844 | 60 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 645 | 60 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 645 | 80 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Canteen only. | ..... | 827 | 69 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam pipes and furnace. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 844 | 60 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 725 | 48 | No.... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 645 | 80 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 864 | 72 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 725 | 48 | No.... | Yes... | Seldom | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 645 to 864 | 48 to 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 800 | 100 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| No.... | ..... | ..... | 800 | 100 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 897 | 55 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 945 | 125 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 | 125 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 | 88 | Yes... | Very poor. | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 824 | 68.7 | No.... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 761 | 79.2 | Fair .. | Very bad. | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| One of each. | Canteen | ..... | 1,020 | 45 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 1,087 | 56 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 950 | 60 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 880 | 100 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 761 to 1,150 | 45 to 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,500 | 150 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | 125 | Yes... | Fair .. | No.... | Steam .. | Fair. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,500 | 150 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Canteen | ..... | 773.7 | 55.3 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Furnace and stoves. | Yes. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 773.7 to 1,600 | 55.3 to 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes | No..... | No..... | 1,000 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| No.... | Canteen | No..... | 700 | 67 | No.... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | No. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops or companies. | Barracks, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind of bunk and bedding. | Condition of bunk and bedding. | Each man always a change of underclothing? |
| 10th Cavalry | B | Regulation | Bunks poor | Yes |
| | C | do | Good | Yes |
| | D | Iron bunks, W. W. mattress, blankets, etc. | do | Yes |
| | E | Regulation | do | Yes |
| | F | do | Satisfactory | Yes |
| | G | do | Poor | Yes |
| | H | Quartermaster's issue | Good | Yes |
| | I | W. W. bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows. | Bunks good, bedding fair. | Yes |
| | K | Regulation | Good | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 1st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Iron bunk with woven wire bunk bottom, cotton mattresses. | Good | Yes |
| | A | do | do | Yes |
| | B | do | do | Yes |
| | C | do | Bunks fair, mattresses worn. | Yes |
| | D | do | Good | Yes |
| | E | do | Bunks fair, mattresses worn. | Yes |
| | F | do | do | Yes |
| | G | do | Good | Yes |
| | H | do | do | Yes |
| For regiment | | do | | Yes |
| 2d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Goverment issue | Excellent | Yes |
| | A | do | do | Yes |
| | B | do | do | Yes |
| | C | do | do | Yes |
| | D | do | do | Yes |
| | E | do | do | Yes |
| | F | do | do | Yes |
| | G | do | do | Yes |
| | H | do | do | Yes |
| | I | do | do | Yes |
| For regiment | | Government issue | Excellent | Yes |
| 3d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Iron bunk, woven wire bottoms, mattresses, sheets, pillows, etc. | Good | Yes |
| | A | do | do | Yes |
| | B | do | do | Yes |
| | C | do | do | Yes |
| | D | do | do | Yes |
| | E | do | do | Yes |
| | F | do | do | Yes |
| | G | do | do | Yes |
| | H | do | do | Yes |
| | I | do | Bunks unsatisfactory, bedding good. | Yes |
| For regiment | | do | | Yes |
| 4th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Regulation issue | Excellent | Yes |
| | A | do | Very good | Yes |
| | B | do | Good | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | Dormitories. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each man always two pairs of shoes or boots in his possession? | Blanket bag, haversack, and canteen in possession of each man? | Blanket bag packed? | Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man (square feet). | Well ventilated? | Good floor? | Ever used to drill in? | How warmed? | Well lighted? |
| Yes... | Canteen | No..... | 800 | 66 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Canteen, yes. | No..... | 820 | 81 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | ..... | 850 | 70 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | Coal and wood. | No. |
| Yes... | Canteen | No..... | 765.36 | 63 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Canteen, yes. | No..... | 828 | 81 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | No..... | 800 | 66 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Canteen only. | ..... | 850 | 72 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Fairly. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | Unknown.. | Unknown. | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Steam .. | Fair. |
| Yes... | Canteen | No..... | 750 | 75 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 to 1,000 | 63 to 81 | | | | | |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,000 | 100 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,000 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 860 | 66 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Not always. | 530 | 20? | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 750 | 58 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Not always. | 530 | 20? | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 530 | 20? | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 720 | 64 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 900 | 61 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 530 to 1,000 | 20 to 100 | Yes... | Yes... | ..... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Only at inspection. | 924 | 60 | Fairly. | No.... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 531 | 40 | ...do .. | No.... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 520 | 41 | ...do .. | No.... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 675 | 35 | ...do .. | No.... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 460 | 36 | ...do .. | No.... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes.. | Yes..... | ...do .... | 531 | 39 | ...do .. | No.... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 774 | 34 | ...do .. | No.... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 720 | 45 | ...do .. | No.... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 511 | 42 | ...do .. | No.... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 720 | 38 | ...do .. | No.... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 460 to 924 | 34 to 60 | Fairly | No.... | ..... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,728 | 144 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,728 | 144 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,728 | 144 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,728 | 144 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,728 | 144 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,728 | 144 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,728 | 144 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,728 | 144 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,728 | 144 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,000 | 90 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 1,000 to 1,728 | 90 to 144 | Yes... | Yes... | ..... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 928 | 59 | No.... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 770 | 77 | No.... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 946 | 95 | No.... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Barracks, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind of bunk and bedding. | Condition of bunk and bedding. | Each man always a change of underclothing? |
| 4th Infantry | C | Government issue | Good | Yes |
| | D | Regulation issue | Very good | Yes |
| | E | do | Good | Yes |
| | F | do | Very good | Yes |
| | G | do | Good | Yes |
| | H | do | Very good | Yes |
| | I | do | Good | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 5th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Regulation | Good | Yes |
| | A | Woven wire bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows. | do | Yes |
| | B | Iron bunks, mattresses, sheets, pillows, blankets, etc. | do | Yes |
| | C | Iron; woven wire bottoms; mattresses. | Very good | Yes |
| | D | Regulation | Good | Yes |
| | E | do | do | Yes |
| | F | New Government issue | do | Yes |
| | G | Iron; woven wire bottoms; cotton mattresses. | Very good | Yes |
| | H | Iron bunks, mattresses, sheets, pillows, blankets, etc. | Good | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 6th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Woven wire bottoms, mattresses, etc | Good | Yes |
| | A | do | do | Yes |
| | B | do | do | Yes |
| | C | do | do | Yes |
| | D | do | do | Yes |
| | E | Woven wire bunk, mattresses, etc | Clean | Yes |
| | F | do | Good | Yes |
| | G | do | do | Yes |
| | H | do | do | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 7th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Iron bunks, woven-wire mattresses, sheets, pillows, blankets. | Good | Yes |
| | A | do | do | Yes |
| | B | do | do | Yes |
| | C | do | do | Yes |
| | D | do | do | Yes |
| | E | do | do | Yes |
| | F | do | do | Yes |
| | G | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows, etc. | do | Yes |
| | H | do | do | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Good | Yes |
| 8th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Regulation | Good | Yes |
| | A | do | do | Yes |
| | B | Old iron bunks, spring mattresses | do | Yes |
| | C | Woven-wire bunk bottoms and mattresses. | do | Yes |
| | D | do | do | Yes |
| | E | Regulation | do | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | Dormitories. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each man always two pairs of shoes or boots in his possession? | Blanket bag, haversack, and canteen in possession of each man? | Blanket bag packed? | Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man, (square feet). | Well ventilated? | Good floor? | Ever used to drill in? | How warmed? | Well lighted? |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 935+ | 95.97 | Fair.. | Fair.. | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 614 | 56 | No.... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 908 | 90 | Fair.. | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 770 | 77 | No.... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 894 | 89 | Fair.. | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 624 | 57 | No.... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 4,542 | 454 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 614 to 4,542 | 56 to 454 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 900 | ..... | No.... | No.... | No.... | Stoves.. | Fairly. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 940 | 78 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 964 | 87 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | At inspection. | 1,700 | 98 | Yes... | Fair.. | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 367 | ..... | No.... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Fairly. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 357 | ..... | No.... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Fairly. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Monthly | 844 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | At inspection. | 1,500 | 98 | Yes... | Fair.. | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 729⅓ | 58¾ | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 357 to 1,700 | 58¾ to 98 | | | | | |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Steam... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 950 | 46 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 880 | 73 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | Steam... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 837 | 58 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 880 | 73 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| No.... | Yes..... | No..... | 660 | 55 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Soft coal stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 837 | 58 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Steam... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 837 | 58 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 934 | 78 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| ..... | Yes..... | ..... | 660 to 950 | 40 to 78 | Yes... | Yes... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,000 | 90 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Furnaces and stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,000 | 90 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,000 | 90 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,000 | 90 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,000 | 90 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,000 | 90 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | Yes..... | 600 | 58 | Yes... | Fair.. | Yes... | Stoves.. | Fairly well. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 840 | 54 | Yes... | Partly new. | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | Yes..... | 600 to 1,000 | 54 to 90 | | | | | |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 2,404 | 108 | Yes... | Poor.. | No.... | Coal stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 494 | 41 | Yes... | Fair.. | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 760 | 48 | No.... | No.... | Yes... | Wood stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 866 | 67 | Yes... | Fair.. | Yes... | Stoves.. | Fairly. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 854 | 58 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes.... | ...do .... | Do. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 841 | 64½ | Yes... | Fair.. | Yes... | Coal stoves. | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Barracks, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind of bunk and bedding. | Condition of bunk and bedding. | Each man always a change of underclothing? |
| 8th Infantry | F | Woven-wire bunks and mattresses | Good | Yes |
| | G | Old iron bunks, woven-wire mattresses | do | Yes |
| | H | Regulation | Excellent | Yes |
| | I | Woven-wire bunks and mattresses | Bunks fair; bedding good. | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Iron bunks, woven-wire bottoms, mattresses and sheets, pillowcases and blankets. | Satisfactory | Yes |
| | A | Iron woven-wire mattresses, quartermaster's bedding. | Good | Yes |
| | B | Iron bunks, woven wire bottoms, mattresses, sheets, pillowcases, and blankets. | do | Yes |
| | C | do | do | Yes |
| | D | do | do | Yes |
| | E | do | do | Yes |
| | F | do | do | Yes |
| | G | do | do | Yes |
| | H | Quartermaster's issue | do | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 10th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Government issue | Good | Yes |
| | A | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows, etc. | Fair | Yes |
| | B | Government issue | Very good | Yes |
| | C | Regulation | Good | Yes |
| | D | Government issue | Very good | Yes |
| | E | Iron bunks, spring bottom | Good | Yes |
| | F | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows, etc. | do | Yes |
| | G | Woven-wire mattresses and bottoms | Fair | Yes |
| | H | Iron bunks, woven-wire bunk bottoms, mattresses, pillows. | Good | Yes |
| | I | do | do | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 11th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Quartermaster's department | Good | Yes |
| | A | do | do | Yes |
| | B | Government issue | do | Yes |
| | C | Quartermaster's department | do | Yes |
| | D | do | do | Yes |
| | E | Government issue | do | Yes |
| | F | Iron bunks, wire mattresses, quartermaster's bedding. | Fair | Yes |
| | G | Quartermaster's department | Good | Yes |
| | H | Iron bunks, wire mattresses, quartermaster's bedding. | do | Yes |
| | I | Quartermaster's department | do | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 12th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows, etc. | Good | Yes |
| | A | Iron bunks, Government bedding | Fair | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | Dormitories. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each man always two pairs of shoes or boots in his possession? | Blanket bag, haversack, and canteen in possession of each man? | Blanket bag packed? | Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man (square feet). | Well ventilated? | Good floor? | Ever used to drill in? | How warmed? | Well lighted? |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Not in quarters. | 548.5 | 52¼ | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 900 | 48 | No.... | No.... | Yes... | Wood stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 830 | 76 | Yes... | Poor. | Yes... | Coal stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 528.5 | 50.5 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves.. | No. |
| | | | 494 to 2,404 | 41 to 108 | | | | | |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 1,163 | 116 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | | | | | | | | |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,007 | 84 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Coal stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 430 | 43 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 530 | 50 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 308¾? | 32.5? | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 590 | 59 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 770 | 64 | Fair... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 453 | 50½ | Yes.. | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 688½ | 65½ | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 308¾ to 1,163 | 32.5 to 116 | ..... | Yes... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 1,260 | 140 | Yes... | Fair .. | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 830 | 36? | Yes... | Satisfactory. | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 700 | 64 | Good . | Satisfactory. | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 712 | 71 | Yes... | Fair .. | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,074 | 94 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,622 | 97 | Yes... | Fair .. | No.... | Wood stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 609 | 43.5 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 666 | 66⅔ | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 900 | 80 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1100 | 63 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 609 to 1,622 | 36 to 140 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 810 | 30? | Yes... | No.... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 550 | 18? | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,705 | 114 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 600 | 20? | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 610 | 20? | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,705 | 114 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Unlimited . | 30? | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 580 | 18? | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Unlimited . | 30? | Yes... | Fair .. | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 600 | 52 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 550 to 1,705 | 18 to 114 | Yes... | ..... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,134 | 81 | Fair .. | Yes... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 798 | 84 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Stoves .. | No. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Barracks, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind of bunk and bedding. | Condition of bunk and bedding. | Each man always a change of underclothing? |
| 12th Infantry | B | Iron bunks, Government bedding | Bunks unsatisfactory; bedding good. | Yes |
| | C | do | do | Yes |
| | D | do | do | Yes |
| | E | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows, etc. | Good | Yes |
| | F | Iron bunks, Government bedding | Bad to good | Yes |
| | G | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows. | Fair | Yes |
| | H | Iron bunks, Government bedding | Good | Yes |
| | I | Iron, woven-wire bottoms, cotton mattresses. | Very good | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 13th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | As furnished by Quartermaster's Department. | Good | Yes |
| | A | Wire and cotton mattresses | do | Yes |
| | B | Regulation | do | Yes |
| | C | Iron bunks, wire springs, and mattresses. | do | Yes |
| | D | do | do | Yes |
| | E | Issued by Quartermaster's Department | Bedding good; bunk bottoms weak. | Yes |
| | F | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows. | Fair | Yes |
| | G | Spring and mattress | Bunks old, bedding good. | Yes |
| | H | Regulation | Good | Yes |
| | I | | | |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 14th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Iron bunks, woven-wire mattresses, Quartermaster's Department bedding. | Good | Yes |
| | A | Regulation | do | Yes |
| | B | Iron bunks, woven-wire mattresses, Quartermaster's Department bedding. | do | Yes |
| | C | do | do | Yes |
| | D | do | do | Yes |
| | E | do | do | Yes |
| | F | do | do | Yes |
| | G | do | do | Yes |
| | H | Woven-wire bunk bottoms, cotton mattresses, pillows. | do | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Good | Yes |
| 15th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Iron, woven-wire bottoms | Good | Yes |
| | A | do | do | Yes |
| | B | do | do | Yes |
| | C | do | do | Yes |
| | D | do | do | Yes |
| | E | do | do | Yes |
| | F | do | do | Yes |
| | G | do | do | Yes |
| | H | do | do | Yes |
| *For regiment* | | Iron, woven-wire bottoms | Good | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | Dormitories. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each man always two pairs of shoes or boots in his possession? | Blanket bag, haversack, and canteen in possession of each man? | Blanket bag packed? | Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man (square feet). | Well ventilated? | Good floor? | Ever used to drill in? | How warmed? | Well lighted? |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 662 | 60 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 600 | 48 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 645 | 53 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,000 | 60 | Yes... | Yes, except kitchen. | Yes... | Steam .. | Fair. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 700 | 17? | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Stoves .. | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,033 | 37? | Fair .. | Yes... | Yes... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 600 | 80 | Fair .. | No.... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Fairly. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | At inspection. | 600 | 60 | Yes... | Fair .. | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 600 to 1,134 | 17 to 84 | | | | | |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 534 | 100 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 800 | 71 | Yes... | No.... | No..... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 535 | 55 | No.... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | No windows; too small. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 730 | 73 | No.... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | On inspection. | 850 | 62 | No.... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Usually. | 660 | 22? | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | No windows; too small. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 840 | 30? | Yes... | Satisfactory. | No..... | Steam .. | Fair. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 900 | 75 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes; with private lamps. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 476.24 | 47.62 | Yes... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Fairly. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 476.24 to 900 | 22 to 100 | | | | | |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 800 | 80 | Yes... | Yes... | No..... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 810 | 81 | Yes... | Fair .. | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 800 | 81 | Yes... | No.... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 500 | 50 | Yes... | No.... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 660 | 60 | Yes... | No.... | Yes..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 500 | 50 | Yes... | No.... | Yes..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 900 | 75 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 640 | 63 | Yes .. | No.... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 930 | 62 | Yes.. | No.... | Yes... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 500 to 930 | 50 to 81 | Yes... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 2,880 | 144 | Yes... | Yes... | No..... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 408 | 35½ | Yes... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 828 | 69 | Yes... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes .. | Yes..... | Yes..... | 881 | 74 | Yes... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 575 | 48 | Yes... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 223? | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 960 | 75 | Yes... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 814 | 67 | Yes... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 785 | 65 | Yes... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 223 to 2,880 | 35½ to 144 | Yes... | Yes... | No..... | Steam .. | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Barracks, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind of bunk and bedding. | Condition of bunk and bedding. | Each man always a change of underclothing? |
| 16th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Quartermaster's Department | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | do | Fair | Yes. |
| | C | do | do | Yes. |
| | D | do | do | Yes. |
| | E | do | Good | Yes. |
| | F | do | Fair | Yes. |
| | G | do | Good | Yes. |
| | H | do | do | Yes. |
| | I | do | Fair | Yes. |
| For regiment | | Quartermaster's Department | | Yes. |
| 17th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Government issue | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | Woven-wire bunk and mattresses | Bunks not | Yes. |
| | C | Government issue | Good | Yes. |
| | D | Iron, woven-wire mattresses | do | Yes. |
| | E | do | do | Yes. |
| | F | do | do | Yes. |
| | G | Regulation | do | Yes. |
| | H | Iron, woven-wire spring mattresses | Generally | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |
| 18th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Woven-wire bunks, cotton mattresses | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | do | Bunks old and worn. | Yes. |
| | C | do | do | Yes. |
| | D | do | Worn | Yes. |
| | E | Woven-wire bunks, old pattern | Clean | Yes. |
| | F | Pattern 1885 | Bedding good, bunk poor. | Yes. |
| | G | Woven-wire bunks, cotton mattresses | Worn | Yes. |
| | H | do | Bunks and bottoms badly worn. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |
| 19th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Iron bunk | Good | Yes. |
| | A | W. W. bottom mattresses | do | Yes. |
| | B | As issued | do | Yes. |
| | C | Iron, W. W. mattresses, cotton mattresses, etc. | do | Yes. |
| | D | do | do | Yes. |
| | E | Blankets, sheets, pillows, etc | do | Yes. |
| | F | As issued | do | Yes. |
| | G | | do | Yes. |
| | H | | do | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | Good | Yes. |
| 20th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | W. W. bottoms, cotton mattresses, and pillows. | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | Regulation | do | Yes. |
| | C | do | do | Yes. |
| | D | W. W. bottoms, cotton mattresses, and pillows. | do | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | Dormitories. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each man always two pairs of shoes or boots in his possession? | Blanket bag, haversack, and canteen in possession of each man? | Blanket bag packed? | Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man (square feet). | Well ventilated? | Good floor? | Ever used to drill in? | How warmed? | Well lighted? |
| Yes... | Yes..... | At inspection. | 790 | 66 | Yes... | Fair .. | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 703 | 64 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 620 | 62 | Fair .. | Fair .. | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 714 | 71 | Fair .. | Good . | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | At inspection. | 620 | 62 | Fair .. | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 550 | 50 | Fair .. | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 620 | 62 | Fair .. | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 900 | 75 | Yes.. | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 700 | 65 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 760 | 62 | Yes... | Fair .. | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 550 to 900 | 50 to 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 800 | 60 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 800 | 56 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 931 | 68.17 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 372.46 | 55 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 768 | 64 | Yes.. | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,139 | 81 | Fair .. | Fair .. | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 675⅔ | 49½ | Yes.. | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 832 | 64 | Yes... | Fair .. | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,000 | 75 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 372.46 to 1,139 | 49.5 to 81 | ..... | ..... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| No.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,175 | 123 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 639 | 76 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,165 | 59.5 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 773 | 66 | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Sufficient.. | ..... | Yes... | Yes.. | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,811 | 125 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,140 | 82 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 624 | 50.3 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| ..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 624 to 1,811 | 59.3 to 125 | Yes... | ..... | No.... | Stoves. | |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Varies ..... | 98 | Yes... | Good.. | Yes... | Stoves .. | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | 37 | No.... | Fair .. | Yes... | Coal stoves. | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 517 | 52 | Fairly. | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 503⅓ | 49½ | ..do ... | Fair .. | Too crowded. | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 559½ | 53½ | ..do .... | ..do .... | ..do .... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | 35 | No.... | Fair .. | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 491 | 49 | Fairly. | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | 35 | No.... | Fair .. | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | 35 | No.... | ..do ... | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 491 to 559½ | 35 to 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 948 | 95 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 549 | 52½ | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Wood heaters. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 548 | 63⅓ | No.... | No.... | Yes... | Stoves .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 560 | 52 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 408 | 40 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Wood heaters. | Yes. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Barracks, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind of bunk and bedding. | Condition of bunk and bedding. | Each man always a change of underclothing? |
| 20th Infantry | E | W. W. bottoms, cotton mattresses, and pillows. | Good | Yes. |
| | F | do | do | Yes. |
| | G | Government issue | do | Yes. |
| | H | Iron, W. W. bottoms | do | Yes. |
| | I | Regulation | do | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | Good | Yes. |
| 21st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Regulation | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | Latest issue | Very good | Yes. |
| | C | Regulation | Good | Yes. |
| | D | Iron, W. W. springs, and cotton mattresses. | Very good | Yes. |
| | E | Regulation | Good | Yes. |
| | F | Quartermaster's issue | Bunk fair, bedding good. | Yes. |
| | G | W. W. bunks, mattresses, and blankets. Comforts purchased by men. | Good | Yes. |
| | H | Latest issue | Very good | Yes. |
| | I | Quartermaster's issue | Good | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |
| 22d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Iron bunks, W. W. mattresses, blankets. | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | Fair | Yes. |
| | B | do | Good | Yes. |
| | C | | | |
| | D | Iron bunks, W. W. mattresses, blankets. | Good | Yes. |
| | E | Wire-woven springs and mattresses | Fair | Yes. |
| | F | Iron bunks, W. W. mattress, blankets | Good | Yes. |
| | G | do | do | Yes. |
| | H | do | do | Yes. |
| | I | Iron bunk, Government bedding | do | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 23d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | New Government issue | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | Old iron bunks, W. W. bottoms | do | Yes. |
| | C | New Government issue | do | Yes. |
| | D | Old iron bunks, W. W. bottoms | do | Yes. |
| | E | New Government issue | do | Yes. |
| | F | do | do | Yes. |
| | G | do | do | Yes. |
| | H | do | do | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | Good | Yes. |
| 24th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Issued by Quartermaster's Department | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | do | do | Yes. |
| | C | do | do | Yes. |
| | D | do | Bedding good, bunk poor. | Yes. |
| | E | do | do | Yes. |
| | F | do | Good | Yes. |
| | G | do | do | Yes. |
| | H | do | do | Yes. |
| *For regiment* | | Issued by Quartermaster's Department. | | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | Dormitories. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each man always two pairs of shoes or boots in his possession? | Blanket bag, haversack, and canteen in possession of each man? | Blanket bag packed? | Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man (square feet). | Well ventilated? | Good floor? | Ever used to drill in? | How warmed? | Well lighted? |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Some ... | 548 | 63½ | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Wood stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 566 | 54 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Fairly |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 583 | 57 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Wood stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 569 | 54 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 570 | 61 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 408 to 918 | 40 to 95 | | | | | |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 263.7? | 16.75? | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 169.11? | 26.71? | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stove ... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 817 | 69 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 824.74 | 68.68 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,414 | 127 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 740.08 | 67.28 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stove ... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,218 | 94.5 | Yes... | Fair .. | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,220 | 122 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 940 | 79 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 863 | 48.6 | Yes... | Fair .. | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ..... | 169.11 to 1414 | 16.75 to 127 | Yes... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 900 | 60 | Good.. | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 600 | 50 | No.... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | For insp. | 670 | 55 | Good . | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | For insp. | 700 | 63 | Good . | No.... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 751 | 60 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Not at present. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | For insp. | 900 | 60 | Good.. | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 800 | 75 | Yes... | No.... | Yes... | ..do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | ...do .... | 750 | 75 | Good.. | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | Ample..... | Ample.... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 600 to 900 | 50 to 75 | | | | | |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,252 | 76 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 844 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 1,160 | 62 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 844 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 1,050 | 58 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 844 | 70 | Yes... | Fair .. | Yes... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 844 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 844 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 844 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 844 to 1,252 | 58 to 76 | Yes... | ..... | ..... | Stoves.. | |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 1,050 | 61 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Stoves.. | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 625 | 55 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 700 | 60 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do ... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes... | No..... | ...do .... | |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 496 | 67 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 640 | 56½ | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 1,060 | 77 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 496 | 50 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 674 | 58 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 496 to 1,060 | 50 to 77 | ..... | Yes... | ..... | Stoves.. | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Barracks, etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind of bunk and bedding. | Condition of bunk and bedding. | Each man always a change of underclothing? |
| 25th Infantry | Staff and band. | Iron, with springs, mattresses, sheets, pillow cases. | Good | Yes. |
| | A | Regulation | Bunks poor | Yes. |
| | B | Quartermaster's issue | Good | Yes. |
| | C | do | do | Yes. |
| | D | Regulation | do | Yes. |
| | E | Quartermaster's issue | do | Yes. |
| | F | Iron, with springs, mattresses, sheets, pillows. | do | Yes. |
| | G | do | do | Yes. |
| | H | do | do | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | Yes. |

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General service recruits. (Davids Island.) | Field, staff, and band. | Iron, woven wire bottoms, and cotton mattresses. | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | do | do | Yes. |
| | C | do | do | Yes. |
| | D | do | do | Yes. |
| | D. D | do | do | Yes. |
| Total | | do | Good | Yes. |
| General service recruits. (Columbus B'ks.) | Field, staff, band, and D. D. | That furnished by quartermasters's department. | do | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | do | do | Yes. |
| | C | do | do | Yes. |
| | D | do | do | Yes. |
| | Colored detachment. | do | do | Yes. |
| Total | | do | Good | Yes. |
| General service recruits. (Jefferson B'ks.) | D. D | Woven wire bunks, cotton bedding | Very good | Yes. |
| | A | do | Bunks unsatisfactory, bedding very good. | Yes. |
| | B | do | do | Yes. |
| | C | do | do | Yes. |
| | D | do | do | Yes. |
| | Colored detachment. | do | do | Yes. |
| Total | | Woven wire bunks, cotton bedding | | Yes. |
| Engineers | Field, staff, and band. | Quartermaster's issue | Good | Yes. |
| | A | do | do | Yes. |
| | B | do | do | Yes. |
| | C | do | do | Yes. |
| *Total* | | Quartermaster's issue | Good | Yes. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Barracks, etc. | | | Dormitories. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each man always two pairs of shoes or boots in his possession? | Blanket bag, haversack, and canteen in possession of each man? | Blanket bag packed? | Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man (square feet). | Well ventilated? | Good floor? | Ever used to drill in? | How warmed? | Well lighted? |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 650 | 65 | Yes... | Yes... | ..... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 500.4 | 37 1/17 | Fair.. | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 850 | 72 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do ... | Fairly |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Optional | 840 | 72 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 517.5 | 47 1/2 | Yes... | Bad .. | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 586 | 55 | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Fairly. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 655 | 65 | Yes... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 700 | 70 | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | Yes..... | 650 | 65 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ..... | ..... | 517.5 to 850 | 37 1/17 to 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Stoves.. | |

AND WILLETS POINT.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes... | No..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | No.... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | No..... | Variable | ..... | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | .....do..... | | No.... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | No..... | .....do..... | | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Hot water. | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | No..... | .....do..... | | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Steam and stoves. | Yes. |
| No.... | No..... | No..... | 800 | 65 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Hot water. | Yes. |
| ..... | No..... | ..... | 800 | 65 | ..... | Yes... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| Yes... | None issued. | ..... | 800 | 81.2 | No.... | No.... | No.... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | ..... | 800 | 91.3 | No.... | No.... | Yes... | Stoves.. | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | ..... | 800 | 86.9 | No.... | No.... | Yes... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | ..... | 800 | 99.2 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | ...do .... | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | ..... | 800 | 88.1 | No.... | No.... | Yes... | Steam and stoves. | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | ..... | 800 | 46.4 | Yes... | Yes... | Yes... | Steam .. | Yes. |
| Yes... | ...do .... | ..... | 800 | 46.4 to 99.2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 2.321 | 211 | No.... | Very bad. | Yes... | Stoves.. | Satisfactory. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 909 | 92 | No.... | ...do .. | Yes... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 840 | 54 | No.... | ...do .. | Yes... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 904 | 89 | No.... | ...do .. | Yes... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 761 | 74 | No.... | ...do .. | Yes... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 761 | 74 | No.... | ...do .. | Yes... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 761 to 2.321 | 54 to 211 | No.... | ...do .. | Yes... | Stoves.. | |
| Yes .. | No..... | No..... | 640 | 60 | No.... | No.... | No.... | Stoves.. | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 640 | 60 | No.... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | No..... | No..... | 640 | 60 | No.... | No.... | No.... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | Yes..... | No..... | 640 | 60 | No.... | No.... | Yes... | ...do .... | No. |
| Yes... | ..... | No..... | 640 | 60 | No.... | No.... | ..... | Stoves.. | No. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Dormitories. | | | Condition of— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adequate fixtures for clothing and arms? | How many chairs needed to meet the requirements? | Chairs satisfactory? | Dormitories. | Kitchen. | Mess rooms. |
| 1st Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 0 | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | Yes | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | B | Yes | | Yes | Need repainting and kalsomining. | Small | Sub-basement. |
| | C | No | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | D | No | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | E | No | 10 | No | do | Post mess. | Post mess. |
| | F | Yes | 22 | No | Excellent. | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| | G | Yes | 0 | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | H | Yes | | Yes | Need of paint and kalsomining. | Small | Sub-basement. |
| | I | Yes | 0 | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | K | Yes | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | L | No | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | M | Yes | | Yes | Need paint and kalsomining. | Small | Sub-basement. |
| For regiment | | | 32 | | | | |
| 2d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | Yes | Casemate. | None | None |
| | A | No | 30 | No | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. |
| | B | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | C | Yes | 33 | No | Casemate crowded. | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | do | do |
| | E | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | F | No | 16 | Yes | Too crowded. | New | do |
| | G | No | 10 | No | Fair | Good | do |
| | H | No | 20 | No | Good | do | do |
| | I | Yes | 30 | No | Excellent. | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| | K | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Fair | Fair |
| | L | No | 20 | No | do | Good | Good |
| | M | No | 14 | Yes | Fair | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 173 | | | | |
| 3d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | No | 14 | Yes | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | A | No | 29 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | B | Yes | 35 | No | Excellent. | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| | C | No | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | D | No | 31 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | E | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | F | Yes | 35 | No | do | do | do |
| | G | No | 35 | Yes | do | Fair | Fair |
| | H | No | 0 | Yes | do | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| | I | Yes | 35 | Yes | do | Poor | Poor |
| | K | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | Good | Good |
| | L | No | 34 | No | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | M | Yes | 35 | No | Excellent. | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| For regiment | | | 283 | | | | |
| 4th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | No | 12 | Yes | | | |
| | A | No | | | | | |
| | B | Yes | 0 | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | C | No | | | | | |
| | D | No | 0 | Yes | Good | Fair | Fair |
| | E | No | | | | | |
| | F | Yes | 0 | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Condition of— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Store-rooms. | Cellars. | Wash rooms. | N. C. O. rooms. | Attic. | Closets. | Company office. | Police of barracks, etc. |
| Fair | None | Fair | Good | None | Excellent. | Good | Excellent. |
| do | Good | Good | do | Good | do | do | Do. |
| Insufficient. | None | do | None | None | None | do | Very good. |
| Damp and dark. | | do | do | do | | do | Good. |
| do | | do | do | do | | do | Do. |
| Good | Good | do | Good | Good | Good | do | Do. |
| do | None | Excellent. | None | None | do | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| Fair | Good | Good | Good | Good | Excellent. | Good | Do. |
| Insufficient. | None | do | None | None | None | do | Very good. |
| Fair | Good | do | Good | Good | Excellent. | do | Excellent. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Damp and dark. | | do | None | None | | do | Good. |
| Insufficient. | None | do | do | do | None | do | Very good. |
| Good | do | do | do | do | do | None | Good. |
| Very good. | Very good. | Fair | Very good. | Very good. | Very fair. | Very good. | Very good. |
| Good | None | None | None | None | None | Good | Good. |
| Fair | do | Poor | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Good | None | None | do | None | do | do | Do. |
| do | Fair | Good | | | Good | do | Very good. |
| None | Good | do | Good | None | do | | Good. |
| Poor | None | None | None | do | None | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| Good | Good | Poor | do | do | do | Good | Good. |
| do | None | Excellent. | do | do | Good | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| Fair | do | Fair | do | do | do | Good | Good. |
| Good | Good | Poor | do | do | None | do | Do. |
| Unsatisfactory. | None | do | do | do | do | do | Daily. |
| Fair | None | Fair | Fair | None | None | Fair | Good. |
| Good | Fair | Good | None | Bad | do | Good | Excellent. |
| do | None | Excellent. | do | None | Good | Excellent. | Do. |
| do | do | Good | do | do | do | Good | Good. |
| do | do | | do | do | None | do | |
| do | Good | Good | do | do | Good | do | Do. |
| do | None | do | Good | do | do | do | Do. |
| Poor | do | Very bad. | None | | None | do | |
| Excellent. | Excellent. | Fair | do | None | None | Poor | Do. |
| Poor | None | Very bad. | | | | Good | |
| do | do | Fair | None | None | Good | do | Do. |
| do | Bad | Bad | do | do | Fair | Fair | Do. |
| Good | None | Excellent. | do | do | Good | Excellent. | Excellent |
| | | | | | | | |
| Good | Bad | Good | Good | None | Good | Good | Good. |
| Fair | None | Fair | Good | None | Good | Fair | Do. |
| Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Dormitories. | | | Condition of— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adequate fixtures for clothing and arms? | How many chairs needed to meet the requirements? | Chairs satisfactory? | Dormitories. | Kitchen. | Mess rooms. |
| 4th Artillery | G | No | | | | | |
| | H | Yes | 15 | No | Excellent. | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| | I | No | | | | | |
| | K | No | | | | | |
| | L | Yes | 10 | Yes | | | |
| | M | No | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 37 | | | | |
| 5th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 0 | Yes | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. |
| | A | No | 18 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | B | Yes | 0 | Yes | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. |
| | C | No | 14 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | D | Yes | 0 | Yes | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. |
| | E | Yes | 34 | Yes | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| | F | Yes | 0 | Yes | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. |
| | G | Yes | 34 | No | Excellent. | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| | H | Yes | 0 | Yes | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. |
| | I | Fair | 34 | Yes | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | K | Yes | 0 | Yes | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. |
| | L | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | M | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 134 | | | | |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | No | 21 | No | Poor | Poor | Fair |
| | A | No | 24 | Yes | Good | | |
| | B | No | 30 | Yes | do | Good | Good |
| | C | No | 18 | Yes | Unsatisfactory. | Fair | Fair |
| | D | No | 0 | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | E | No | 30 | Yes | Poor | Very unsatisfactory. | Very unsatisfactory. |
| | F | No | 15 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | G | No | 29 | No | Bad | Bad | Bad |
| | H | No | 15 | Yes | Poor | Fair | Good |
| | I | No | 15 | Yes | Good | Good | do |
| | K | No | 32 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | L | No | 25 | No | Bad | Bad | Fair |
| For regiment | | No | 254 | | | | |
| 2d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 8 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | | | | | | |
| | B | No | 14 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | C | Yes | 17 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 26 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | E | No | 0 | Yes | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | F | Yes | 60 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | G | No | 30 | No | All in one. | Good, but too small. | Insufficient |
| | H | Yes | 23 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | I | No | 14 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | K | No | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | L | Yes | 24 | Yes | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 216 | | | | |
| 3d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | No | 14 | Yes | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| | A | No | 30 | Yes | Good | Good | Fair |
| | B | Not for clothing. | 0 | Yes | do | do | Good |
| | C | Yes | 34 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Condition of— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Store-rooms. | Cellars. | Wash rooms. | N. C. O. rooms. | Attic. | Closets. | Company office. | Police of barracks, etc. |
| Good | None | Excellent. | None | None | Good | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | None | Very good. | Very good. | Excellent. |
| Good | None | Good | None | do | Good | Good | Good. |
| Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | do | Very good. | Very good. | Excellent. |
| Good | None | Good | None | do | Good | Good | Good. |
| Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | do | Very good. | Very good. | Excellent. |
| Poor | None | Fair | None | do | None | Good | Good. |
| Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | do | Very good. | Very good. | Excellent. |
| Good | None | Excellent. | None | do | Good | Excellent. | Do. |
| Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | do | Very good. | Very good. | Do. |
| Fair | None | Fair | None | do | None | Good | Good. |
| Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | Very good. | do | Very good. | Very good. | Excellent. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | Very good. | do | do | Daily. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Poor | Poor | Poor | None | None | None | Poor | Good. |
| Too small. | None | Good | Good | | Good | Good | Do. |
| Good | Good | do | do | None | None | do | Very good. |
| do | Fair | None | None | do | do | Poor | Good. |
| do | None | Fair | do | do | Bad | Good | Daily. |
| Very unsatisfactory. | Very unsatisfactory. | Poor | do | do | None | Fair | Good. |
| Good | None | None | do | do | do | Good | Do. |
| Poor | do | do | do | do | do | Bad, tent | Good as can be made. |
| Good | do | do | do | do | do | Good | Good. |
| do | Good | Good | Good | do | do | do | Very good. |
| do | Bad | do | None | do | do | do | Good. |
| Bad | do | Bad | do | do | do | Fair | Daily. |
| | | | | | | | |
| Good | None | Good | do | do | Good | Good | Good. |
| | | | | | | | |
| Good | Good | Good | Good | | Good | Good | Excellent. |
| do | None | do | None | None | do | do | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Poor | do | Fair | do | do | None | Fair | Do. |
| Good | Good | Good | Good | | Good | Good | Do. |
| do | Fair | None | None | None | Poor | Poor | Do. |
| do | None | Good | do | do | Good | Good | Do. |
| do | Good | do | Good | | do | do | Excellent. |
| Poor | Fair | Fair | None | None | None | Fair | Good. |
| Good | None | Good | do | do | Good | Good | Do. |
| | | | | | | | |
| Fair | None | Good | do | do | Good | Good | Good. |
| | | | | | | | |
| Poor | Poor | Fair | do | do | Poor | Fair | Do. |
| Good | None | Good | do | do | Fair | Good except light. | Very good. |
| | | | | | | | |
| do | do | do | do | do | Excellent. | Good | Good. |
| do | do | do | Good | do | Good | Good | Do. |

*Items from annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Dormitories. | | | Condition of— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adequate fixtures for clothing and arms? | How many chairs needed to meet the requirements? | Chairs satisfactory? | Dormitories. | Kitchen. | Mess rooms. |
| 3d Cavalry | E | Not for clothing. | 31 | No | Poor | Fair | Fair |
| | F | Yes | 22 | No | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect |
| | G | No | 32 | No | Good | Good | Fair |
| | H | No | 20 | Yes | Poor | Fair | do |
| | I | No | 31 | Yes | Fair | do | do |
| | K | Yes | 37 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | L | No | 25 | No | Very bad | Very bad | Very bad |
| For regiment | | | 276 | | | | |
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 15 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | Yes | 55 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | B | Yes | 0 | Yes | Very good | Very good | Very good. |
| | C | Yes | 33 | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | D | Yes | 55 | Yes | do | Good | do |
| | E | Yes | | Yes | do | Fair | Fair |
| | F | Yes | 17 | Yes | do | Good | Good |
| | G | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | H | Yes | 55 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | I | | | | | Tent | Paulin |
| | K | | | | | | |
| | L | Yes | 15 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| For regiment | | | 245 | | | | |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Clothing, no. | 0 | No | Good | None | None |
| | A | No | | Yes | None | Good | Good |
| | B | No | 20 | Yes | Good | do | do |
| | C | Yes | 21 | Yes | Fair | do | do |
| | D | No | 0 | No | Very bad | Very bad | Very bad |
| | E | Yes | 34 | Yes | Good | Too small | Too small |
| | F | No | 32 | Yes | do | Good | do |
| | G | Yes | 30 | Yes | do | do | Good |
| | H | No | 0 | No | Very bad | Unsatisfactory. | Bad |
| | I | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | K | Yes | 30 | No | do | do | do |
| | L | No | 0 | | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 167 | | | | |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | | |
| | B | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | C | (*) | (*) | (*) | | | |
| | D | | | | | | |
| | E | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | | |
| | H | (*) | (*) | (*) | | | |
| | I | Yes | 50 | No | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent |
| | K | | | | | | |
| | L | | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 50 | | | | |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | | Yes | Good | Post mess | Post mess. |
| | A | Yes | | Yes | do | do | do |
| | B | Yes | 32 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | C | Yes | | Yes | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | | Yes | do | do | do |
| | E | Yes | | No | do | do | do |

* Barracks destroyed by fire; tents used.

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Condition of— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Store-rooms. | Cellars. | Wash rooms. | N. C. O. rooms. | Attic. | Closets. | Company office. | Police of barracks, etc. |
| Fair | None | Fair | Fair | None | None | Fair | Excellent. |
| Very good. | | Excellent. | | | Excellent. | Perfect | Perfect. |
| Fair | Poor | Good | None | None | Good | Fair | Good. |
| do | None | Poor | do | do | None | Good | Excellent. |
| Good | do | do | | | Excellent. | Fair | Good. |
| do | do | Good | Good | None | Good | Good | Do. |
| do | Good | Very bad | None | do | None | do | Do. |
| Good | | Good | Good | | Good | Good | Daily. |
| do | | do | | | do | do | Do. |
| Very good. | Very good | Very good | Very good | None | Very good | Very good | Excellent. |
| Good | None | Good | None | do | Good | Good | Daily. |
| do | | do | | | do | do | Do. |
| do | None | Fair | | Good | do | do | Good. |
| do | Good | Good | None | None | None | do | Do. |
| Inadequate | Very good | do | do | do | Good | do | Very good. |
| Good | | do | | | do | do | Daily. |
| Tent fly | Yes | | | | | Tent | |
| Good | | Good | | | Good | Good | Do. |
| Good | None | Good | Good | | Good | None | Excellent. |
| do | Good | do | None | None | None | Good | Daily. |
| do | do | do | Good | | | do | Excellent. |
| Fair | Bad | do | do | | | Bad | Do. |
| Very bad | Very bad | Very bad | Very bad | Very bad | Very bad | Very fair | Good. |
| Too small. | Too small. | Good | None | | Good | Good | Excellent. |
| do | do | Too small. | do | None | None | Badly situated in rear. | Good. |
| Good | Good | Good | Good | | | Good | Excellent. |
| Very bad | Very bad | Poor | Very bad | Very bad | Very bad | Fair | Good. |
| Good | Good | Bad | Good | | Very bad | Good | Excellent. |
| do | do | Good | do | | Good | do | Do. |
| None | None | None | None | | None | None | Do. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Good | Good | Good | None | None | None | Good | Good. |
| | | | | | | | Of tents, good. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Of tents, good. |
| Very good | Very good | Very good | Very good | None | Very good | Very good | Very good. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Good | None | Good | Good | None | Good | Good | Good. |
| do | Good | do | do | Good | | do | Do. |
| do | None | do | None | None | Good | do | Do. |
| do | Good | do | Good | Good | do | do | Do. |
| do | None | do | None | Poor | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | None | None | do | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops or companies. | Dormitories. | | Condition of— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adequate fixtures for clothing and arms? | How many chairs needed to meet the requirements? | Chairs satisfactory? | Dormitories. | Kitchen. | Mess rooms. |
| 7th Cavalry | F | No | 40 | Yes | Good | | |
| | G | Yes | 20 | Yes | do | Post mess | |
| | H | Not for clothing. | 20 | No | do | Good | Poor |
| | I | Yes | | Yes | do | Post mess | |
| | K | Yes | 17 | Yes | do | do | |
| | L | No | 14 | No | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| For regiment | | | 143 | | | | |
| th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 0 | No | Fair | Fair | Good |
| | A | Yes | 20 | Yes | Good | Good | do |
| | B | Yes | 0 | No | Fair | Poor | Fair |
| | C | Yes | 26 | Yes | Good | Very good | Good |
| | D | Yes | 12 | No | do | Excellent | Excellent. |
| | E | Yes; except clothing. | 0 | No | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | F | No | 14 | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | G | No | 12 to 15 | No | do | do | do |
| | H | No | 40 | Yes | do | | |
| | I | Yes | 0 | No | do | Good | Good |
| | K | No | 20 | No | Fair | do | do |
| | L | Yes | 10 | No | Good | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 155 | | | | |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | | |
| | B | Yes | 16 | Yes | Excellent. | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| | C | Yes | 10 | No | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect |
| | D | | | | | | |
| | E | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | | |
| | H | Yes | 15 | Yes | Excellent. | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| | I | | | | | | |
| | K | No | 20 | Yes | Good | | |
| For regiment | | | 61 | | | | |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 10 | No | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | A | Yes | 0 | Yes | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| | B | Yes | 18 | No | do | do | Very poor. |
| | C | No | 0 | No | Good | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| | D | Clothing; no. | 15 | Yes | do | Good | Small |
| | E | Yes | 25 | No | do | do | Good |
| | F | No | 30 | No | do | do | do |
| | G | Yes | 27 | No | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| | H | No | 26 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | I | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | K | Yes | 30 | No | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 181 | | | | |
| 1st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 10 | Yes | Good | Clean | Clean |
| | A | Yes | 18 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | B | Yes | 21 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | C | Yes | 0 | No | Fair | Good | Good |
| | D | Yes | 6 | Yes | Good | Clean | Clean |
| | E | Yes | 0 | No | Fair | Good | Good |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Condition of— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Store-rooms. | Cellars. | Wash rooms. | N. C. O. rooms. | Attic. | Closets. | Company office. | Police of barracks, etc. |
| Good | Good | Good | Good | | Too small and insecure. | Good | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | Good | Good | do | Do. |
| Poor | None | do | None | None | None | Poor | Do. |
| Good | do | do | do | Good | Good | Good | Do. |
| do | Good | do | Good | do | do | do | Do. |
| Poor | None | do | None | None | None | Fair | Do. |
| | | Good | | | | | Good. |
| Good | None | Poor | Good | None | Good | Good | Good. |
| do | Good | Good | None | Good | do | do | Do. |
| Fair | Poor | Fair | do | None | Fair | Fair | Do. |
| Good | None | Good | do | do | None | Good | Do. |
| Excellent | Good | Excellent | do | do | do | Excellent | Do. |
| Good | do | Good | do | do | Good | Good | Do. |
| do | Root house | do | None | None | None | do | Do. |
| do | None | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | Good | do | Good | | | do | Do. |
| do | do | Small | do | Nane | Good | do | Do. |
| Poor | Poor | Poor | None | do | None | Fair | Do. |
| Good | None | None | Good | do | do | Good | Do. |
| | | | | | | | Good. |
| | | | | | | | |
| Excellent | Unsatisfactory. | Excellent | None | None | None | Excellent | Excellent. |
| Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Excellent | Unsatisfactory. | Excellent | None | None | None | Excellent | Excellent. |
| Very poor | Good | Poor | Fair | | Good | Good | Good. |
| Poor | None | None | None | None | None | | Good. |
| None | Poor | Poor | Poor | do | Poor | Poor | Daily. |
| Poor | do | do | None | do | None | Fair | Good. |
| Excellent | Excellent | Very bad | do | do | do | Excellent | Do. |
| Good | | Good | do | do | do | Bad | Do. |
| do | Good | None | do | do | Good | Good | Policed daily. |
| Fair | do | Very bad | do | do | Very bad | do | Excellent. |
| Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | do | Fair | Fair | Good. |
| Good | Good | Good | None | do | | Good | Do. |
| do | do | do | Good | | Good | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | None | None | do | do | Policed daily. |
| Good | None | Good | Good | None | None | do | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | None | do | Fair | Fair | Very good. |
| do | do | do | Good | do | None | Good | Good. |
| do | do | do | None | do | Fair | Fair | Very good. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Dormitories. | | | Condition of— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adequate fixtures for clothing and arms? | How many chairs needed to meet the requirements? | Chairs satisfactory? | Dormitories. | Kitchen. | Mess rooms. |
| 1st Infantry | F | Yes | 0 | No | Fair | Good | Good |
| | G | Yes | 15 | Yes | Good | Clean | Clean |
| | H | Yes | 34 | Yes | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | Yes | 104 | | | | |
| 2d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Arms, yes; clothing, no. | 0 | No | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | A | | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | B | | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | C | | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | D | | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | E | | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | F | | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | G | | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | H | | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | I | | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | No | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| 3d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | | Yes | Good | | |
| | A | Yes | 15 | Yes | do | Good | Good |
| | B | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | C | Yes | 7 | No | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 32 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | E | Yes | 17 | No | do | do | do |
| | F | Yes | 15 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | G | Yes | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | H | Yes | 10 | No | do | do | do |
| | I | Yes | 15 | No | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | Yes | 111 | | Good | | |
| 4th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 0 | Yes | Very good | Very good | Very good |
| | A | Yes | 18 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | B | Yes | 18 | No | do | do | do |
| | C | Yes | 54 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 30 | Yes | do | Fair | do |
| | E | Yes | 20 | No | do | Good | do |
| | F | Yes | 15 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | G | Yes | 14 | No | do | do | do |
| | H | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | Floor needed. | do |
| | I | Yes | 3 | No | do | Good | do |
| For regiment | | Yes | 172 | | | | |
| 5th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | 9 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | Yes | 35 | No | do | do | do |
| | B | Yes | 0 | Generally | do | do | do |
| | C | Fair | 0 | Fairly | do | Fair | do |
| | D | No | 15 | Yes | do | Good | do |
| | E | No | 15 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | F | Yes | 0 | Fair | do | do | do |
| | G | Fair | 0 | Fairly | do | Fair | do |
| | H | Yes | 0 | Generally | do | Good | do |
| For regiment | | | 74 | | Good | | Good |
| 6th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | Yes | 32 | Yes | do | Fair | do |
| | B | Yes | 40 | No | do | Good | do |
| | C | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | E | 1 no; 2 yes. | 34 | No | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | F | Yes | 20 | No | Good | do | Good |
| | G | Yes | 32 | No | do | do | do |
| | H | Yes | 10 | Yes | do | do | do |
| *For regiment* | | | 168 | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Condition of— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Store-rooms. | Cellars. | Wash rooms. | N. C. O. rooms. | Attic. | Closets. | Company office. | Police of barracks, etc. |
| Good | None | Good | None | None | Fair | Fair | Very good. |
| do | do | do | Good | do | None | Good | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Good | None | Good | | None | | | |
| Fair | Fair | Fair | Fair | None | Fair | Fair | Excellent. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Fair | Fair | Fair | Fair | None | Fair | Fair | Excellent. |
| Good | | | | | Good | Good | Good. |
| do | Good | Good | Good | Good | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | None | None | None | None | do | Excellent. |
| Good | | | | | | Good | |
| Very good | None | Very good | None | None | Very bad | None | Good. |
| Good | Good | Good | do | do | Good | Good | Very good. |
| do | do | Poor | do | do | None | do | Good. |
| do | do | Good | do | do | do | None | Do. |
| do | do | Bad | do | do | Good | Good | Very good. |
| do | Fair | Fair | do | do | None | do | Good. |
| do | Good | Good | do | do | Good | do | Very good. |
| do | do | Fair | do | do | None | do | Good. |
| do | do | Good | do | do | Good | do | Very good. |
| do | Poor | Fair | do | do | None | do | Good. |
| | | | None | None | | | |
| Good | None | Good | None | None | | Good | |
| do | do | do | | Good | Good | Too small | Good. |
| do | Good | None | None | None | None | Good | Do. |
| Fair | None | Good | Good | do | do | do | Do. |
| Good | do | do | | do | | do | |
| do | do | do | | do | | do | |
| do | do | do | Good | do | Good | do | Do. |
| Fair | do | do | do | do | None | do | Do. |
| Good | Good | None | None | do | do | do | Do. |
| Good | None | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good. |
| None | Good | Fair | None | Fair | Poor | do | Do. |
| Good | Damp | Damp | Good | None | Good | do | Do. |
| do | Good | Good | do | Good | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Fair | | Fair | do | do | | do | Very good. |
| Good | Good | Good | do | do | Good | do | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | Poor | do | Fair | None | do | Fair | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Dormitories. | | | Condition of— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adequate fixtures for clothing and arms? | How many chairs needed to meet the requirements? | Chairs satisfactory? | Dormitories. | Kitchen. | Mess rooms. |
| 7th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | | |
| | A | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | B | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | C | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | E | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | F | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | G | 1, yes; 2, no. | 0 | No | Clean | Very clean | Clean and neat. |
| | H | No | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | | | |
| 8th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | Yes | 7 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | B | Yes | 0 | No | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | C | Arms, yes; clo., no., | 10 | Yes | Poor | do | do |
| | D | Arms, yes; clo., no. | 6 | Yes | Fair | do | do |
| | E | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Floors needed. |
| | F | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | Good | Good |
| | G | Yes | 10 | No | Fair | Bad | Bad |
| | H | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Excellent. | Good |
| | I | Not for clothing. | 0 | Yes | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| For regiment | | | 33 | | | | |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | 0 | Yes | Good | Band attached to comp. | |
| | A | Yes | 0 | No | | Too small. | Too small. |
| | B | Not; clothing. | 34 | Yes | Fair | Unsatisfactory. Too small. | do |
| | C | Yes | 33 | Yes | do | do | Unsatisfactory. Too small. |
| | D | No | 21 | Yes | Unsatisfactory. | Unsatisfactory. | Unsatisfactory. |
| | E | No | 0 | Yes | Good | Fair | Good |
| | F | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | Good | do |
| | G | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | H | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 88 | | | | |
| 10th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | 8 | Yes | Satisfactory. | Fair | Fair |
| | A | No | 7 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | B | Yes | 32 | | do | Unsatisfactory. | Unsatisfactory. |
| | C | Yes | 0 | No | do | Good | Good |
| | D | No | 6 | No | do | do | Very good. |
| | E | Yes | 20 | No | All in one. | do | Good |
| | F | Yes | 32 | Yes | Fair | do | do |
| | G | Yes | | Yes | Good | do | do |
| | H | Yes | 33 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | I | Yes | 13 | Yes | do | do | do |
| *For regiment* | | | 151 | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Condition of— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Store-rooms. | Cellars. | Wash rooms. | N. C. O. rooms. | Attic. | Closets. | Company office. | Police of barracks, etc. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Good. |
| Good ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| Good order. | ..... | Good order. | ..... | None ..... | None ..... | Good order. | Do. |
| None ..... | None .... | Fair ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Good. |
| Good ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | None ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Efficient and satisfactory. |
| ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Poor ..... | Fair ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Excellent. |
| Fair ..... | Poor ..... | Fair ..... | ..... | ...do ..... | None ..... | Fair ..... | Good. |
| Poor ..... | None ..... | Poor ..... | None ..... | ...do ..... | Fair ..... | Poor ..... | Do. |
| Fair ..... | None ..... | Fair ..... | None ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Fair ..... | Do. |
| Too small. | Good ..... | Poor ..... | Fair ..... | ...do ..... | Good ..... | Poor ..... | Excellent. |
| Good ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | None ..... | ...do ..... | None ..... | Good ..... | Good. |
| Inadequate | Good ..... | Fair ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Fair ..... | Do. |
| Good ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | ...do ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Excellent. |
| Fair ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | None ..... | ...do ..... | None ..... | Small ..... | Good. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | None. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bad ..... | None ..... | Satisfactory. | Satisfactory. | None ..... | Satisfactory. | Very good. | Very good. |
| Too small. | ...do ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | ..... | Good ..... | ..... | Excellent. |
| Bad ..... | ...do ..... | Fair ..... | None ..... | None ..... | ...do ..... | Good ..... | Very good. |
| Fair ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Fair ..... | ...do ..... | Fair ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| Unsatisfactory. | Unsatisfactory. | Unsatisfactory. | None ..... | ...do ..... | Satisfactory. | Satisfactory. | Do. |
| Poor ..... | None ..... | Fair ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Do. |
| Good ..... | ...do ..... | Good ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Excellent. |
| Good ..... | Good ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Very good. |
| ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| Fair ..... | None ..... | Unsatisfactory. | Satisfactory. | None ..... | Fair ..... | Satisfactory. | Good. |
| Good ..... | ...do ..... | Good ..... | None ..... | Fair ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Do. |
| Very fair | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | None ..... | Poor ..... | Very good. | Very good. |
| Good ..... | Good ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Good ..... | Do. |
| ...do ..... | Very bad | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | None ..... | None ..... | Unsatisfactory. | Do. |
| ...do ..... | Poor ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Poor ..... | Poor ..... | Good. |
| Unsatisfactory. | Good ..... | Fair ..... | ...do ..... | Fair ..... | Fair ..... | Fair ..... | Do. |
| Fair ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Good ..... | ..... | ..... | Good ..... | Do. |
| Good ..... | None ..... | Good ..... | None ..... | None ..... | Good ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Dormitories. | | | Condition of— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adequate fixtures for clothing and arms? | How many chairs needed to meet the requirements? | Chairs satisfactory? | Dormitories. | Kitchen. | Mess rooms. |
| 11th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 0 | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| | A | Yes | 0 | do | do | do | do |
| | B | Yes | 0 | No | do | Good | Good |
| | C | Yes | 0 | Poor | do | Poor | Poor |
| | D | Yes | 0 | do | do | do | do |
| | E | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | F | No | Full allowance. | No | Bad | Bad | Bad |
| | G | Yes | 0 | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| | H | No | 26 | No | Bad | Very bad | Very bad |
| | I | No | 28 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| For regiment | | | 54 | | | | |
| 12th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | Yes | | No | Fair | do | do |
| | B | Yes | 28 | No | Good | do | do |
| | C | Yes | 20 | No | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 37 | No | do | do | do |
| | E | No | 15 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | F | Yes | 39 | No | do | do | do |
| | G | No | 6 | Yes | Fair | Too small. | Fair |
| | H | No | 36 | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | I | Fair | 0 | Fairly | do | Fair | do |
| For regiment | | | 187 | | | | |
| 13th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | 12 | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | No | 0 | Yes | Not good | Clean | Clean |
| | B | Yes | 16 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | C | Yes | 34 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | Bad |
| | E | Yes | 34 | Yes | Crowded | do | Good |
| | F | Very fair. | 0 | Yes | Good | do | do |
| | G | Clothing; no. | 12 | No | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | H | No | 3 | No | None | Good | Good |
| | I | | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 111 | | | | |
| 14th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | Yes | 35 | Yes | Excellent. | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| | B | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | C | Yes | 54 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 32 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | E | Yes | 28 | No | do | do | do |
| | F | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | G | Yes | 34 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | H | Yes | 0 | Yes | Fair | do | do |
| | I | | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 183 | | | | |
| 15th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | | No | Good | Post-mess. | Post-mess. |
| | A | Yes | 12 | No | do | do | do |
| | B | Yes | 15 | No | do | do | do |
| | C | Yes | | No | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 23 | No | do | do | do |
| | E | Yes | 33 | No | do | do | do |
| | F | Yes | | No | do | do | do |
| | G | Yes | 34 | No | do | do | do |
| | H | Yes | 8 | No | do | do | do |
| *For regiment* | | Yes | 125 | No | Good | Post-mess. | Post-mess. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Condition of— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Store-rooms. | Cellars. | Wash rooms. | N. C. O. rooms. | Attic. | Closets. | Company office. | Police of barracks, etc. |
| Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Good | None | Bad | None | None | Very bad | Good | Do. |
| Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Good | None | Bad | None | None | Very bad | Fair | Do. |
| Poor | do | None | do | do | None | Very bad tent. | Excellent. |
| do | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Good. |
| do | None | None | None | None | None | Very bad tent. | Excellent. |
| Good | Good | Good | Good | | Good | Good | Do. |
| Good | None | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good. |
| do | Good | Bad | None | None | Fair | Bad | Do. |
| do | do | Good | do | do | None | Good | Excellent. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | None | Fair | do | Good | Good | Too small. | Good. |
| do | Good | Bad | Good | None | Fair | Fair | Do. |
| Bad | None | Fair | None | Dark | None | Too small. | Fair. |
| Fair | Fair | do | Fair | None | | Good | Good. |
| do | None | Good | Good | do | | do | Do. |
| Good | Good | Good | Good | None | None | Good | Good. |
| Clean | Clean | Clean | None | do | do | Clean | Do. |
| Good | Good | Good | | | | Very good | Do. |
| do | None | do | None | None | Fair | Good | Do. |
| Bad | do | do | do | do | None | do | Do. |
| Insufficient | | do | do | do | | do | Do. |
| Good | Good | do | Good | Good | None | do | Do. |
| Fair | Too small. | Fair | None | | do | do | Excellent. |
| Very small | Very small | Good | do | None | do | do | Daily. |
| | | | | | | | |
| Good | | Good | | Good | Good | Good | Good. |
| do | Good | Excellent. | None | None | None | Excellent. | Excellent. |
| do | do | Good | | Good | Good | Good | Good. |
| do | do | do | | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | Fair | None | do | do | do | Do. |
| | | | | | | | |
| Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Dormitories. | | | Condition of— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adequate fixtures for clothing and arms? | How many chairs needed to meet the requirements? | Chairs satisfactory? | Dormitories. | Kitchen. | Mess rooms. |
| 16th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 8 | Yes | None | Good | Good |
| | A | Yes | 0 | No | do | Fair | Fair |
| | B | No | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | C | (*) | 0 | Yes | Fair | do | Good |
| | D | No | 0 | No | do | do | Fair |
| | E | (*) | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | F | No | 0 | Yes | None | do | do |
| | G | No | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | H | No | 0 | Yes | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | I | No | 18 | No | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 26 | | | | |
| 17th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 12 | No | Good | Not used | Not used |
| | A | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | Good | Good |
| | B | Yes | 34 | No | Not good | Not good | Not good |
| | C | Yes | 30 | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | D | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | E | Yes | 20 | No | Fair | Bad | Bad |
| | F | Yes | 33 | No | Good | Good | Fair |
| | G | Yes | 0 | No | do | do | Good |
| | H | Yes | 19 | No | do | do | Fair |
| For regiment | | Yes | 148 | | | | |
| 18th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 15 | Yes | Yard | | |
| | A | Yes | 30 | Yes | Yard | Good | Good |
| | B | Yes | 30 | Yes | Yard | do | do |
| | C | Yes | 30 | Yes | Yard | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 14 | Yes | Good | do | do |
| | E | Yes | 31 | Yes | do | Fair | do |
| | F | No | 28 | Yes | do | Good | do |
| | G | Yes | 12 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | H | Yes | 15 | Yes | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 205 | Yes | | | |
| 19th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | 22 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | No | | No | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| | B | No | 0 | No | Bad | Bad | Bad |
| | C | Yes | 0 | Yes | Too small | Too small | Too small |
| | D | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | E | No | | No | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| | F | No | 0 | No | Bad | Bad | Bad |
| | G | No | | No | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| | H | No | | No | do | Fair | Good |
| For regiment | | | 22 | | | | |
| 20th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 3 | Yes | Good | None | None |
| | A | Yes | 6 | Yes | do | Good | Good |
| | B | Yes | 8 | No | do | do | do |
| | C | Yes | 0 | Yes | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent |
| | D | Yes | 7 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | E | Yes | 12 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | F | No | 18 | No | do | do | do |
| | G | No | 34 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | H | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | I | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 88 | | | | |
| 21st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No | 0 | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | No | 20 | do | do | do | do |
| | B | No | 0 | Yes | Very good | Very good | Very good |
| | C | No | 10 | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| | D | Yes | 14 | Yes | Excellent | Excellent | Excellent |

* Arms, yes; clothing, no.

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Condition of— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Store rooms. | Cellars. | Wash rooms. | N. C. O. rooms. | Attic. | Closets. | Company office. | Police of barracks, etc. |
| Good | Good | Fair | Good | None | Good | Good | Good. |
| Fair | | Bad | | | | Fair | Do. |
| do | None | Poor | None | None | None | do | Do. |
| do | do | Fair | | | | do | Do. |
| do | Fair | Poor | None | None | None | Good | Do. |
| Good | do | Fair | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Fair | Good | Poor | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Good | Poor | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Fair | None | do | do | do | do | Fair | Do. |
| do | Fair | Inadequate | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| | | | | | | | Good. |
| Good | None | Good | Good | None | None | Good | Good. |
| do | Good | do | None | do | Good | do | Excellent. |
| Not good | None | Very good | do | do | None | Fair | Good. |
| Good | Good | Good | do | do | Insufficient | Good | Do. |
| do | None | do | do | do | Good | do | Do. |
| Fair | Good | Fair | Good | do | Fair | do | Repairs needed |
| Poor | Poor | Good | None | do | Small | do | Daily. |
| Fair | Good | do | do | do | None | Fair | Very good. |
| Good | None | do | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good. |
| Good | | Good | Good | | | | Good. |
| Fair | None | Fair | None | | | Good | Do. |
| Good | do | do | do | | | do | Do. |
| Too small | do | Good | do | | | do | Do. |
| Good | do | do | do | | | Fair | Do. |
| do | do | do | | | | Good | Do. |
| do | Good | do | None | None | Good | do | Do. |
| Too small | None | do | do | do | None | Fair | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| | | | | | | | Good. |
| Good | None | Good | Good | Fair | Bad | Good | Good. |
| None | do | Fair | None | Poor | do | Bad | Do. |
| Bad | do | Very bad | do | None | None | Fair | Do. |
| Fair | Damp | Good | do | do | do | Good | Very good. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Poor | None | Fair | do | Poor | Bad | Bad | Good. |
| Bad | do | Very bad | do | None | None | Fair | Do. |
| Poor | Poor | Poor | do | Poor | Bad | Bad | Do. |
| do | None | Good | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Good | Good | None | None | None | Good | Good | Good. |
| do | do | Good | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Poor | do | do | do | do | None | do | Do. |
| Excellent | do | Excellent | Excellent | do | Excellent | Very good | Perfect. |
| Good | do | Good | None | do | None | Good | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | Good | do | do | Do. |
| do | Poor | Fair | do | None | Bad | do | Do. |
| do | Good | Good | do | do | None | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | Very good | Very good | do | Excellent | Very good | Very good. |
| Good | Good | Good | None | None | None | None | Good. |
| do | None | Fair | do | do | do | Good | Do. |
| Very good | Good | Very good | Very good | Very bad | Good | Very good | Very good. |
| Good | do | Good | None | None | None | Good | Good. |
| Excellent | None | Excellent | do | do | do | Excellent | Excellent. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Dormitories. | | | Condition of— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adequate fixtures for clothing and arms? | How many chairs needed to meet the requirements? | Chairs satisfactory? | Dormitories. | Kitchen. | Mess rooms. |
| 21st Infantry | E | No. | 12 | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| | F | No. | 0 | Yes | Good | do | Very good |
| | G | Not for clothing. | 0 | Yes | None | do | Good |
| | H | No. | 0 | Yes | Very good | Very good | Very good |
| | I | No. | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | do |
| For regiment | | | 56 | | | | |
| 22d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Fair | 10 | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | No. | 15 | No | Fair | Small | Good |
| | B | No. | 15 | No | Fair | Small | Small |
| | C | | | | | | |
| | D | No. | 15 | No | Fair | Small | Small |
| | E | Yes. | 15 | No | Good | Fair | Fair |
| | F | No. | 15 | No | Good | Small | Good |
| | G | No. | 15 | No | Good | Small | Small |
| | H | No. | 16 | No | Good | Small | Small |
| | I | No. | 4 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| For regiment | | | 120 | | | | |
| 23d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | 0 | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | Yes | 41 | No | do | do | do |
| | B | Yes | 11 | No | do | do | do |
| | C | | | | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 12 | No | do | do | do |
| | E | | | | do | do | do |
| | F | | | | do | do | do |
| | G | | | | do | do | do |
| | H | | | | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 64 | | Good | Good | Good |
| 24th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | ½ more | No | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | No. | 33 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | B | No. | 34 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | C | No. | 33 | Yes | | | do |
| | D | Yes | 9 | No | Good | Good | do |
| | E | No. | 35 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | F | Yes | 57 | No | do | do | do |
| | G | No. | 16 | No | do | do | do |
| | H | No. | 36 | Yes | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 253 | | Good | Good | Good |
| 25th Infantry | Staff and band. | Yes | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | Ordinary. | 0 | Yes | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | B | No. | 10 | No | Good | do | Too small. |
| | C | No. | 19 | Yes | do | Good | Good |
| | D | No. | 0 | Yes | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| | E | No. | 0 | Yes | Good | Good | Good |
| | F | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | Too small. |
| | G | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | H | Yes | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 29 | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Condition of— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Store rooms. | Cellars. | Wash-rooms. | N. C. O. rooms. | Attics. | Closets. | Company office. | Police of barracks, etc. |
| Good | None | Poor | None | None | None | Good | Good. |
| do | do | Good | Very good | do | Good | Very good | Very good. |
| do | Good | do | Good | do | do | Good | Excellent. |
| Very good | do | Very good | Very good | Very bad | do | Very good | Very good. |
| Good | None | Good | do | None | do | do | Do. |
| Good | None | Good | Good | None | None | Good | Good. |
| Small | do | Inconvenient. | None | do | do | do | Do. |
| Good | do | Small | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Small | None | Small | None | None | None | Good | Do. |
| Fair | | Fair | | | Fair | Fair | Do. |
| Good | None | Small | None | None | None | Good | Do. |
| Small | do | do | do | do | do | Small | Do. |
| Good | do | do | do | do | do | Good | Do. |
| do | do | Good | do | do | In construction. | do | Do. |
| | | | | | | | Good. |
| Good | None | Good | Good | None | Good | Good | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | | do | do | | | do | Daily. |
| do | None | do | do | None | Good | do | Good. |
| do | | Fair | do | | | do | Daily. |
| do | None | Good | do | None | Good | do | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| | | | Good | | | Good | |
| Good | Good | Good | None | None | None | Good | Very good. |
| do | do | do | Good | | Good | do | Excellent. |
| do | do | do | do | | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | Good | do | do | Very good. |
| do | do | do | None | None | None | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | Good | Good | Good | do | Excellent. |
| Good | Good | Good | | | | Good | |
| Good | None | Fair | None | None | None | Good | Satisfactory. |
| Fair | Good | Good | do | do | Good | do | Excellent. |
| Good | do | do | do | do | None | do | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | Good | Good | do | Well performed. |
| Fair | do | do | do | None | do | do | Excellent. |
| Good | do | do | do | | | do | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | None | None | do | Satisfactory. |
| do | do | do | Good | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | None | do | do | do | Do. |
| | | | | | | Good | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| Regiments. | Companies. | Dormitories. | | | Condition of— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adequate fixtures for clothing and arms? | How many chairs needed to meet the requirements? | Chairs satisfactory? | Dormitories. | Kitchen. | Mess rooms. |
| General service recruits. (Davids Island.) | Field, staff, and band. | Yes | | | Good | Good | Good |
| | A | No | 0 | Yes | Fair | Depot mess good. | do |
| | B | No | 28 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | C | No | 17 | Yes | Good | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 0 | No | do | do | do |
| | D. D | No | 0 | | do | do | do |
| Total | | | 45 | | | | Good |
| General service recruits. (Columbus B'ks.) | Field, staff, band, and D. D | Yes | 4 | Yes | Good | Too small. | Too small. |
| | A | Yes | 13 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | B | Yes | 30 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | C | Yes | 60 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | D | Yes | 53 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | Colored detachment. | Yes | 25 | Yes | do | do | do |
| Total | | | 185 | Yes | Good | Too small. | Too small. |
| General service recruits. (Jefferson B'ks.) | D. D | No | 0 | Yes | Unsatisfactory. | No kitchens. | No mess rooms. |
| | A | No | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | B | No | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | C | No | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | D | No | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | Colored detachment. | No | 0 | Yes | do | do | do |
| Total | | | 0 | Yes | Unsatisfactory. | No kitchens. | No mess rooms. |
| Engineers | Field, staff, and band. | No | 22 | Yes | Bad | Bad | Bad |
| | A | No | 75 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | B | No | 75 | Yes | do | do | do |
| | C | No | 75 | Yes | do | do | do |
| Total | | | 247 | Yes | Bad | Bad | Bad |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

AND WILLETS POINT.

| Condition of— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Store-rooms. | Cellars. | Wash rooms. | N. C. O. rooms. | Attic. | Closets. | Company office. | Police of barracks, etc. |
| Good | | Good | Good | None | Good | | Good. |
| Inadequate | None | Poor | do | do | do | Good | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | Poor | Do. |
| Good | Good | Very good. | do | Good | do | Good | Do. |
| do | do | do | Very good. | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| | | | | | Good | | Good. |
| Fair | Good | Unsatisfactory except those of Company C. | None except in Company C, which are excellent. | Good | None | Good | Good. |
| do | do | | | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | | | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | | | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | | | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | | | do | do | do | Do. |
| Fair | Good | | | Good | None | Good | Good. |
| No store-rooms. | No cellars. | Good | None | Unsatisfactory. | None | Very good. | Very good. |
| do | do | do | do | None | do | Fair | Do. |
| do | do | Very fair | do | do | do | Good | Do. |
| do | do | Good | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | Fair | Good | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | None | do | do | | Do. |
| No store-rooms. | No cellars. | | | | None | | Very good. |
| Bad | None | Fair | Fair | None | None | Fair | Good. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| do | do | do | do | do | do | do | Do. |
| Bad | None | Fair | Fair | None | None | Fair | Good. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bill of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued. | Proportion of meat issued. |
| 1st Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef and pork. | 7/8 beef. |
| | A | do | 0 | do | do. |
| | B | First sergeant | 0 | Fair | do. |
| | C | Captain, first sergeant, and cook. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do. |
| | D | Captain and cook | 0 | do | do. |
| | E | Mess council | 0 | do | do. |
| | F | First sergeant and head cook. | 0 | Beef and pork. | 7/8 beef. |
| | G | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | do | 7/8 beef. |
| | H | Battery commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Fair | do. |
| | I | do | 0 | Beef and pork. | do. |
| | K | do | 0 | do | do. |
| | L | Captain, first sergeant, and cook. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do. |
| | M | First sergeant | 0 | Fair | do. |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 2d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Mess with batteries | 0 | | |
| | A | Captain, first sergeant, cook. | 0 | Beef, pork | 7/8 beef. |
| | B | Officer in charge of mess | 0 | Beef, pork, and bacon. | do. |
| | C | First sergeant | 0 | Good | do. |
| | D | Officer in charge of mess | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do. |
| | E | Battery commander, first sergeant, and cook. | 0 | Beef, pork, mutton. | 7/8 beef and mutton. |
| | F | First sergeant | 0 | Good | 7/8 |
| | G | Battery commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Fresh meat, pork, bacon. | 7/8 fresh. |
| | H | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, bacon, pork. | 7/8 beef. |
| | I | do | 0 | Beef and pork. | 7/8 beef. |
| | K | Noncommissioned officer and commanding officer. | 0 | Fair | 7/8 beef. |
| | L | First sergeant | 0 | Beef | 7/8 beef. |
| | M | do | 0 | Fresh meat, pork, bacon. | 7/8 fresh. |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 3d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Company commander | 0 | Beef and pork. | 7/8 beef. |
| | A | Captain and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, pork | do. |
| | B | First sergeant | 0 | Beef and pork. | 7/8 beef. |
| | C | Battery commander and noncommissioned officer. | 0 | do | 7/8 beef. |
| | D | Company commander cook, and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, pork | do. |
| | E | Battery commander | 0 | Beef and pork. | do. |
| | F | Noncommissioned officer in charge. | 0 | Good | do. |
| | G | Captain, first sergeant, cook. | 0 | Beef and pork. | do. |
| | H | Captain | 0 | do | do. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, fresh meat, fish, etc | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Regular issue. | Purchase of various meats and vegetables | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Mutton, veal, fish, vegetables, pies, etc | $45.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 62.50 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Fresh pork, ham, veal, fish, etc | |
| Yes | Good | Good | Yes | Vegetables and meat not issued by commissary | 95.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, fresh meat, fish, etc | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Regular issue. | Purchase of various meats and vegetables | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, fresh meat, fish, etc | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Mutton, veal, fish, vegetables, pies, etc | 56.70 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Regular issue. | Purchase of various meats and vegetables | |
| Yes | | | | | 250.20 |
| | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Very fair | Satisfactory. | Mutton, pork, eggs, fruits, milk, spices | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, fresh pork, fish, sausages, condensed milk, canned goods. | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Variety | 20.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, fresh pork, fish, sausages, condensed milk, canned goods. | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Chickens, eggs, milk, butter, ice, and vegetables | 30.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Variety, by purchase | 70.63 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | More of a variety | 20.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, etc | Unknown. |
| Yes | Good | Good | Yes | Fish, cheese, veal, mutton, fresh pork, cabbage, vegetables. | 117.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, fruit, etc., in season | 153.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, etc | Unknown. |
| Yes | Fair | Yes | Yes | Garden produce, fresh pork, sausages | 168.34 |
| Yes | | | | | 558.97 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, liver, sausage, pork, etc | 90.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Ham, shoulder, fish, tomatoes, butter, cheese | 45.00 |
| Yes | Good | Good | Yes | Butter, jelly, cheese, ham, fresh pork, fish, sausage, cabbage, etc. | 115.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, liver, sausage, pork, etc | 90.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Smoked shoulder, fish, clams, pickles, eggs, butter, milk, oysters, cheese, raisins, currants, barley, corn. | 90.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Sausage, pies, milk, pickles, and cabbage | 90.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and fruit | 83.83 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Hams, smoked meats, clams, oysters, pies, raisins, currants, etc. | 90.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, liver, sausage, pork, etc | 90.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bill of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued. | Proportion of meat issued. |
| 3d Artillery | I | Captain, first sergeant, cook. | 0 | Beef and pork. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef |
| | K | Captain | 0 | do | do |
| | L | First sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | M | do | 0 | do | $\frac{9}{16}$ beef |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 4th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | | |
| | A | First sergeant, battery commander. | 0 | Good | 14 ounces per man. |
| | B | Battery commander | 0 | Fresh meat, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ fresh |
| | C | Battery commander, first sergeant. | 0 | Good | 14 ounces per man. |
| | D | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef and pork. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef |
| | E | Battery commander, first sergeant. | 0 | Good | do |
| | F | First sergeant | 0 | Beef | do |
| | G | Battery commander, first sergeant. | 0 | Good | do |
| | H | First sergeant | 0 | Beef and pork. | $\frac{9}{16}$ beef |
| | I | Battery commander, first sergeant. | 0 | Good | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef |
| | K | First sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | L | do | 0 | do | |
| | M | do | 0 | do | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 5th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | 0 | Beef | $\frac{1}{2}$ beef |
| | A | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef |
| | B | Company commander | 0 | Beef | $\frac{1}{2}$ beef |
| | C | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, veal, mutton, fish, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef |
| | D | Company commander | 0 | Beef | $\frac{1}{2}$ beef |
| | E | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef |
| | F | Company commander | 0 | Beef | $\frac{1}{2}$ beef |
| | G | First sergeant and head cook. | 0 | Beef and pork. | $\frac{9}{16}$ beef |
| | H | Company commander | 0 | Beef | $\frac{1}{2}$ beef |
| | I | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef |
| | K | Company commander | 0 | Beef | $\frac{1}{2}$ beef |
| | L | do | 0 | do | do |
| | M | First sergeant | 0 | Beef and pork. | $\frac{9}{16}$ beef |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Cook | 0 | Beef, bacon, pork. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef |
| | A | Steward of general mess under an officer. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | B | Cook under captain and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, bacon, pork, salt fish. | do |
| | C | Cook | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Hams, smoked meats, raisins, currants, macaroni, sirup, dried fruits, duff, and vegetables. | $74.42 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables, liver, sausage, pork, etc | 90.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Sausage, pies, milk, pickles, and cabbage | 45.00 |
| Yes..... | Good .. | Good ... | Yes..... | Vegetables and delicacies not issued by commissary. | 120.00 |
| Yes..... | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | 1,113.25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables and fruit | 50.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | More variety | 25.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables and fruit | 60.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Macaroni, beans, peas, potatoes, cabbage, etc | 40.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables and butter | 37.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | All the variety possible | 62.34 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Various, by purchase | 45.00 |
| Yes..... | Good .. | Good ... | Yes..... | Vegetables and delicacies not issued by commissary. | 125.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables, butter, and sundries | 40.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Various, by purchase | 54.76 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Fish, vegetables, and butter | 50.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Various, by purchase | 45.00 |
| Yes..... | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | 634.10 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Mutton, veal, fresh pork, fish | 75.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | More meat, milk, and more vegetables | 40.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Mutton, veal, fresh pork, fish | 90.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | More fresh meat, vegetables, and fish | 60.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Variety according to market | 118.02 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | More meat and vegetables, fish, spices | 50.00 |
| Yes..... | Good .. | Good ... | Yes..... | Butter, cheese, veal, mutton, fresh pork, sausage, cabbage, beets, fish, etc. | 100.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | More vegetables, fresh meat, sausage | 60.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Variety according to market | 73.88 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | More fresh meat and vegetables; fresh fish | 50.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Meat, vegetables, milk, and fish | 75.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Eggs, butter, fish, fruit, sausages, etc | 62.50 |
| Yes..... | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | 854.40 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables; stores from acting commissary of subsistence; eggs, butter, etc., from post exchange. | 63.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables and more meat | 75.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Canned goods, etc | 62.00 |
| Fairly .. | Fairly . | Fairly .. | Fairly .. | Vegetables and commissary stores | 0 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bill of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued. | Proportion of meat issued. |
| 1st Cavalry | D | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, and bacon. | 7/9 beef |
| | E | No bill of fare | 0 | ....do | ...do |
| | F | First sergeant | 0 | ....do | 7/9 fresh |
| | G | First sergeant under direction of captain. | 0 | Beef, bacon, pork, ham. | 7/9 beef |
| | H | Captain and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | ...do |
| | I | Generally a sergeant | 0 | Beef and pork | ...do |
| | K | Captain and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, bacon, pork. | ...do |
| | L | Sergeant in charge | 0 | ....do | ...do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 2d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Adjutant and band sergeant. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/10 beef |
| | A | | | | |
| | B | First sergeant | | Beef and bacon | As required by Army Regulations. |
| | C | Troop commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/9 beef |
| | D | ....do | 0 | ....do | ...do |
| | E | ....do | 0 | ....do | ...do |
| | F | Non-commissioned officer in charge. | 0 | Fair | ...do |
| | G | First sergeant and cook | 0 | Poor | ½ beef |
| | H | Troop commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/9 beef |
| | I | First sergeant | | Beef and bacon | As required by Army Regulations. |
| | K | Troop commander and cook. | 0 | Beef, bacon, pork. | 7/9 beef |
| | L | Troop commander and first sergeant. | 0 | ....do | ...do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 3d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Cook | $1.00 | Very poor | 7/9 fresh |
| | A | Cook and first sergeant | .50 | ....do | ...do |
| | B | First sergeant under troop commander. | 1.00 to 1.50 | ....do | 7/9 beef |
| | C | First sergeant | | Beef and bacon | ...do |
| | D | ....do | 0 | Good | ½ beef |
| | E | ....do | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/9 beef |
| | F | Captain and first sergeant. | 0 | Salt and fresh. | 7/9 fresh |
| | G | ....do | 0 | Very poor | ...do |
| | H | None made | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/10 beef |
| | I | Chief cook | | Beef and bacon | ...do |
| | K | First sergeant | 0 | ....do | ½ beef |
| | L | First sergeant under troop commander. | 0 | Beef and pork | 7/9 beef |
| For regiment | | | .50-1.50 | | |
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | First sergeant | 0 | Beef and mutton. | 7/9 beef |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Commissaries and purchases | Fluctuating. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | More salt meat, coffee, rice, beans, vinegar, etc | $8.77 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Purchases from subsistence department | 55.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Ice, milk, canned goods, extra beef and bread, eggs, butter, etc. | 144.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and canned goods | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Articles bought | 48.00 |
| Yes | Good | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and commissary stores | 162.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 20.00 |
| | | | | | 687.77 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Canned goods, cheese, butter, mutton, fresh pork, and garden products. | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | No choice | None | 95.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Canned goods, cheese, butter, mutton, fresh pork, and garden products. | 85.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 65.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | No | Canned goods | 106.07 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Fish, fruit, sirup, etc | 80.00 |
| Yes | All but fresh meat. | Yes | Yes | Large purchases from commissary | 150.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Canned goods, cheese, butter, mutton, fresh pork, and garden products. | 80.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | No choice | None | 90.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Stores purchased from commissary and citizens. | 85.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Canned goods, cheese, butter, mutton, fresh pork, and garden products. | 50.00 |
| Yes | | | | | 886.07 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, fruits, butter, eggs, milk | Savings, etc. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | Savings, etc. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Macaroni, corn, tomatoes, lard, mustard, ham, dried apples, peas, cabbage, pickles, cheese, fish, eggs, butter, etc. | 45.00–60.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Purchases from commissary and merchants | 22.00–25.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Fresh vegetables, fish, etc | 35.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and canned goods | 55.54 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, canned fruit, butter, pastry, salt meats, fish, mutton, eggs. | 74.57 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, fruits, butter, eggs, milk | Savings, etc. |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Green vegetables, hams, turkeys, eggs, and canned goods. | 200.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Purchases from commissary and merchants | 25.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Extra vegetables | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Ham, eggs, sirup, corn | 25.00 |
| Yes | Yes | | Yes | | 490.11 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Various kinds of meat, fish, vegetables, etc | 50.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bill of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued. | Proportion of meat issued. |
| 4th Cavalry | A | First sergeant | 0 | Beef and mutton. | 7/10 beef |
| | B | Company commander | 0 | Beef | ½ beef |
| | C | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/10 beef |
| | D | do | 0 | Beef and mutton. | do |
| | E | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | do | do |
| | F | Troop commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef | do |
| | G | Head cook | 0 | Beef, pork, mutton. | do |
| | H | First sergeant | 0 | Beef | do |
| | I | | 0 | Beef and bacon | ½ beef |
| | K | Captain | 0 | Bacon | |
| | L | First sergeant | 0 | Beef | 7/10 beef |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | No mess | | | |
| | A | Captain | 0 | Contract | 7/10 beef |
| | B | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | C | do | 0 | do | do |
| | D | Captain | 0 | do | do |
| | E | Troop commander and first sergeant. | 0 | do | do |
| | F | Captain | 0 | Average | Sufficient |
| | G | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/10 beef |
| | H | Captain | 0 | do | 7/10 beef |
| | I | First sergeant | 0 | do | 7/10 beef |
| | K | do | 0 | do | do |
| | L | First sergeant (acting) | 0 | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | |
| | A | | | | |
| | B | C. O | 0 | Beef and salt meat. | 7/10 beef |
| | C | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | D | do | 0 | Beef and bacon | do |
| | E | | | | |
| | F | | | | |
| | G | | | | |
| | H | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/10 beef |
| | I | Quartermaster sergeant, under troop commander. | 0 | Beef, mutton, pork, and bacon. | More than ration. |
| | K | | | | |
| | L | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Post mess officer in charge | 0 | Beef, pork, veal, and salt meat. | Regulation. |
| | A | do | 0 | do | do |
| | B | do | 0 | do | do |
| | C | do | 0 | do | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Various kinds of meat, fish, vegetables, etc | $90.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Meat, vegetables, milk, fish, and fruit | 75.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, eggs, and subsistence stores | 106.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Various kinds of meat, fish, vegetables, etc | 90.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and purchases from commissary | 75.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Diet table No. 5, Cook's Manual, current series, General Orders. | 80.00 |
| Yes | Except coffee. | Yes | Yes | Better variety | 50.00–60.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Various kinds of meat, fish, vegetables, etc | 90.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | | Same in kind, but more of it | 79.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Various kinds of meat, fish, vegetables, etc | 90.00 |
| Yes | | | Yes | | 880.00 |
| | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Variety | 116.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Fresh vegetables, etc | 100.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 132.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Purchases from hucksters, butchers, grangers, and grocers. | 167.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and subsistence stores | 106.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Eggs, butter, ham, cheese, etc | 168.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and subsistence stores | 100.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | No | Purchases from grocers, hucksters, and beef contractors. | 170.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Variety of fresh meats and vegetables | 30.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and dried fruit | 25.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and fresh beef | Small. |
| Yes | Yes | | | | 1,114.00 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | In variety | 20.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables from garden and commissary purchases. | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Commissary stores | 30.00 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, game, pastry, and commissary stores. | 15.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Purchases for desserts and variety, and products of garden. | 110.00 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | 225.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Various and numerous articles | 9.50 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | do | 27.50 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | do | 27.50 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | do | 26.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bill of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued. | Proportion of meat issued. |
| 7th Cavalry | D | Post mess officer in charge. | 0 | Beef, pork, veal, and salt meat. | Regulation. |
| | E | do | 0 | do | do |
| | F | Steward of general mess, under an officer. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| | G | Post mess officer in charge. | 0 | Beef, pork, veal, and salt meat. | Regulation. |
| | H | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| | I | Post mess officer in charge. | 0 | Beef, pork, veal, and salt meat. | Regulation. |
| | K | do | 0 | do | do |
| | L | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 8th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | First sergeant, under troop commander. | 0 | Beef and pork. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| | A | do | 0 | do | do |
| | B | do | 0 | do | do |
| | C | do | 0 | do | do |
| | D | do | 0 | do | do |
| | E | do | 0 | do | do |
| | F | Cook, first sergeant, troop commander. | 0 | Beef, bacon | do |
| | G | do | 0 | Beef | do |
| | H | Steward of general mess, under an officer. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | I | First sergeant, under troop commander. | 0 | Beef and pork. | do |
| | K | do | 0 | do | do |
| | L | do | 0 | Beef | $\frac{1}{2}$ beef. |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | |
| | A | | | | |
| | B | Captain | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| | C | do | 0 | Beef | do |
| | D | | | | |
| | E | | | | |
| | F | | | | |
| | G | | | | |
| | H | Captain | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| | I | | | | |
| | K | Steward of general mess, under an officer. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Cook | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| | A | First sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | B | Company commander | 0 | do | do |
| | C | Troop commander | 0 | do | do |
| | D | First sergeant | 0 | do | Reg. all. |
| | E | Company commander | 0 | do | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| | F | Troop commander | 0 | do | do |
| | G | Company commander | 0 | do | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Various and numerous articles | $27.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | do | 27.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and more meat | 75.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Various and numerous articles | 26.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, eggs, canned goods, etc | 150.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Various and numerous articles | 27.50 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | do | 26.50 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, eggs, canned goods, etc | 54.00 |
| Yes | Yes | | Yes | | 503.50 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Commissary and fresh vegetables | 35.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Purchases from commissary and fresh beef | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Fresh vegetables, milk, eggs, etc | 30.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Fresh vegetables, mutton, veal, turkeys, chicken, pastry, etc. | 30.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Butter, milk, peas, corn, ham, cheese, tomatoes | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Subsistence stores and extra beef | 20.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 18 different articles | 40.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 41 different articles | 68.66 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and more meat | 75.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Fresh vegetables, pickles, and canned goods | 38.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | None whatever | |
| Yes | Good | Good | Yes | Various articles | 15.00 |
| Yes | | | Yes | | 451.66 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Eggs, milk, canned fruits, etc | 75.00 |
| Yes | Excell. | Gov't | Yes | Butter, syrup, fruit, fresh fish, poultry, etc | 43.42 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Eggs, milk, canned fruits, etc | 75.00 |
| | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and more meat | 75.00 |
| | | | | | 268.42 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables from post garden | 0 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and purchases from commissary | 40.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 20.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, cabbage, onions, dried fruit, canned corn, etc. | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Canned and fresh vegetables | Differs. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and commissary stores | 20.00 |
| Yes | Very good. | Very good. | Yes | Commissary stores | 68.39 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and commissary stores | 15.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiment. | Troops or companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bill of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued. | Proportion of meat issued. |
| 10th Cavalry | H | Cook, under company commander. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |
| | I | Cook | 0 | Beef and pork | do |
| | K | Company commander | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 1st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Cook | 0 | Beef, pork, and bacon. | $\frac{5}{12}$ salt meat |
| | A | Noncommissioned officer in charge and cook. | 1.00 | do | do |
| | B | First sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | C | First sergeant and company cook. | 0 | Beef and salt meat. | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |
| | D | Company commander | 1.00 | Beef, pork, and bacon. | $\frac{5}{12}$ salt meat. |
| | E | First sergeant and company cook. | 0 | Beef and salt meat. | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |
| | F | do | 0 | do | do |
| | G | Cook | 1.00 | Beef, pork, and bacon. | $\frac{5}{12}$ salt meat |
| | H | First sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 to 1.00 | | |
| 2d Infantry | Field, staff, and band | Adjutant and band sergeant. | 0 | Bacon, pork, beef. | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |
| | A | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | do | do |
| | B | do | 0 | do | do |
| | C | do | 0 | do | do |
| | D | do | 0 | do | do |
| | E | do | 0 | do | do |
| | F | do | 0 | do | do |
| | G | do | 0 | do | do |
| | H | do | 0 | do | do |
| | I | do | 0 | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | bacon, pork, beef | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |
| 3d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | |
| | A | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef and pork | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |
| | B | First sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | C | Company commander, first sergeant, cook. | 0 | do | do |
| | D | Company commander, first sergeant. | 0 | do | do |
| | E | First sergeant, cook | 0 | do | do |
| | F | Company commander | 0 | do | do |
| | G | do | 0 | do | do |
| | H | do | 0 | do | do |
| | I | Company commander, first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, bacon, pork. | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |
| 4th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Adjutant, cook | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |
| | A | Captain | 0 | do | do |
| | B | Company commander | 0 | Beef and pork | do |
| | C | do | 0 | Good beef | do |
| | D | Captain and noncommissioned officer. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |

*made under paragraph 354, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Products of garden, butter, eggs, canned goods, etc. | $30.50 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and syrup | Unknown. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and commissary stores | 20.00 |
| Yes | | | Yes | | 263.80 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Articles from market: fish, cabbage, fresh pork, prunes, vegetables, etc. | 20.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 110.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Articles bought from savings | 30.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Articles from market: fish, cabbage, fresh pork, prunes, vegetables, etc. | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Articles bought from savings | 35.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 51.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Articles from market: fish, cabbage, fresh pork, prunes, vegetables, etc. | 75.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 88.44 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | 509.44 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | In many particulars, especially as far as vegetables are concerned, 2 pounds per ration should be allowed. The meat ration should be increased to 2 pounds per ration, and better quality furnished. Companies, however, are suffering more from bad cooks than from any other cause. | 20.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | 80.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | 80.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | 80.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | 80.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | 80.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | 80.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | 80.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | 80.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | 740.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, eggs, pastry, cakes, milk, jelly, ice cream fish, fruit, cheese, etc. | 70.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 60.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 100.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 70.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 45.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 70.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 70.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 70.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | A very great variety | 12.97 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | 567.97 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | In a great variety of articles | 35.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, milk, commissaries | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Good. | Yes | Many articles not issued | 70.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Diet table No. 5, Cook's Manual, current series General Orders. | 60.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, canned goods, groceries | 190.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bill of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued. | Proportion of meat issued. |
| 4th Infantry | E | Company commander | 0 | Beef and pork. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| | F | do | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | G | do | 0 | Beef and pork. | do |
| | H | Company commander, first sergeant, cook. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | I | Company commander | 0 | Beef and pork. | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| 5th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | |
| | A | Noncommissioned officer in charge. | 0 | Good | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| | B | Company commander | 0 | Fresh beef. | do |
| | C | do | 0 | Fresh and salt | do |
| | D | Company commander, first sergeant. | 0 | Beef and pork. | do |
| | E | do | 0 | do | do |
| | F | Noncommissioned officer and cook. | 0 | Good | $\frac{7}{16}$ fresh |
| | G | First sergeant | 0 | Fresh and salt. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| | H | Company commander | 0 | Fresh beef. | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 6th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Officer in charge mess | General mess. | Beef, pork, veal, mutton. | $\frac{7}{16}$ fresh. |
| | A | Company commander | 0 | Fresh beef, pork, and bacon. | do |
| | B | Officer in charge mess | General mess. | Beef, pork, veal, mutton. | do |
| | C | do | do | do | do |
| | D | do | do | do | do |
| | E | Captain and cook | 0 | Fresh and salt. | 7 fresh to 1 salt. |
| | F | Officer in charge mess | General mess. | Beef, pork, veal, mutton. | $\frac{7}{16}$ fresh. |
| | G | do | do | do | do |
| | H | do | do | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 7th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | No mess | | | |
| | A | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef, $\frac{7}{16}$ pork or bacon. |
| | B | do | 0 | do | do |
| | C | do | 0 | do | do |
| | D | do | 0 | do | do |
| | E | do | 0 | do | do |
| | F | do | 0 | do | do |
| | G | do | 0 | Beef | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |
| | H | Lieutenant | 0 | Good | $\frac{1}{2}$ beef. |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 8th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Sergeant and cook | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{16}$ beef. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Yes | Yes | Good | Yes | Many articles not issued | $75.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Fresh meats, canned goods, fish, etc | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Good | Yes | Many articles not issued | 75.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Better variety | 55.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Good | Yes | Many articles not issued | 3.00 |
| Yes | Yes | | Yes | | 663.00 |
| | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Liberal purchase from contingent fund | 56.14 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Milk, butter, vegetables, etc | 20 % |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, oatmeal, corn meal, pickles, etc | 53.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | No | Greater variety of vegetables | 15.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | No | do | 15.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Fresh vegetables, sour krout, apples, peaches, corn, beans, ham, eggs, pickles, lentils, beets, tomatoes, etc. | 41.67 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, oatmeal, corn meal, etc | 62.50 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Milk, butter, vegetables, etc | 20 % |
| | | | | | 243.31 |
| Yes | Good | Yes | Yes | Various, by purchase | Savings and canteen profit. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Fresh pork, veal, ham | 20.00 |
| Yes | Good | Yes | Yes | Various, by purchase | Savings and canteen profit. |
| Yes | do | Yes | Yes | do | Do. |
| Yes | do | Yes | Yes | do | Do. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Meats, canned and fresh vegetables, dried fruit, and molasses. | 20.00 |
| Yes | Good | Yes | Yes | Various, by purchase | Savings and canteen profit. |
| Yes | do | Yes | Yes | do | Do. |
| Yes | do | Yes | Yes | do | Do. |
| Yes | | Yes | Yes | | 40.00 |
| | | | | Variety, by purchase | (*) |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 100.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 45.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 60.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 35.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 120.00 |
| No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Beef purchased | 61.25 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, eggs, fresh meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, etc. | 42.39 |
| | | | | | 513.64 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, fish, game, fruits, etc | 14.69 |

* Band messes with companies.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bill of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued. | Proportion of meat issued. |
| 8th Infantry | A | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/16 beef |
| | B | do | 0 | Fair | 7/8 fresh |
| | C | Company commander, first sergeant. | 0 | Good | do |
| | D | do | 0 | Fair | do |
| | E | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/16 beef |
| | F | Chief cook | 0 | Beef and salt meat. | do |
| | G | First sergeant | 0 | Fair | 7/8 fresh |
| | H | First sergeant and chief cook. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/16 beef |
| | I | First sergeant | 0 | Beef and salt meat. | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | 7/16 beef |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Attached to companies for messing. | | | |
| | A | Captain, first sergeant, cook. | 0 | Beef, mutton, veal. | 7/16 beef |
| | B | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon, etc. | do |
| | C | Company commander | 0 | do | do |
| | D | do | 0 | do | do |
| | E | First sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | F | do | 0 | do | do |
| | G | Company commander | 0 | do | do |
| | H | First sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | 7/16 beef |
| 10th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | First sergeant | 0 | Satisfactory | 7/8 beef |
| | A | Company commander | 0 | Beef | do |
| | B | Company commander, first sergeant. | 0 | Satisfactory | do |
| | C | None | 0 | Beef, bacon pork. | do |
| | D | First sergeant | 0 | Good | do |
| | E | do | 0 | Poor | ½ beef |
| | F | Noncommissioned officer in charge. | 0 | Beef | 7/16 beef |
| | G | First sergeant | 0 | Bacon and beef. | do |
| | H | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | I | do | 0 | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 11th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | |
| | A | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Bacon and beef. | 7/16 beef |
| | B | Cook | 0 | Beef, salt meat | do |
| | C | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Bacon and beef. | do |
| | D | do | 0 | do | do |
| | E | Captain | 0 | Beef, salt meat | do |
| | F | do | 0 | Beef, bacon | do |
| | G | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | do | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetable, fish, game, fruits, etc..... | $44.04 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables, milk, butter, eggs..... | 70.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Butter, eggs, fish, canned goods, tea, etc..... | 50.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | .....do..... | 60.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables, fish, commissary stores..... | 30.38 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | In variety..... | 10.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables, ham, milk, butter, eggs..... | 50.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables, fish, game, pastry, commissary stores, etc. | 44.67 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Fresh vegetables from post garden..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | 373.78 |
| Yes..... | Good .. | Yes..... | Yes..... | Quite various, by purchase..... | 88.82 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Greater variety..... | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Addition of fresh fish and eggs..... | 100.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Greater variety..... | 90.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Addition of other articles..... | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Meats, fish, fruit, and vegetables, according to season. | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables, canned goods, fresh pork and mutton, fruit, butter, etc. | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Fresh pork, mutton, fish, etc..... | 0 |
| Yes..... | ..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | 278.82 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables, canned goods, cheese, butter, poultry. | 50.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | No..... | Yes..... | Variety of fresh meat and vegetables..... | 30.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Pork, mutton, sausage, eggs, butter, vegetables, milk, syrup, canned fruits, cheese, etc. | 90.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables..... | 0 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Canned goods, vegetables, fruits, etc..... | 40.00 |
| Yes..... | Good .. | Good ... | Yes..... | Vegetables; commissary..... | 100.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Extra articles purchased..... | 40.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Fresh and canned vegetables..... | 30.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Canned goods, cheese, butter, mutton, fresh pork, and garden products. | 75.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | .....do..... | 50.00 |
| Yes..... | ..... | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | 505.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Purchases from commissary..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Purchases from farmers and commissary, vegetables. | 150.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Purchases from commissary..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | .....do..... | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Purchases from farmers and commissary, vegetables. | 100.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Milk, dried apples, peaches, prunes, macaroni, cheese, fish, mutton, oysters, etc. | 76.25 |
| Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Purchases from commissary..... | ..... |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bill of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued. | Proportion of meat issued. |
| 11th Infantry | H | Captain | 0 | Beef, bacon, pork, ham. | 1/6 beef. |
| | I | First sergeant | | Bacon and beef. | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | 1/6 beef |
| 12th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Sergeant | 0 | Beef | 1/6 beef. |
| | A | First sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | B | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, bacon, pork. | do |
| | C | do | 0 | do | do |
| | D | do | 0 | do | do |
| | E | First sergeant | 0.50 | Beef | do |
| | F | do | 0 | do | do |
| | G | do | 0 | Beef, pork bacon. | do |
| | H | Company commander and cook. | 0 | Beef, bacon | do |
| | I | First sergeant | 0 | Fresh and salt. | do |
| For regiment | | | 0.50 | | 1/6 beef. |
| 13th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork | 1/6 beef. |
| | A | Captain, first sergeant, and cook. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | B | Captain and first sergeant | 0 | Fresh and salt. | do |
| | C | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | D | Captain and first sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | E | do | 2.50 | Beef, bacon, pork. | do |
| | F | Company commander | 0 | Beef | do |
| | G | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | H | Captain and first sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork | do |
| | I | | | | |
| For regiment | | | 2.50 | | |
| 14th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | |
| | A | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 1/6 beef |
| | B | Company commander, first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, mutton, salt meat. | do |
| | C | do | 0 | do | do |
| | D | do | 0 | do | do |
| | E | do | 0 | do | do |
| | F | do | 0 | do | do |
| | G | do | 0 | do | do |
| | H | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 1/6 beef. |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 15th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Mess council | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 1/6 beef. |
| | A | do | 0 | do | do |
| | B | do | 0 | do | do |
| | C | do | 0 | do | do |
| | D | do | 0 | do | do |
| | E | do | 0 | do | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Eggs, poultry, macaroni, cheese, vegetables, milk, ice, prunes. | $73.08 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | No choice | None | 0 |
| | | | | | 399.33 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, jellies, pickles, milk, different kinds of meat. | 25.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Variety | 126.96 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | A very great variety | 28.15 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 34.73 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 41.57 |
| Yes | Good | No | Yes | | 28.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Variety | 75.00 |
| Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Vegetables, fish, sausage, etc | 200.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Variety | 25.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, oatmeal, corn meal, pickles, etc | 38.25 |
| Yes | | | Yes | | 622.66 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, eggs, vegetables, etc | Div. of P. exch. |
| Yes | Yes | No | No | Fresh vegetables | |
| Yes | Yes | No | Not always. | Vegetables and additions from garden; articles from subs. department. | Div. of P. exch. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, butter, eggs, cheese, ham, sausage, fish, canned goods, game in season. | 114.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 100.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Fruits and vegetables, butter, eggs, purchased at a distance. | |
| Yes | Yes | No | No | More vegetables, variety of meat, butter | 5.40 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Articles not furnished, purchased outside | 75.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, eggs, hams, fresh dried fruit, oatmeal, honey, vegetables. | 94.50 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | 388.90 |
| | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, milk, butter, and eggs | 54.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables and purchases from commissary | 54.86 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 30.10 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 33.33 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 58.33 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 25.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 85.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | 43.00 |
| | | | | | 383.62 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Fresh pork, ham, veal, and fish | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bill of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued. | Proportion of meat issued. |
| 15th Infantry | F | Mess council | 0 | Beef, pork, | 1/3 beef |
| | G | do | 0 | bacon | do |
| | H | do | 0 | do | do |
| For regiment | | Mess council | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 1/3 beef |
| 16th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Noncommissioned officer in charge of mess. | 0 | Beef, bacon, pork. | 1/3 beef |
| | A | First cook | 0 | do | do |
| | B | Noncommissioned officer in charge of mess. | 0 | do | do |
| | C | First cook | 0 | do | do |
| | D | Noncommissioned officer in charge of mess. | 0 | do | do |
| | E | First cook | 0 | do | do |
| | F | Company commander, first sergeant. | 0 | do | do |
| | G | Cook and first sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | H | First cook | 0 | do | do |
| | I | Noncommissioned officer in charge. | 0 | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | Beef, bacon, pork. | 1/3 beef |
| 17th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | 0 | | |
| | A | Cook | 0 | Beef and pork | 1/3 fresh |
| | B | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 1/3 fresh |
| | C | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | do | do |
| | D | Company commander | 0 | do | do |
| | E | First sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | F | Cook | 0 | do | do |
| | G | Company commander | 0 | do | do |
| | H | First sergeant and cook | 0 | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 18th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | |
| | A | Company commander | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 1/3 beef |
| | B | do | 0 | do | do |
| | C | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | do | do |
| | D | do | 0 | do | do |
| | E | First sergeant | | Beef and bacon | do |
| | F | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Very poor | do |
| | G | do | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | H | do | 0 | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 19th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | First sergeant | .25 | Beef | As prescribed. |
| | A | Captain | 0 | do | do |
| | B | Noncommissioned officer | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 1/3 beef |
| | C | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Fresh meats | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Fresh pork, ham, veal, and fish | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Fresh pork, ham, veal, and fish | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Purchase of articles, etc., not issued | $51.67 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 93.17 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 81.46 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 128.50 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 83.33 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 112.06 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 83.33 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 91.71 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 60.08 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 17.66 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Purchase of articles, etc., not issued | 802.97 |
| | Yes | Yes | Yes | Articles purchased from company fund | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 66.67 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 100.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 75.83 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 72.83 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 93.78 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 95.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 70.00 |
| | Yes | Yes | Yes | Articles purchased from company fund | 624.11 |
| | | | | Messing with the several companies | |
| Yes | Yes, except beef. | No | Yes | Eggs, fish, butter, ham, fresh vegetables | 45.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Eggs, butter, ham, mutton, vegetables, fresh pork | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes, except beef. | Yes | Yes | Canned fruit, vegetables, fresh pork, eggs, etc | 50.00 |
| Yes | do | No | Yes | Fresh vegetables, pork, and mutton | 45.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | By purchase from merchants and commissary | 20.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs, milk | |
| Yes | Yes, except beef. | No | Yes | Vegetables, eggs, butter, ham, canned goods | 50.00 |
| Yes | do | No | Yes, except pork. | Eggs, vegetables, canned goods, lard, syrup, spices | 45.00 |
| | | | | | 305.00 |
| Yes | Except meat. | Yes | Yes | Various, by purchase | 30–35.00 |
| Yes | do | Yes | Yes | do | 60.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 57.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Greater variety | 48.20 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bill of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued. | Proportion of meat issued. |
| 19th Infantry | D | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Fresh meats | 7/15 beef. |
| | E | Captain and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef | As prescribed. |
| | F | Noncommissioned officer | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/15 beef. |
| | G | Captain and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef | As prescribed. |
| | H | do | 0 | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 25 | | |
| 20th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | |
| | A | First sergeant and cook | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/15 beef. |
| | B | None made | 0 | do | do |
| | C | Company commander and first sergeant. | | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/15 beef. |
| | D | Company commander, sergeant, and cook. | 0 | do | 7/15 beef. |
| | E | First sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | F | First sergeant and cook | 0 | do | do |
| | G | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | do | do |
| | H | Company commander | 0 | do | do |
| | I | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, bacon, pork. | 7/15 beef. |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 21st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | |
| | A | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Various | 7/15 beef. |
| | B | Company commander | 0 | Good | 70 per cent. |
| | C | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Various | 7/15 beef. |
| | D | Company commander | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | E | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Various | do |
| | F | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork | do |
| | G | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | H | Company commander | 0 | Good | 70 per cent. |
| | I | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork | 7/15 beef. |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | |
| 22d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Band sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | Full allowance. |
| | A | First sergeant | 0 | do | Regulation |
| | B | First sergeant, under company commander. | 0 | do | 7/15 beef. |
| | C | | 0 | | |
| | D | First sergeant, under company commander. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | 7/15 beef. |
| | E | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, bacon | do |
| | F | First sergeant, under company commander. | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | G | do | 0 | do | do |
| | H | do | 0 | do | do |
| | I | No mess; cooking done by soldiers' wives. | | | |
| *For regiment* | | | 0 | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Greater variety | $49.90 |
| Yes | Except meat. | Yes | Yes | Various, by purchase | 40.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 61.00 |
| Yes | Except meat. | Yes | Yes | do | 46.00 |
| Yes | do | Yes | Yes | do | 60.00 |
| Yes | | Yes | Yes | | 448.66 |
| | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Various, by purchase | 60.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 56.33 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Beef and bread in excess; canned vegetables, delicacies, butter, etc. | 151.70 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Various, by purchase | 60.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 62.50 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 70.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 60.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | 57.08 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Beef and bread in excess; canned vegetables, butter, etc. | 42.52 |
| | | | | | 620.13 |
| | | | | | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | As far as funds will permit | 51.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Not stated | 100.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Various, by purchase | 56.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Eggs, milk, canned fruits, etc | 65.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Various, by purchase | 55.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Eggs, lard, commissary stores; extra quantity of regulation issue. | 60.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Mutton and fresh pork, in lieu of beef, when required. | 60.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Not stated | 50.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Eggs, lard, commissary stores; extra quantity of regulation issue. | 15.00 |
| | | | | | 512.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Eggs, cheese, pickles, and other articles | Mess fund. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Butter, eggs, etc | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Numerous articles purchased | Differs. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables in season; articles from acting commissary. | Differs. |
| Yes | Yes | Not always. | Yes | Fresh vegetables in season, dried fruits, etc | 40.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Vegetables, fruit, etc | Differs. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Articles from acting commissary | Differs. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Numerous articles purchased | Differs. |
| | | | | None | |
| | | | | | 48.88 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bill of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued. | Proportion of meat issued. |
| 23d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Cook | .67 | Fair | Ration |
| | A | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |
| | B | First sergeant and cook | | Indifferent | do |
| | C | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | D | First sergeant and cook | | Poor | do |
| | E | Captain and first sergeant | 0 | Beef and bacon. | do |
| | F | Cook | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | G | Company clerk | 0 | Ration | do |
| | H | First sergeant | 0 | Fresh and salt | $\frac{1}{12}$ fresh |
| For regiment | | | .67 | | |
| 24th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | First sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |
| | A | do | | Bacon and beef. | do |
| | B | do | | do | do |
| | C | do | | do | do |
| | D | Commanding officer | 0 | Beef, pork, bacon. | do |
| | E | Cook | 0 | do | do |
| | F | First sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | G | Company commander and first sergeant. | 0 | do | do |
| | H | First sergeant | | Bacon and beef. | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |
| 25th Infantry | Staff and band | | 0 | Beef and pork | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |
| | A | Captain and first sergeant | 0 | Beef, pork, and bacon. | do |
| | B | Captain, first sergeant, and cook. | 0 | do | do |
| | C | do | 0 | do | do |
| | D | Captain and first sergeant | 0 | do | do |
| | E | Chief cook | 0 | do | do |
| | F | Company commander and cook. | 0 | Beef and pork | do |
| | G | do | 0 | do | do |
| | H | do | 0 | do | do |
| For regiment | | | 0 | | $\frac{7}{12}$ beef |

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General-service recruits. (Davids Island) | Field, staff, and band. | Officer in charge of depot mess. | 0 | Fresh beef and salt pork. | $\frac{7}{12}$ fresh meat. |
| | A | do | 0 | do | do |
| | B | do | 0 | do | do |
| | C | do | 0 | do | do |
| | D. D | do | 0 | do | do |
| Total | | Officer in charge of mess | 0 | do | do |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Good ... | Good .. | Good ... | Good ... | Seasonable vegetables | Unknown. |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | No..... | No..... | Vegetables, eggs, etc | $25.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Additional vegetables, meats, and groceries | 50.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | No..... | No..... | Vegetables, eggs, etc | 25.00 |
| No..... | Good .. | No..... | No..... | Such small but insufficien additions as company savings and small and infrequent dividends from post exchange. | 30.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | A greater variety | 30.00 |
| Yes..... | Good .. | Yes..... | Yes..... | | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables, etc | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 160.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes*... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Articles bought from fund | 14.29 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | No choice | None | 50.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | ...do .... | .....do | 60.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | ...do .... | .....do | 35.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes*... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Fresh vegetables | 28.94 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables and articles bought | 38.51 |
| Yes..... | Yes*... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Fresh vegetables | 119.45 |
| Yes..... | Beef poor. | Yes..... | Yes..... | Soups, dried fruits, tea, syrup, etc | 31.44 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | No choice | None | 0 |
| Yes..... | ..... | Yes..... | ..... | ..... | 377.63 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Band messes with companies | ..... |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables and subsistence stores | 86.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables, canned goods, butter, eggs, milk | 61.08 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | .....do | 41.67 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Vegetables and subsistence stores | 16.50 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Canned goods, butter, eggs, etc | 25.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | By purchase of commissary stores | 15.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | .....do | 15.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | .....do | 15.00 |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | ..... | 275.25 |

AND WILLETS POINT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Extra meats, fish, sausage, canned beef, butter, eggs, vegetables. | About $700 per month. |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | .....do | |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | .....do | |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | .....do | |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | .....do | |
| Yes..... | Yes.... | Yes..... | Yes..... | .....do | $700.00 |

* Except beef.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

RECRUITING DEPOTS AND

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Who makes bills of fare for company? | What money subscription per man, per month, to improve company mess? | Kind of meat issued? | Proportion of meat issued? |
| General-service recruits. (Columbus B'k) ... | Field, staff, band, and D. D. | General mess ..... | 0 | Fresh beef and salt pork. | $\frac{7}{16}$ fresh beef. |
| | A ..... | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| | B ..... | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| | C ..... | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| | D ..... | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| | Colored detachment. | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| Total ..... | ..... | General mess ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| General-service recruits. (Jefferson B'ks).... | D. D. ..... | Officer in charge of general mess and steward. | | Beef, mutton, bacon, salt pork. | $\frac{7}{16}$ fresh beef. |
| | A ..... | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| | B ..... | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| | C ..... | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| | D ..... | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| | Colored detachment. | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| Total ..... | ..... | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| Engineers ..... | Field, staff, and band. | Mess officer ..... | 0 | Fresh beef, corned beef, and pork. | $\frac{7}{16}$ fresh beef. |
| | A ..... | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| | B ..... | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| | C ..... | ....do ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |
| Total ..... | ..... | Mess officer ..... | 0 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

WILLETS POINT—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food served satisfactory in quantity? | In quality? | In variety? | Suitable for season? | In what different from Government issue? | At what additional cost? |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Pork, mutton, poultry, cheese, eggs, milk, vegetables, fruits, etc. | Unknown. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | Do. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | Do. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | Do. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | Do. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | Do. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | do | Unknown. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Ham, corned beef, fresh beef, eggs, codfish, salmon, liver, fresh pork, dried fruits, butter, milk, strawberries, raspberries, bananas, oranges, green peas, cabbage, turnips, beets, sweet corn, mustard, sweet potatoes, etc. | About $200 per month. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Unknown. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | | $200.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Fair | Yes | Greater variety in meat; better flour in bread; butter one day; more potatoes; greater variety of vegetables; quantity allowed each man of principal staple articles limited by his appetite. | 21.60 |
| Yes | Yes | Fair | Yes | | 126.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Fair | Yes | | 132.00 |
| Yes | Yes | Fair | Yes | | 128.40 |
| Yes | Yes | Fair | Yes | | 408.00 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Messing and cooking. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Character of cooking? | Inspected as prescribed by Army Regulations 951? | Any daily record kept of the supplies used up? | Mess-room furniture satisfactory? | Sufficient facilities for field and garrison cooking? |
| 1st Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Excellent | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| | A | do | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| | B | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | No | No | No |
| | E | Steam | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Very good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Excellent | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| | H | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | Excellent | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| | K | | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| | L | Good | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | M | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | | |
| 2d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Very fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Frequently | Yes | Yes | No |
| | F | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Fair | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | Very good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | K | Excellent | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| | L | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | M | do | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 3d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | A | Excellent | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Very good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | K | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | L | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | M | Very good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| 4th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | Fair | Generally | No | No | Yes |
| | E | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many men skilled in field-cooking? | How many men employed in preparing and serving rations? | How often changed? | Mess under charge of a noncommissioned officer? | How often are the men on duty in mess and cook house under arms at inspections? | How often on guard? |
| ..... | ..... | Bimonthly..... | Yes..... | Chief cook excused..... | Never. |
| 3 | 2 | ....do ..... | Yes..... | .....do ..... | Do. |
| Unk'n | 2 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | Assistant cook weekly..... | Do. |
| 2 | 5 | Assistant monthly | Yes..... | Always, except first cook..... | Not. |
| 4 | 4 | ....do ..... | Yes..... | .....do ..... | Do. |
| 2 | 2 | When necessary.. | Yes..... | Alternate, weekly ..... | Never. |
| 10 | 3 | As required..... | Yes..... | Assistant cook alternates weekly. | Do. |
| 3 | 3 | Bimonthly..... | Yes..... | Chief cook excused..... | Do. |
| Unk'n | 2 | Monthly ..... | No..... | Assistant cook weekly..... | Do. |
| ..... | 4 | Bimonthly..... | Yes..... | Chief cook excused..... | Do. |
| 5 | 2 | ....do ..... | Yes..... | do ..... | Do. |
| 2 | 4 | Assistant monthly | Yes..... | Always, except first cook..... | Not. |
| Unk'n | 2 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | Assistant cook weekly..... | Never. |
| 31 | 35 | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 4 | 5 | 2 permanent, 1 monthly, 1 daily. | Yes..... | Cooks excused..... | Cooks excused. |
| ..... | (*) | ..... | Yes..... | Assistant cooks all ..... | |
| 3 | 4 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | One per month..... | Never. |
| ..... | (*) | ..... | Yes..... | Assistant cooks all ..... | |
| 5 | 2 | Assistant monthly | No..... | Assistant cook weekly and monthly | 3 per month. |
| 4 | 3 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 3 | ....do ..... | Yes..... | Weekly except first cook ..... | Never. |
| 3 | 4 | ....do ..... | Yes..... | 1 man excused..... | 1 man excused. |
| 6 | 3 | Six months ..... | Yes..... | Assistant cooks alternate weekly. | Never. |
| 4 | 2 | As required..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | Every twelve days. |
| 6 | 4 | First and second cooks not changed. | Yes..... | 1 man excused..... | 1 man excused. |
| 0 | 4 | Second cook frequently. | Yes..... | Second cook 1 per month ..... | Never. |
| 35 | 34 | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | Third day..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | No. |
| 5 | 8 | Bimonthly..... | No..... | Monthly ..... | Never. |
| 2 | 3 | Four months..... | Yes..... | Assistant cooks alternate weekly. | Do. |
| 4 | 3 | Third day..... | Yes..... | In kitchen without arms ..... | No. |
| 3 | 3 | Daily and monthly | No..... | Never ..... | Never. |
| 2 | 3 | Two months ..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | No. |
| 6 | 2 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | Monthly ..... | Monthly. |
| 3 | 3 | Bimonthly..... | No..... | Never ..... | Never. |
| 20 | 2 | Third day..... | Yes..... | In kitchen without arms..... | No. |
| 4 | 3 | Bimonthly..... | No..... | Never ..... | Never. |
| 2 | 3 | Third day..... | Yes..... | In kitchen without arms..... | No. |
| 3 | 5 | 2 bimonthly ..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | |
| 6 | 3 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | Assistant cooks alternate weekly. | Never. |
| 62 | 43 | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 7 | 4 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | Monthly ..... | Cook excused. |
| 8 | 3 | ....do ..... | Partially.. | Once a month..... | Never. |
| 1 | 4 | ....do ..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | Cook excused. |
| 3 | 2 | Second cook ten days. | Yes..... | 1 cook excused..... | Never. |
| 3 | 3 | Bimonthly..... | Yes..... | .....do ..... | Cook excused. |
| 1 | 2 | Irregular ..... | Yes..... | Never ..... | Never. |

*No battery mess.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Messing and cooking. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Character of cooking. | Inspected as prescribed by Army Regulations 951? | Any daily record kept of the supplies used up? | Mess-room furniture satisfactory? | Sufficient facilities for field and garrison cooking? |
| 4th Artillery | G | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Very good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | I | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | K | Fair | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | L | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | M | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 5th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Very good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | Very good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Very good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | K | Very good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | L | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | M | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Fair | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | A | Good | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | General | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Fair | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | K | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | L | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | | |
| 2d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | K | do | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| | L | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| *For regiment* | | | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many men skilled in field-cooking? | How many men employed in preparing and serving rations? | How often changed? | Mess under charge of a noncommissioned officer? | How often are the men on duty in mess and cook house under arms at inspection? | How often on guard? |
| 3 | 4 | Monthly and daily | Yes | 1 cook excused | Cook excused. |
| 10 | 3 | As required | Yes | Assistant cooks alternate weekly. | Never. |
| 4 | 4 | Monthly and daily | Yes | Monthly | Cook excused. |
| 5 | 3 | ....do | Yes | 1 cook excused | Do. |
| 6 | 4 | Monthly | No | Monthly except first cook | Regularly except first cook. |
| 8 | 3 | ....do | Yes | Monthly | Monthly. |
| 59 | 39 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | Monthly | No | Monthly | None. |
| 10 | 2 | ....do | Yes | Every inspection except head cook. | Never. |
| 0 | 3 | ....do | No | Weekly | Do. |
| 2 | 4 | ....do | Yes | Every inspection except head cook. | Do. |
| 5 | 3 | ....do | Yes | Once per week except head cook. | Once a month. |
| 3 | 4 | Bimonthly | Yes | Every inspection except head cook. | Never. |
| 5 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | Assistant cooks alternate weekly. | Do. |
| 2 | 2 | ....do | Yes | Every inspection except head cook. | Do. |
| 12 | 3 | ....do | Yes | Once per week except head cook. | Once a month. |
| 8 | 2 | ....do | Yes | Every inspection except head cook. | Never. |
| 3 | 4 | ....do | Yes | .....do | Do. |
| 10 | 3 | Every two months | Yes | Weekly | Do. |
| 61 | 35 | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | Weekly except cook. | Yes | Not | None. |
| Post mess. | Post mess. | Assistant cooks monthly. | Yes | Not | Not. |
| 5 | 3 | Semi-annually | Yes | Monthly and weekly | Not. |
| 4 | 4 | Monthly | No | Cook excused | Never. |
| 1 | 3 | When practicable. | Yes | Cook never, others all | Cook never. |
| 3 | 4 | 2 daily, 2 monthly. | Yes | Cook excused | Never. |
| 5 | 3 | 1 daily, 1 monthly. | Yes | do | Do. |
| 3 | 2 | Second cook monthly. | No | Weekly except first cook | Never. |
| 20 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Cook excused | Never. |
| 10 | 4 | 1 daily | Yes | Monthly | Not. |
| 17 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Cook excused | Not. |
| 1 | 2 | ....do | Yes | Never | Never. |
| 70 | 31 | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | When required | Yes | Head cook never, assistant cook monthly. | Never. |
| | | | | | |
| 50 | 4 | Monthly | Yes | As per Army Regulations | Never. |
| 4 | 4 | When required | Yes | Head cook never, assistant cooks monthly. | Never. |
| 6 | 4 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Never. |
| 6 | 4 | Monthly and daily. | No | Head cook not, others all | In turn. |
| 2 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Monthly | No. |
| 6 | 4 | ....do | Yes | Cook excused | Not at all. |
| 5 | 4 | When required | Yes | Head cook never, assistant cook monthly. | Never. |
| 40 | 4 | Monthly | Yes | As per Army Regulations | Do. |
| 44 | 4 | Monthly and daily. | No | Head cook not, others all | 2 cooks not. |
| 0 | 4 | When required | Yes | Head cook never, assistant cook monthly. | Never. |
| 165 | 40 | | | | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Messing and cooking. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Character of cooking. | Inspected as prescribed by Army Regulations 951? | Any daily record kept of the supplies used up? | Mess-room furniture satisfactory? | Sufficient facilities for field and garrison cooking? |
| 3d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | A | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Very good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Very good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | Good | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| | K | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | L | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | Yes |
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Excellent | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | A | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Very good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | I | Fair | Yes | No | | Yes |
| | K | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | L | ...do | Yes | Yes | Requisition disapproved. | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | | Yes |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| | B | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | Very good | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | E | Good | Yes | No | No | No |
| | F | ...do | Yes | No | No | No |
| | G | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Very good | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | I | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | K | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| | L | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | ...do | Yes | No | | Yes |
| | E | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | |
| | H | Good | Yes | No | No | Not for garrison. |
| | I | Very good | Yes | No | Very fair. | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many men skilled in field cooking? | How many men employed in preparing and serving rations? | How often changed? | Mess under charge of a noncommissioned officer? | How often are the men on duty in mess and cook house under arms at inspections? | How often on guard? |
| 1 | 2 | Never | Yes | Never | Never. |
| 2 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | Semimonthly | Never. |
| 45 | 2 | Second cook monthly, first cook 2 or 3 months. | Yes | Second cook, all | Never. |
| 8 | 1 | Monthly | Yes | Once per month | Never. |
| 4 | 2 | 2 months | Yes | Every other week | Never. |
| 13 | 3 | Monthly | Yes, | Never | Never. |
| 5 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | All except one | Monthly. |
| 2 | 3 | do | Yes | Monthly | Never. |
| 0 | 3 | Every 10 days | Yes | Once a week | No. |
| 4 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Once per month | Never. |
| 2 | 3 | do | Yes | Weekly | Never. |
| 2 | 4 | Monthly except first cook. | No | Always, except first cook | Never. |
| 88 | 31 | | | | |
| 4 | 2 | One daily | Yes | Weekly | |
| 4 | 4 | Two daily | Yes | do | Never. |
| 6 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Every inspection, except head cook. | Never. |
| 4 | 2 | do | Yes | Monthly | Never. |
| 5 | 4 | Two daily | Yes | Weekly | Never. |
| 25 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Cook excused | Not while in cook house. |
| 6 | 4 | 2 daily, 2 monthly | Yes | 3 weekly, cook excused | 1 never, 3 in turn. |
| 6 | 3 | 1 daily, 2 monthly | Yes | Daily and monthly | Cook excused. |
| 3 | 4 | Two daily | Yes | Weekly | Never. |
| About 40 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | do | |
| 28 | 3 | do | Yes | Head cook excused | Never. |
| 0 | 2 | 1 daily | Yes | Weekly | Never. |
| 131 | 34 | | Yes | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | 3 | No stated time | Yes | Once a week | Never. |
| 2 | 4 | Daily and monthly | Yes | Cook excused | Cook excused. |
| 12 | 3 | Bi-monthly | Yes | Bi-monthly | Never. |
| 6 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | Two cooks excused | Never. |
| 1 | 2 | do | Yes | Weekly and monthly | Never. |
| 10 | 2 | Daily | No | All except first cook | Regular turn. |
| 4 | 4 | Monthly | Yes | Weekly | Never. |
| 8 | 3 | do | Yes | Two cooks excused | Never. |
| | 5 | 1 permanent, 2 tri-monthly. | Yes | One excused | 1 none, others in turn. |
| 6 | 4 | Monthly | Yes | Weekly | Never. |
| 0 | 1 | do | Yes | Always | Never. |
| 55 | 34 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | 3 | Irregular | Yes | Irregular | Not. |
| 5 | 4 | When necessary | No | One cook excused | Once in six days. |
| 8 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Monthly | Not. |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | 3 | Bimonthly | No | Weekly, except first cook | Never. |
| 6 | 4 | Daily; first cook never. | Yes | Always, except first cook | Always, except first cook. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Messing and cooking. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Character of cooking. | Inspected as prescribed by Army Regulations 951? | Any daily record kept of the supplies used up? | Mess-room furniture satisfactory? | Sufficient facilities for field and garrison cooking? |
| 6th Cavalry | K | | | | | |
| | L | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band, | Steam | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Good | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| | G | Steam | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | I | Steam | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | K | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | L | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | | Yes |
| 8th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes | Fair | Yes |
| | B | Fair | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| | C | Excellent | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | Good | Yes | No | Stools preferred to benches. | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| | I | Poor | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | K | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | L | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | | Yes |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | |
| | B | Excellent | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | | | | | |
| | E | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | |
| | H | Excellent | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | I | | | | | |
| | K | Good | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | No | No | No |
| | D | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Very good | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | G | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many men skilled in field-cooking? | How many men employed in preparing and serving rations? | How often changed? | Mess under charge of a noncommissioned officer? | How often are the men on duty in mess and cook house under arms at inspections? | How often on guard? |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 33 | 16 | | | | |
| Post mess..... | | Frequently ..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | Never. |
| ....do..... | | ....do ..... | Yes..... | .....do ..... | Do. |
| ....do..... | | ....do ..... | Yes..... | .....do ..... | Do. |
| ....do..... | | ....do ..... | Yes..... | .....do ..... | Do. |
| ....do..... | | ....do ..... | Yes..... | .....do ..... | Do. |
| ....do..... | | ....do ..... | Yes..... | .....do ..... | Do. |
| ....do..... | | Assistant cooks monthly. | Yes..... | Not..... | Not. |
| ....do..... | | Frequently ..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | Never. |
| 10 | 4 | Two months..... | Yes..... | Never ..... | Do. |
| Post mess..... | | Frequently ..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | Do. |
| ....do..... | | ....do ..... | Yes..... | .....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 4 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | Never ..... | Do. |
| 10 | 8 | ..... | Yes..... | | |
| 4 | 2 | When necessary.. | Yes..... | Always, except cook..... | Never. |
| 2 | 2 | Bimonthly ..... | Yes..... | Alternately..... | Do. |
| 0 | 3 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | Weekly, except head cook..... | Do. |
| 0 | 4 | One per month.... | Yes..... | All except head cook ..... | Do. |
| 2 | 3 | When necessary.. | Yes..... | Always, except head cook..... | Do. |
| 40 | 2 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | Monthly ..... | Do. |
| 2 | 2 | Three months..... | Yes..... | Two cooks..... | None. |
| 12 to 15 | 3 | Head cook at his own request. | First sergeant. | Assistant cooks all ..... | Do. |
| Post mess..... | | Assistant cooks monthly. | Yes..... | Not..... | Not. |
| 0 | 3 | Monthly; assistant cooks ten days. | Yes..... | Weekly..... | Do. |
| 10 | 2 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | Always, except head cook..... | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | Ten days; Indian. | Yes..... | Weekly..... | Never. |
| 73 | 28 | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 10 | 2 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | Monthly. |
| Several | 2 | Never ..... | Yes..... | Monthly ..... | Never. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 6 | 2 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | Monthly. |
| Post mess..... | | Assistant cooks monthly. | Yes..... | Not..... | Not. |
| 16 | 6 | | | | |
| 5 | 1 | Permanent..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | |
| 4 | 2 | Monthly ..... | No..... | Regularly ..... | Never. |
| 4 | 2 | Bimonthly ..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | Regular. |
| 6 | 2 | Occasionally ..... | Yes..... | Monthly ..... | Never. |
| 3 | 3 | One permanent; others monthly and daily. | Yes..... | One no; two all..... | One regular; two no. |
| 9 | 2 | Monthly ..... | Yes..... | According to orders ..... | |
| 0 | 2 | Every ten days ... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | Never. |
| 6 | 3 | Bimonthly ..... | Yes..... | Cook excused..... | All except first cook. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops or companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Character of cooking. | Inspected as prescribed by Army Regulations 951? | Any daily record kept of the supplies used up? | Mess-room furniture satisfactory? | Sufficient facilities for field and garrison cooking? |
| 10th Cavalry | H | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | K | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 1st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | Good | Yes | | | Yes |
| 2d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | A | Fair | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| 3d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Good | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 4th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Excellent | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | A | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Fair | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| | I | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | Yes | |
| 5th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many men skilled in field-cooking? | How many men employed in preparing and serving rations? | How often changed? | Mess under charge of a noncommissioned officer? | How often are the men on duty in mess and cook house under arms at inspections? | How often on guard? |
| 7 | 2 | None | Yes | Always, except first cook | |
| 25 | 3 | Bimonthly | Yes | Monthly | No. |
| 4 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | According to orders | |
| 73 | 24 | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | Monthly | No | Weekly | None. |
| 2 | 2 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 5 | 3 | ....do | No | ....do | Do. |
| 5 | 3 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 3 | 2 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 7 | 3 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 8 | 3 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 3 | 4 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 2 | 2 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 36 | 24 | Monthly | | Weekly | None. |
| 2 | 2 | 1 rarely, 1 daily | Yes | Cook excused | Never. |
| 6 | 3 | 1 rarely, 1 monthly, 1 daily. | Yes | ....do | Cooks never. |
| 4 | 4 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 2 | 4 | 2 monthly, 2 daily | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 3 | 3 | Monthly and daily | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 1 | 3 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 21 | 3 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 8 | 3 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 6 | 3 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 2 | 4 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 55 | 32 | | Yes | Cook excused. | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | 4 | 3 monthly | 1st Sgt | Cook excused | Never. |
| 5 | 4 | Bimonthly | ...do | ....do | Do. |
| 2 | 4 | Irregular | ...do | ....do | Do. |
| 4 | 3 | Monthly | ...do | ....do | Do. |
| 5 | 5 | ....do | ...do | ....do | Do. |
| 6 | 5 | ....do | ...do | ....do | Do. |
| 2 | 4 | Irregular | ...do | ....do | Do. |
| 2 | 5 | ....do | ...do | ....do | Do. |
| 1 | 3 | Monthly | No | Weekly | Do. |
| 29 | 37 | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | Very seldom | Yes | Cook monthly | No. |
| 20 | 3 | 1 daily, 2 monthly | Yes | ....do | Cook excused. |
| 8 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | Cook excused | Do |
| 12 | 4 | 2 daily, 2 monthly | Yes | ....do | 1 none, 3 in turn. |
| 6 | 3 | 1 daily, 2 monthly | Yes | Cook monthly | Cook excused. |
| 6 | 4 | Monthly | Yes | Cook excused | Do. |
| 10 | 3 | 1 daily, 2 monthly | Yes | Cook monthly | Do. |
| 4 | 4 | Monthly | Yes | Cook excused | Do. |
| 5 | 3 | 1 daily, 2 monthly | Yes | Cook monthly | Do. |
| 2 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Cook excused | Do. |
| 75 | 31 | | Yes | | |
| 3 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | Weekly, except 1st cook | In turn. |
| 27 | 2 | ....do | Yes | Monthly | Monthly. |
| 4 | 2 | Irregular | Yes | Cook excused | Never. |
| 10 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | ....do | |
| 10 | 2 | ....do | Yes | ....do | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Character of cooking. | Inspected as prescribed by Army Regulations 951? | Any daily record kept of the supplies used up? | Mess-room furniture satisfactory? | Sufficient facilities for field and garrison cooking? |
| 5th Infantry | F | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 6th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Excellent | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | A | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | None |
| | B | Excellent | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Excellent | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| 7th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | (*) | | | | |
| | A | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | B | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | Yes | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| 8th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | A | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Excellent | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | ...do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Excellent | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Excellent | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | B | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | Very good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | ...do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Fine | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | |

* Band messes with companies.

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many men skilled in field-cooking? | How many men employed in preparing and serving rations? | How often changed? | Mess under charge of a noncommissioned officer? | How often are the men on duty in mess and cook house under arms at inspections? | How often on guard? |
| 6 | 2 | 2 months | Yes | Weekly | Monthly. |
| 2 | 2 | Irregular | Yes | Cook excused | Never. |
| 12 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Monthly | Monthly. |
| 74 | 17 | | | | |
| 2 | 0 | Not | | Not | Not. |
| 3 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | Weekly | None. |
| 6 | 0 | do | Yes | Bimonthly | Monthly. |
| 4 | 2 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 2 | 2 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 4 | 2 | Quarterly | No | 1st cook only excused | Never. |
| 5 | 4 | Monthly | Yes | Monthly | Monthly. |
| 6 | 5 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 10 | 5 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 42 | 23 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | 3 | Monthly | Company commander and first sergeant. | Weekly | None. |
| 3 | 3 | 1 daily, 3 monthly | Yes | do | Do. |
| 5 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | do | Do. |
| 3 | 3 | 1 daily, 2 monthly | Yes | do | Do. |
| 8 | 3 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 2 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | do | Do. |
| 4 | 2 | do | Yes | All except cook | Weekly. |
| 38 | 2 | do | Yes | 1st cook excused | Not. |
| 69 | 22 | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | Assistant weekly | Yes | Weekly | Never. |
| 22 | 3 | Monthly | No | Chief cook excused | Not during kitchen duty. |
| 2 | 2 | do | Yes | Weekly | |
| 6 | 3 | Cook seldom | Yes | Not | Not. |
| 3 | 3 | do | Yes | Not | Not. |
| 3 | 3 | Monthly | No | Chief cook excused | Not during kitchen duty. |
| 3 | 3 | Irregular | Yes | Irregular | Not. |
| 0 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Weekly | |
| 6 | 3 | Bimonthly | No | Biweekly | Not during kitchen duty. |
| 5 | 3 | Irregular | Yes | Irregular | Not. |
| 51 | 27 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 6 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Weekly | Cooks excused. |
| 4 | 2 | do | Yes. | 1 cook excused | Excused from guard. |
| 1 | 3 | do | No | do | Do. |
| 10 | 4 | do | Yes | Weekly | Do. |
| 4 | 3 | do | No | do | Do. |
| 14 | 2 | do | Yes | Monthly | Do. |
| 5 | 3 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 10 | 3 | do | Yes, and captain. | 1 cook excused | 2 cooks excused. |
| 54 | 22 | | | | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Character of cooking. | Inspected as prescribed by Army Regulations 951? | Any daily record kept of the supplies used up? | Mess-room furniture satisfactory? | Sufficient facilities for field and garrison cooking? |
| 10th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Very good | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| | A | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | Yes | |
| 11th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 12th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | Fair | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| 13th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| | A | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Satisfactory | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | I | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 14th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | Yes | Yes |
| | A | Excellent | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many men skilled in field-cooking? | How many men employed in preparing and serving rations? | How often changed? | Mess under charge of a noncommissioned officer? | How often are the men on duty in mess and cook house under arms at inspections? | How often on guard? |
| 2 | 1 | Every 6 months... | Yes..... | Not at all..... | Never. |
| 4 | 4 | Monthly..... | Yes..... | Monthly..... | Not. |
| 8 | 2 | ....do..... | Yes..... | Bimonthly..... | Never. |
| 3 | 3 | ....do..... | No..... | Not during tour..... | Not during tour. |
| 6 | 4 | ....do..... | Yes..... | Bimonthly..... | Never. |
| 2 | 3 | ....do..... | Yes..... | Cook excused..... | Not at all. |
| 0 | 3 | ....do..... | Yes..... | 1st cook excused..... | Not. |
| 3 | 4 | Daily and monthly | Yes..... | Alternately..... | Once in 9 days. |
| 4 | 4 | When required ... | Yes..... | Head cook never, assistant cook monthly. | Never. |
| 0 | 4 | ....do..... | Yes..... | .....do..... | Do. |
| 32 | 32 | | | | |
| ..... | 2 | Chief cook permanent. | No..... | 2d cook weekly..... | Never. |
| 12 | 3 | ..... | Yes..... | Cook excused..... | Cook excused. |
| ..... | 2 | Chief cook permanent. | No..... | 2d cook weekly..... | Never. |
| ..... | 2 | ....do..... | No..... | .....do..... | Do. |
| 6 | 3 | ..... | Yes..... | Cook excused..... | Cook excused. |
| 2 | 3 | 2d cook every 10 days. | No..... | Not..... | 1st cook excused. |
| ..... | 2 | Chief cook permanent. | No..... | 2d cook weekly..... | Never. |
| 3 | 3 | Monthly..... | No..... | 1 per month..... | 1st cook performs guard. |
| 59 | 5 | ....do..... | Yes..... | According to regulations..... | None. |
| 82 | 25 | | | | |
| 3 | 2 | Weekly..... | Yes..... | | |
| 26 | 3 | 7 months..... | Yes..... | 1 cook..... | Never. |
| 3 | 3 | Monthly..... | No..... | Weekly..... | |
| 2 | 3 | ....do..... | No..... | .....do..... | Never. |
| 10 | 3 | ....do..... | No..... | .....do..... | Do. |
| 3 | 2 | ....do..... | Yes..... | Monthly..... | Not. |
| 20 | 3 | 3 years..... | Yes..... | 1 cook..... | Never. |
| 0 | 2 | Monthly..... | Yes..... | Monthly..... | Not. |
| 5 | 3 | ....do..... | No..... | Never..... | Never. |
| 4 | 3 | Irregular..... | Yes..... | Cook excused..... | Do. |
| 76 | 27 | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | Monthly..... | Yes..... | All except first cook..... | |
| 5 | 3 | ....do..... | No..... | None..... | None. |
| 4 | 2 | ....do..... | Yes..... | Monthly..... | Never. |
| 4 | 3 | ....do..... | Yes..... | None..... | None. |
| 4 | 3 | ....do..... | Yes..... | .....do..... | Do. |
| 20 | 4 | First cook permanent. | Yes..... | Assistant cook only..... | Never. |
| 3 | 5 | Daily and monthly | Yes..... | Monthly..... | Not. |
| 0 | 3 | Monthly..... | Yes..... | Semi-monthly..... | Never. |
| 1 | 4 | Occasionally..... | Yes..... | Weekly..... | Occasionally. |
| 43 | 29 | | | | |
| 1 | ..... | | | | |
| 12 | 3 | 1 yearly, 2 monthly, 1 daily. | Yes..... | 1 cook excused..... | Never. |
| 8 | 2 | Monthly..... | Yes..... | .....do..... | Not while in cook house. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Character of cooking. | Inspected as prescribed by Army Regulations 951? | Any daily record kept of the supplies used up? | Mess-room furniture satisfactory? | Sufficient facilities for field and garrison cooking? |
| 14th Infantry | C | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | I | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 15th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Steam | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | Steam | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 16th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Fair | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | I | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | Yes | Yes |
| 17th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | Yes | |
| 18th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Plain | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many men skilled in field-cooking? | How many men employed in preparing and serving rations? | How often changed? | Mess under charge of a noncommissioned officer? | How often are the men on duty in mess and cook house under arms at inspections? | How often on guard? |
| 10 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | 1 cook excused | Not while in cook house. |
| 3 | 2 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 7 | 3 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 7 | 2 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 11 | 3 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 3 | 3 | Daily and monthly | Yes | Monthly | None. |
| | | | | | |
| 62 | 20 | | | | |
| | | When necessary | Yes | Alternate weekly | Never. |
| 4 | 2 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 8 | 2 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| | 2 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| | | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 2 | 2 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| | | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| | | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| | | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 14 | 8 | When necessary | Yes | Alternate weekly | Never. |
| 2 | 1 | Not changed | Yes | Never | |
| 4 | 3 | Bi-monthly | Yes | Monthly, except cook | |
| 10 | 3 | Daily and monthly | Yes | do | |
| 6 | 3 | When necessary | Yes | do | Not. |
| 8 | 3 | Daily and monthly | Yes | do | |
| 8 | 3 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 6 | 3 | do | Yes | do | |
| 5 | 3 | do | Yes | do | |
| 6 | 3 | do | Yes | do | |
| 0 | 4 | do | Yes | do | Never. |
| 55 | 29 | | Yes | | |
| 1 | 0 | | | | |
| 2 | 3 | When careless | No | Cook excused | Do. |
| 7 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Monthly | Do. |
| 4 | 2 | do | Yes | Weekly | Do. |
| 2 | 2 | Quarterly | Yes | do | Bi-monthly. |
| 6 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | Monthly | |
| 5 | 3 | do | No | do | Never. |
| 4 | 3 | do | Yes | do | Do. |
| 3 | 3 | do | No | do | Do. |
| 34 | 21 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 0 | 3 | Monthly, except 1 cook. | Yes | All except first cook | |
| 0 | 3 | Daily, except 2 cooks. | Yes | do | |
| 6 | 3 | Monthly, except 1 cook. | Yes | do | |
| 3 | 4 | Daily, except cooks. | Yes | do | |
| 7 | 2 | 10 days | Yes | Monthly | Excused. |
| 0 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | do | Never. |
| 0 | 3 | Daily, except cooks. | Yes | All except first cook | |
| 3 | 4 | do | Yes | do | In turn, except cooks. |
| 19 | 25 | | | | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Character of cooking. | Inspected as prescribed by Army Regulations 951? | Any daily record kept of the supplies used up? | Mess-room furniture satisfactory? | Sufficient facilities for field and garrison cooking? |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | No | No |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | Except bowls. | Except bakeoven. |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | do | do |
| | E | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | No | No | No |
| | G | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | Good | Yes | | | |
| 20th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Very good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Good | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Excellent | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | Very good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 21st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | | |
| | A | Very good | Yes | No | No | No |
| | B | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Very good | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| | D | Excellent | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Very good | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| | F | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 22d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | | | | | |
| | D | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Fair | Yes | No | Partially | No |
| | F | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | I | | | | | No |
| For regiment | | | | | | |
| 23d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many men skilled in field cooking? | How many men employed in preparing and serving rations? | How often changed? | Mess under charge of a noncommissioned officer? | How often are the men on duty in mess and cook house under arms at inspections? | How often on guard? |
| 2 | 2 | Quarterly | Yes | Cook excused | |
| 6 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | ....do | Never. |
| 28 | 3 | ....do | Yes | Monthly | Do. |
| 5 | 2 | ....do | Yes | Cook excused | Cook excused. |
| 4 | 2 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 1 | 2 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Never |
| 4 | 3 | ....do | Yes | Monthly | Do. |
| 6 | 2 | ....do | Yes | Cook excused | Do. |
| 4 | 2 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 60 | 21 | | Yes | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Weekly, except chief cook | Monthly. |
| 0 | 3 | ....do | No | Monthly | Never. |
| 4 | 2 | When unsatisfactory. | Yes | Company cook excused | Company cook excused. |
| 3 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Weekly | Monthly. |
| 0 | 3 | Weekly | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 10 | 4 | Monthly | No | ....do | Never. |
| 4 | 4 | Often | No | ....do | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Cook excused | Cook excused. |
| 25 | 24 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 3 | Frequently | No | Cook excused | Cook excused. |
| 4 | 2 | According to exigencies. | Yes | ....do | Monthly. |
| 2 | 3 | Frequently | No | ....do | Cook excused. |
| 10 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Weekly | Monthly. |
| 2 | 3 | Frequently | No | Cook excused | Cook excused. |
| 4 | 3 | Assistant cooks monthly. | Yes | All except chief cook | When relieved. |
| 5 | 3 | Assistant cook monthly. | Yes | Weekly, except head cook | Regularly. |
| 26 | 2 | Monthly | No | Company cook excused | Cook excused. |
| 2 | 2 | Assistant cooks monthly. | Yes | All except chief cook | When relieved. |
| 55 | 23 | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | | Yes | Never | Never. |
| 6 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | Monthly, except first cook | Do. |
| 4 | 3 | | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 4 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | Monthly, except first cook | Never. |
| 2 | 3 | No specified time | No | 1 cook from all duties | Excused. |
| 5 | 3 | | Yes | Monthly except first cook | Never. |
| 3 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 10 | 3 | ....do | Yes | Never | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | | No | | |
| 35 | 22 | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | Once | Yes | Never | Never. |
| 6 | 2 | Irregularly | Yes | Second cook all | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | Monthly | No | Always, except 1 cook | Monthly, except 1 cook. |
| 6 | 3 | ....do | Yes | Second cook all | Never. |
| 2 | 3 | ....do | No | Always, except 1 cook | Monthly, except 1 cook. |
| 4 | 3 | Frequently | Yes | All but first cook | Never. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Character of cooking. | Inspected as prescribed by Army Regulations 951? | Any daily record kept of the supplies used up? | Mess-room furniture satisfactory? | Sufficient facilities for field and garrison cooking? |
| 23d Infantry | F | Good | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | | Yes | Yes |
| 24th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| 25th Infantry | Staff and band | | | No | Yes | Yes |
| | A | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Good | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | No | Yes | Yes |

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General service recruits. (Davids Island.) | Field, staff, and band. | Good | Yes | None | Not entirely. | No |
| | A | do | Yes | do | do | No |
| | B | do | Yes | do | do | No |
| | C | do | Yes | do | do | No |
| | D | do | Yes | do | do | No |
| | D. D | d | Yes | do | do | No |
| Total | | Good | Yes | None | do | No |
| General service recruits. (Columbus Bks.) | Field, staff, band, and D. D | Steam | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | Colored detachment. | do | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Total | | Steam | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| General service recruits. (Jefferson Bks.) | D. D | Steam and range. | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes | No | No |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many men skilled in field-cooking? | How many men employed in preparing and serving rations? | How often changed? | Mess under charge of a noncommissioned officer? | How often are the men on duty in mess and cook house under arms at inspections? | How often on guard? |
| 6 | 3 | Daily | Yes | Monthly | Never. |
| 4 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Weekly | Do. |
| 5 | 2 | No stated time | Yes | Cook never | Do. |
| 34 | 20 | | | | |
| 5 | 3 | Varied | Yes | Weekly, except cook | Never. |
| 14 | 4 | Monthly | Yes | Army Regulations | None. |
| 12 | 4 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 19 | 3 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 1 | 4 | Varied | Yes | Cook excused | Cook excused. |
| 6 | 4 | ....do | Yes | 2 alternatively; 2 always | 2 take regular turn. |
| 6 | 3 | ....do | Yes | Cook excused | Cook excused. |
| 6 | 3 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 20 | 3 | Monthly | Yes | Army Regulations | Do. |
| 89 | 31 | | Yes | | |
| 3 | 0 | | | | |
| 3 | 2 | Bi-monthly | Yes | Weekly | Never. |
| 1 | 2 | 1st seldom, 2d monthly. | Yes | Cook excused | Not. |
| 8 | 2 | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 2 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | Weekly | Never. |
| 6 | 2 | 1st seldom, 2d monthly. | Yes | Cook excused | Not. |
| 6 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | ....do | Never. |
| 5 | 2 | When necessary | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 5 | 2 | Monthly | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 39 | 16 | | | | |

AND WILLETS POINT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | 12 | Not regularly | Yes | Not at all | Not at all. |
| ...do | | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| ...do | | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| ...do | | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| ...do | | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| ...do | | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 0 | 12 | Not regularly | Yes | Not at all | Not at all. |
| None | 33 | Kitchen policed daily; cooks under instruction from time to time. | Yes | Once a week | Kitchen police, in turn. |
| ...do | | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| ...do | | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| ...do | | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| ...do | | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| ...do | | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |
| 0 | 33 | ....do | Yes | Once a week | Do. |
| None known | | Three permanent; others changed every 10 days and 2 or 3 months. | Yes | None | None. |
| ...do | | ....do | Yes | ....do | Do. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

RECRUITING DEPOTS AND

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Character of cooking. | Inspected as prescribed by Army Regulations 051? | Any daily record kept of the supplies used up? | Mess-room furniture satisfactory? | Sufficient facilities for field and garrison cooking? |
| General service recruits. (Jefferson Bks.) | B | Steam and range. | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| | Colored detachment. | do | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Total | | do | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Engineers | Field, staff, and band. | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| | A | do | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| | B | do | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| | C | do | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Total | | Fair | Yes | No | Yes | No |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

WILLETS POINT—Continued.

| Messing and cooking. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many men skilled in field-cooking? | How many men employed in preparing and serving rations? | How often changed? | Mess under charge of a noncommissioned officer? | How often are the men on duty in mess and cook house under arms at inspections? | How often on guard? |
| None known | 13 | Three permanent; others changed every 10 days and 2 or 3 months. | Yes | None | None. |
| ...do | | ...do | Yes | ...do | Do. |
| ...do | | ...do | Yes | ...do | Do. |
| ...do | | ...do | Yes | ...do | Do. |
| 0 | 13 | ...do | Yes | None | None. |
| 0 | 0 | | Yes | Weekly | Monthly |
| 0 | 7 | Two weeks | Yes | ...do | Do. |
| 5 | 7 | ...do | Yes | ...do | Do. |
| 3 | 7 | ...do | Yes | ...do | Do. |
| 8 | 21 | | Yes | Weekly | Monthly. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Messing and cooking. | Fire apparatus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | What drills do they attend? | Ample means at barracks for subduing fire? | Kept always ready for instant use? |
| 1st Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | One drill, daily | No | Yes |
| | A | ....do | No | Yes |
| | B | Assistant cook, one daily | Yes | Yes |
| | C | All, except chief cook | Yes | Yes |
| | D | ....do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | One, daily | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Assistant cooks, alternate weekly. | Yes | Yes |
| | G | One drill, daily | No | Yes |
| | H | Assistant cook, one daily | Yes | Yes |
| | I | One drill, daily | No | Yes |
| | K | ....do | No | Yes |
| | L | All, except chief cook | Yes | Yes |
| | M | Assistant cook, one daily | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 2d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | Yes | Yes |
| | A | Cooks, none | Yes | Yes |
| | B | All drills alternately | Yes | Yes |
| | C | All drills, except head cook | Yes | Yes |
| | D | All drills alternately | Yes | Yes |
| | E | All | Yes | Yes |
| | F | | Yes | Yes |
| | G | All, except first cook | Yes | Yes |
| | H | All drills, except head cook | No | Yes |
| | I | Assistant cooks, alternate weekly. | Yes | Yes |
| | K | One | Yes | Yes |
| | L | All drills, except head cook | No | Yes |
| | M | All drills, except first cook | No | No |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 3d Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | Parades | Fair | Yes |
| | A | One drill, daily | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Assistant cooks, alternate weekly. | Yes | Yes |
| | C | | Fair | Yes |
| | D | Assistant cook, alternate days | Pails and axes | Yes |
| | E | One drill a week | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Mounted | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Assistant cook, alternate days | Pails and axes | Yes |
| | H | | Yes | Yes |
| | I | Assistant cook, alternate days | Pails and axes | Yes |
| | K | | Yes | Yes |
| | L | First cook, none; second cook, all | Yes | Yes |
| | M | Assistant cooks, alternate weekly. | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 4th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | | |
| | A | All, except cook | No | Yes |
| | B | | Yes | Yes |
| | C | All, except cook | No | Yes |
| | D | One does not attend; the other always. | No | No |
| | E | All, except cook | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Never | Yes | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Number of tents. | | | | Garden. | | Company animals. | | | Approximate cost price of property condemned during year. | | | | Date of arrival of troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall. | Shelter. | "A." | Other. | Number of gardeners. | Approximate number of pounds of vegetables received from garden. | Cows. | Pigs. | Fowl. | C. C. and G. E. | Quartermaster stores. | Ordnance stores. | Miscellaneous. | |
| 4 | 22 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 15, 1890 |
| 3 | 29 | 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | $38.75 | ..... | $74.51 | ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.51 | 0 | 9.22 | 0 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ...do.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25.62 | 0 | 21.66 | 0 | Do. |
| 7 | 98 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 112.00 | $21.00 | 190.00 | ..... | Oct. 1, 1891 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.00 | 0 | 3.00 | 0 | June 2, 1888 |
| 3 | 29 | 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 44.32 | ..... | 42.91 | ..... | May 15, 1890 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.12 | 0 | 58.35 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 29 | 3 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 3 | 65 | 11 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 22.56 | 1,351.93 | 380.23 | ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | May 23, 1890 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17.82 | 0 | 18.66 | 0 | Do. |
| 23 | 272 | 24 | 33 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 401.70 | 1,372.93 | 798.54 | 0 | |
| 1 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.84 | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 27, 1889 |
| 6 | 60 | 15 | 5 | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | May 29, 1889 |
| 2 | 0 | 18 | 0 | No battery garden. | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.13 | 0 | 7.73 | 0 | May 25, 1889 |
| 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 8,380 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.58 | 0 | 30.00 | 0 | May 19, 1889 |
| 3 | 0 | 7 | 2 | No battery garden. | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 58.00 | ..... | 38.00 | 0 | May 29, 1889 |
| 4 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75.02 | 1,855.00 | 381.63 | 0 | Nov. 14, 1891 |
| 6 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 6,016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17.88 | 0 | 50.67 | 0 | May 26, 1889 |
| 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32.24 | 0 | 81.78 | 0 | Apr. 21, 1892 |
| 5 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60.60 | 0 | 23.66 | 0 | Dec. 5, 1887 |
| 3 | ..... | 14 | ..... | 1 | About 4,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.91 | ..... | Apr. 28, 1892 |
| 5 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Apr. 27, 1892 |
| 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 11,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25.26 | 50.22 | 0 | 0 | Apr. 22, 1892 |
| 43 | 60 | 166 | 14 | 7 | 30,496 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 308.23 | 1,905.22 | 623.38 | 0 | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | June 1, 1885 |
| 3 | 50 | ..... | 17 | ..... | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26.59 | 0 | 37.40 | 0 | June 5, 1885 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25.00 | 0 | 16.27 | 0 | May 1, 1889 |
| 3 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 520 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91.76 | 0 | 706.00 | ..... | June 1, 1885 |
| 4 | ..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 65.04 | ..... | June, 1885 |
| 3 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10.00 | 0 | 35.00 | 0 | June 5, 1885 |
| 10 | ..... | 26 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84.55 | 9.19 | 462.52 | ..... | Dec. 24, 1882 |
| 4 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46.90 | ..... | 13.60 | ..... | June, 1885 |
| 4 | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | 2,040 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 18.00 | 32.00 | ..... | June 1, 1885 |
| 4 | ..... | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51.31 | ..... | 15.80 | ..... | June, 1885 |
| 3 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 2,040 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | June 1, 1885 |
| 3 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24.06 | 0 | 40.41 | 0 | June 5, 1885 |
| 3 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25.00 | 0 | 15.00 | 0 | June 1, 1885 |
| 44 | 50 | 124 | 53 | 0 | 6,650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 397.17 | 27.19 | 328.04 | 0 | |
| 5 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 28, 1892 |
| 11 | ..... | 16 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29.92 | ..... | 31.20 | ..... | May 31, 1892 |
| 3 | ..... | 27 | ..... | 1 | 3,000 | 2 | 12 | ..... | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Nov., 1881 |
| 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 125.00 | ..... | 70.00 | ..... | May 28, 1889 |
| 3 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20.00 | 0 | 17.00 | 0 | May 24, 1892 |
| 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72.00 | ..... | 65.77 | ..... | May 25, 1891 |
| 11 | 121 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Unk'n | 2 | 78 | 0 | 25.25 | 1,147.00 | 356.63 | ..... | May 24, 1889 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Messing and cooking. | Fire apparatus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | What drills do they attend? | Ample means at barracks for subduing fire? | Kept always ready for instant use? |
| 4th Artillery | G | All, except cook | Buckets | Yes |
| | H | Assistant cooks, alternate weekly. | Yes | Yes |
| | I | All, except cook | No | Yes |
| | K | ....do | No | Yes |
| | L | ....do | No | Yes |
| | M | ....do | Buckets | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 5th Artillery | Field, staff, and band. | | No | Yes |
| | A | None | | Yes |
| | B | Alternate drills | No | Yes |
| | C | All | | Yes |
| | D | Alternate drills | No | Yes |
| | E | Company drills and target practice. | Yes | Yes |
| | F | Alternate drills | No | Yes |
| | G | Assistant cooks alternate weekly. | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Alternate drills | No | Yes |
| | I | Company drill and target practice. | Yes | Yes |
| | K | Alternate drills | No | Yes |
| | L | ....do | No | Yes |
| | M | Assistant cook attends all | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | All, except cook | Yes | Yes |
| | A | None | Buckets and axes | Yes |
| | B | Assistant cooks, all | Yes | Yes |
| | C | All, except cook | Yes | Yes |
| | D | Cook none, others all | Yes | Yes |
| | E | All, except cook | Yes | Yes |
| | F | ....do | No | Yes |
| | G | All, except first cook | Yes | Yes |
| | H | ....do | Yes | Yes |
| | I | All troop drills, leaving one in kitchen. | Yes | Yes |
| | K | All, except cook | Yes | Yes |
| | L | All drills | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 2d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Band practice, concerts, etc | Yes | Yes |
| | A | | | |
| | B | All | Yes | Yes |
| | C | All, except head cook, target practice only. | Yes | Yes |
| | D | ....do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | All | No | Yes |
| | F | None | Yes | Yes |
| | G | All but one cook | Yes | Yes |
| | H | All, except head cook, target practice only. | Yes | Yes |
| | I | All | Yes | Yes |
| | K | Had no drills | No | No |
| | L | All, except head cook, target practice only. | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Number of tents. | | | | Garden. | | Company animals. | | | Approximate cost price of property condemned during year. | | | | Date of arrival of troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall. | Shelter. | "A." | Other. | Number of gardeners. | Approximate number of pounds of vegetables received from garden. | Cows. | Pigs. | Fowl. | C. C. and G. E. | Quartermaster stores. | Ordnance stores. | Miscellaneous. | |
| 4 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $19.73 | ..... | $39.91 | ..... | May 25, 1891 |
| 5 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30.00 | 0 | 15.00 | 0 | Apr. 6, 1888 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62.35 | ..... | 196.88 | ..... | May 24, 1891 |
| 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29.58 | ..... | 101.47 | ..... | May 28, 1889 |
| 3 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Do. |
| 7 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29.69 | ..... | 42.49 | ..... | May 31, 1892 |
| 66 | 121 | 150 | 0 | 2 | 3,000 | 4 | 90 | 0 | 443.52 | $1,147.00 | 936.35 | 0 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 15, 1890 |
| 3 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17.48 | ..... | 9.62 | ..... | June 20, 1892 |
| 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 26.43 | 0 | 16.07 | 0 | May 15, 1890 |
| 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12.85 | ..... | 3.31 | ..... | June 20, 1892 |
| 5 | 82 | 16 | 0 | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73.55 | 12.75 | 275.00 | 0 | May 15, 1890 |
| 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22.65 | 0 | 4.54 | 0 | June 22, 1892 |
| 7 | 46 | 18 | 0 | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25.00 | 15.00 | 200.00 | 0 | May 15, 1890 |
| 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24.99 | 1.77 | 29.37 | 0 | June 5, 1885 |
| 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | May 15, 1890 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.48 | 0 | 41.41 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 0 | 13 | 0 | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34.39 | 0 | 103.84 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10.31 | 0 | 12.00 | 0 | June 22, 1892 |
| 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Unk'n. | 0 | 0 | May 15, 1890 |
| 40 | 128 | 107 | 13 | 4 | 250 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 260.13 | 29.52 | 815.06 | 0 | |
| 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.50 | 8.35 | 92.58 | ..... | Apr. 29, 1892 |
| 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27.00 | 850.00 | 150.00 | ..... | May 24, 1891 |
| 3 | 56 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64.72 | 4.00 | 637.36 | 0 | Apr. 26, 1892 |
| 1 | 60 | 0 | 3 | 0 | *25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97.82 | 479.59 | 175.00 | ..... | Apr. 29, 1892 |
| 2 | 75 | 10 | 2 | ..... | 100 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 223.02 | ..... | 10.99 | $2,750.00† | Apr. 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 106.00 | Unk'n. | 815.00 | ..... | Apr. 29, 1892 |
| 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 1 | *25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 318.46 | 522.61 | 242.40 | 0 | Do. |
| 1 | 58 | ..... | 1 | 0 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50.00 | Unk'n. | 137.45 | 0 | June 18, 1892 |
| 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 394.57 | 108.13 | 412.39 | ..... | Apr. 29, 1892 |
| 2 | 60 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 3,560 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 41.81 | 19.00 | 272.30 | 1,040.00 | Apr. 24, 1892 |
| 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 245.00 | 96.00 | 425.00 | ..... | Apr. 29, 1892 |
| 3 | 57 | 1 | 5 | 1 | *11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35.00 | 200.00 | 115.00 | 0 | Organized at post April 1, 1891. |
| 12 | 684 | 28 | 18 | 3 | 5,960 | 5 | 30 | 0 | 1,615.90 | 2,287.68 | 3,475.47 | 3,790.00 | |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Daily detail | 3,650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91.17 | 24.21 | 37.18 | 0 | Jan. 19, 1891 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 2 | 113 | 14 | 5 | ..... | 400 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 38.70 | 386.40 | 87.10 | ..... | June 10, 1890 |
| 4 | 140 | 28 | 2 | Daily detail | 8,850 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 18.58 | 423.90 | 372.78 | 0 | Jan. 19, 1891 |
| 3 | 64 | 0 | 19 | ..do. | 7,850 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 120.99 | †737.70 | 622.86 | 0 | Do. |
| 4 | 74 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 216.70 | 582.50 | 974.50 | 0 | Mar. 25, 1891 |
| 2 | 65 | ..... | 20 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37.76 | 766.54 | 520.45 | 0 | Oct. 29, 1889 |
| 4 | 63 | 22 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 18 | 0 | 23.29 | ..... | 397.27 | ..... | June 22, 1891 |
| 3 | 71 | 0 | 27 | Daily detail | 9,850 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 2.30 | 783.00 | 978.00 | 0 | Jan. 19, 1891 |
| 4 | 110 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 86.46 | 808.13 | 332.38 | ..... | June 10, 1890 |
| 11 | 110 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1,000 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 650.00 | 0 | June 22, 1892 |
| 4 | 85 | 0 | 25 | Daily detail | 8,850 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 6.55 | †39.00 | 502.97 | 0 | Jan. 19, 1891 |
| 50 | 895 | 100 | 101 | 2 | 40,750 | 6 | 325 | 30 | 642.50 | 4,551.38 | 5,484.49 | 0 | |

* Daily. † Horses.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Messing and cooking. | Fire apparatus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | What drills do they attend? | Ample means at barracks for subduing fire? | Kept always ready for instant use? |
| 3d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | None | No | Yes |
| | A | Assistant cooks, all | No | Yes |
| | B | Second cook, all | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Cook excused | No | Yes |
| | D | Every alternate | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Cooks alternate | No | |
| | F | ....do | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Assistant cooks, all | No | Yes |
| | H | All, except chief cook | No | Yes |
| | I | Once per month | No | Yes |
| | K | Every alternate | Yes | Yes |
| | L | All, except first cook | Yes | Axes and buckets. |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Band practice | Yes | Yes |
| | A | All drills | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Alternate drills | No | Yes |
| | C | One-half | No | Yes |
| | D | All drills | Yes | Yes |
| | E | None during tour, except target practice. | Yes | Yes |
| | F | All, except one cook, none | Yes | Yes |
| | G | One cook and kitchen police, all drills. | Yes | Yes |
| | H | All drills | Yes | Yes |
| | I | | | |
| | K | All, except first cook | | |
| | L | All drills | No | |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | No | |
| | A | Cooks alternate | Yes | Yes |
| | B | One cook, none | No | Yes |
| | C | Alternate days | No | Yes |
| | D | Two cooks excused | Yes | Yes |
| | E | One cook, none | No | Yes |
| | F | All drills | No | Yes |
| | G | One cook, none | No | Yes |
| | H | Two cooks, excused | Yes | Yes |
| | I | One none, others all | 10 buckets, 5 axes. | Yes |
| | K | One cook, none | No | Yes |
| | L | All drills | No | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | |
| | A | | | |
| | B | All drills alternating | Yes | Yes |
| | C | All but one attending every drill. | Six buckets | Yes |
| | D | Two each week | | |
| | E | | | |
| | F | | | |
| | G | | | |
| | H | All except first cook | Six buckets | Yes |
| | I | ....do | Yes | Yes |
| | K | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Number of tents. | | | | Garden. | | Company animals. | | | Approximate cost price of property condemned during year. | | | | Date of arrival of troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall. | Shelter. | "A." | Other. | Number of gardeners. | Approximate number of pounds of vegetables received from garden. | Cows. | Pigs. | Fowl. | C. C. and G. E. | Quartermaster stores. | Ordnance stores. | Miscellaneous. | |
| 4 | 25 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Jan. 17, 1890. |
| 2 | 58 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..do .... | ..do .... | ..do .... | ..do .... | Apr. 24, 1892. |
| 1 | 61 | 16 | ..... | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 20 | 0 | $151.15 | ..do .... | ..do .... | ..... | June 29, 1890. |
| 6 | 59 | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | ... | 7 | 25 | 180.66 | $175.82 | ..... | ..... | June 22, 1890. |
| 4 | 107 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 277.50 | 72.32 | $1,595.78 | ..... | May 7, 1890. |
| 3 | 39 | 15 | 0 | 0 | No garden. | 0 | 24 | 0 | 100.00 | 1,050.00 | 1,000.00 | ..... | Nov. 30, 1889. |
| 3 | 56 | 17 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... | 30 | .... | 28.50 | 281.75 | 779.49 | 0 | May 18, 1891. |
| 5 | 139 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | June 9, 1890. |
| 4 | 46 | 23 | 1 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..do .... | ..do .... | ..do .... | ..do .... | Sept. 18, 1891. |
| 5 | 149 | 9 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | 1,281.00* | ..... | ..... | Apr. 17, 1892. |
| 5 | 97 | 51 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 150.00 | 600.00 | 2,000.00 | ..... | July 25, 1890. |
| 1 | 54 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.00 | 11.54 | 0 | Nov. 8, 1891. |
| 43 | 890 | 192 | 31 | 2 | ..... | 0 | 81 | 25 | 887.81 | 3,463.89 | 5,386.81 | 0 | |
| 4 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,600 | 2 | .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | June 14, 1890. |
| 4 | 173 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,800 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 140.00 | 40.00 | 462.18 | $125.00 | Do. |
| 2 | 53 | 15 | 0 | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46.15 | 0 | 591.68 | 2,380.00* | May 18, 1891 |
| 3 | 50 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 7,000 | 0 | 14 | 26 | 170.56 | 1,500.00 | 819.38 | ..... | Oct. 14, 1891. |
| 3 | 95 | ..... | 25 | ..... | 13,800 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 130.00 | 40.00 | 250.00 | 105.00 | June 14, 1890. |
| 4 | 138 | 1 | 5 | 1 | Unk'n | 5 | 42 | 0 | 50.00 | 280.00 | 500.00* | 0 | Do. |
| 0 | 61 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 2 | 20 | 8 | 280.00 | 20.00 | 1,250.00 | 900.00* | June 15, 1890. |
| 3 | 60 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 33,000 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 153.00 | 0 | Do. |
| 6 | 90 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 13,800 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 137.00 | 35.00 | 318.00 | 62.00 | June 14, 1890. |
| 3 | 115 | 25 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | Unk'n. | May 19, 1892. |
| 4 | 196 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12.67 | 2,054.00 | 548.00 | ..... | July 2, 1892. |
| 6 | 38 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | May 3, 1892. |
| 42 | 1,127 | 93 | 56 | 3 | 91,000 | 15 | 115 | 34 | 966.38 | 3,909.00 | 4,892.24 | 3,572.00 | |
| 6 | 25 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.00 | ..... | 77.00 | 0 | Aug. 13, 1887. |
| 53 | 54 | 20 | 1 | 0 | ..... | 1 | 25 | 0 | 141.51 | 1424.00 | 317.70 | ..... | Aug. 31, 1885. |
| 6 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 180.00 | 1,595.00 | 860.00 | 0 | June, 1885. |
| 2 | 100 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 432.00 | 1,855.00 | 1,215.00 | 0 | July, 1885. |
| 3 | 74 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 229 | 0 | 6 | 48 | 33.15 | 621.75 | 234.17 | 0 | Aug. 21, 1887. |
| 2 | 44 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22.00 | 0 | 36.00 | 0 | Oct., 1890. |
| 4 | 84 | 20 | ..... | 0 | 300 | .... | 20 | .... | 223.47 | 69.83 | 311.19 | ..... | Aug. 31, 1885. |
| 3 | 60 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200.00 | 790.00 | 450.00 | 0 | Nov., 1885. |
| 3 | 77 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161.27 | 1,275.18 | 1,411.75 | 0 | Oct. 10, 1890. |
| 3 | 77 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43.91 | 2.75 | 129.25 | 0 | Sept. 10, 1890. |
| 1 | 60 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.00 | 1,175.00 | 325.00 | 0 | July, 1885. |
| 1 | ..... | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Recruited at post. |
| 87 | 715 | 109 | 26 | 1 | 1,754 | 1 | 51 | 48 | 1,613.31 | 7,808.51 | 5,417.06 | 0 | |
| 4 | 74 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 10,000 | 0 | 8 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | June 23, 1891. |
| 2 | 30 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Feb. 4, 1891. |
| 10 | 71 | ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 423.12 | 85.00 | 550.00 | ..... | June 4, 1892. |
| 0 | 56 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *530.00 | 380.00 | 0 | Feb. 4, 1891. |
| 3 | 58 | 5 | 4 | 1 | Unk'n | 1 | .... | .... | 509.77 | ..... | 1,525.18 | ..... | Feb. 16, 1891. |

* Horses.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Messing and cooking. | Fire apparatus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | What drills do they attend? | Ample means at barracks for subduing fire? | Kept always ready for instant use? |
| 6th Cavalry | L | | | |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Alternate drills | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes |
| | F | None | Buckets and axes | Yes |
| | G | Alternate drills | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Cooks, none | Ten buckets | Yes |
| | I | Alternate drills | Yes | Yes |
| | K | do | Yes | Yes |
| | L | Cooks, target practice | No | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 8th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | None | No | Axes and buckets. |
| | A | Mounted with troop | Yes | do |
| | B | Cooks, alternate | No | do |
| | C | All daily, except head cook | Fair | do |
| | D | All daily, except first cook | Yes | do |
| | E | Daily, alternate | Yes | do |
| | F | Two cooks, daily drill | Fair | Yes |
| | G | Assistant cooks, alternate; chief cook, none. | Yes | Yes |
| | H | None | Buckets and axes | Yes |
| | I | Head cook none | Yes | Axes and buckets. |
| | K | All except head cook | Yes | do |
| | L | Indian morning drills | No | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | |
| | A | | | |
| | B | Daily | No | Yes |
| | C | All | Unknown | Unknown |
| | D | | | |
| | E | | | |
| | F | | | |
| | G | | | |
| | H | Daily | No | Yes |
| | I | | | |
| | K | None | Buckets and axes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Cook, none; others daily | No | |
| | A | All drills | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | No | |
| | C | Two cooks alternate | No | Yes |
| | D | One excused from all | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Troop and squadron drills | Yes | Yes |
| | F | All | No | No |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Number of tents. | | | | Garden. | | Company animals. | | | Approximate cost price of property condemned during year. | | | | Date of arrival of troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall. | Shelter. | "A." | Other. | Number of gardeners. | Approximate number of pounds of vegetables received from garden. | Cows. | Pigs. | Fowl. | C. C. and G. E. | Quartermaster stores. | Ordnance stores. | Miscellaneous. | |
| 19 | 289 | 39 | 31 | 3 | 22,000 | 1 | 8 | 0 | $932.89 | $615.00 | $2,455.18 | 0 | |
| 1 | 13 | | | | | Belong to general mess | | | | | | | Sept. 8, 1887. |
| 4 | 91 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | do | | | | | | | July 12, 1888. |
| 1 | 36 | 0 | 2 | 1 | | do | | | 109.79 | | 972.73 | $1,210.00† | Do. |
| 3 | 65 | 2 | 8 | 1 | | do | | | 122.58 | 1,060.52 | 454.81 | | Sept. 8, 1887. |
| 3 | 67 | 1 | | 1 | | do | | | 143.18 | 662.78 | 1,326.98 | | Do. |
| 4 | 111 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | do | | | | | | | Sept. 9, 1890. |
| 1 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99.68 | 777.83 | 1,783.46 | | Apr. 7, 1892. |
| 11 | 74 | 1 | | 1 | | Belong to general mess | | | | | | | Sept 8, 1887. |
| 2 | 85 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29.59 | 8.25 | 296.41 | 0 | Aug. 12, 1888. |
| 4 | 55 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | Belong to general mess | | | | 1,287.74 | 1,977.53 | | July 12, 1888. |
| 4 | 144 | 0 | 5 | 1 | | do | | | 94.13 | 5.24 | 479.26 | | Sept. 9, 1890. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Organized at post. |
| 38 | 821 | 13 | 34 | 9 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 598.95 | 3,802.36 | 7,291.18 | 1,210.00 | |
| 6 | 25 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44.51 | 0 | 59.59 | 0 | Sept. 5, 1888. |
| 3 | 64 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 231.00 | 106.00 | 483.00 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59.85 | 1,630.17 | 358.55 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 31 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 126.73 | 2,215.17 | 833.84 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 54 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53.95 | 1,881.00 | 585.00 | 0 | Do. |
| 1 | 62 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150.00 | 7.00 | 850.00 | 0 | Aug. 13, 1891. |
| 3 | 56 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 22,000 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 128.90 | 1,052.00 | 314.98 | | Sept. 16, 1888. |
| 3 | 80 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 15,000 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 48.15 | 897.75 | 481.91 | | Sept. 17, 1888. |
| 3 | 35 | 2 | 6 | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 411.68 | 0 | | June 28, 1891. |
| 3 | 60 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 145.15 | 691.71 | 1,091.66 | 0 | Sept. 3, 1888. |
| 3 | 60 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50.00 | 25.00 | 150.00 | 125.00 | July 31, 1891. |
| 6 | 55 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65.00 | 7.00 | 300.00 | | Troops organized June, 1891. |
| 40 | 597 | 23 | 50 | 3 | 43,000 | 5 | 23 | 0 | 1,103.24 | 8,924.48 | 5,508.53 | 125.00 | |
| 3 | 62½ | 0 | 13 | 0 | 3,000 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 50.00 | 10.00 | 50.00 | 0 | Oct. 4, 1890. |
| 1 | 50 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 192.72 | 3.75 | 849.31 | 1,750.00 | Sept., 1890. |
| 3 | 76½ | 0 | 11 | 0 | 3,000 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 25.00 | 10.00 | 200.00 | 0 | Oct. 4, 1890. |
| 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.78 | 575.88 | | May 25, 1891. |
| 7 | 259 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 7,000 | 1 | 38 | 0 | 267.72 | 27.53 | 1,675.19 | 1,750.00 | |
| 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.25 | | 10.67 | 0 | May 5, 1892. |
| 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40.00 | 500.00 | 408.00 | 5.00 | May 8, 1892. |
| 2 | 71 | 16 | 0 | 1 | *20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 193.75 | 1,326.22 | 1,226.32 | 0 | May 5, 1892. |
| 3 | 65 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 125.03 | 10.00 | 615.24 | 0 | May 4, 1892. |
| 3 | 60 | 3 | 4 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 253.00 | 0 | 950.00 | 0 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | *20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.91 | | 61.58 | 0 | May 5, 1892. |
| 3 | 120 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250.00 | 969.34 | 153.94 | 0 | May 4, 1892. |

* Daily. † Horses.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops or companies. | Messing and cooking. | Fire apparatus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | What drills do they attend? | Ample means at barracks for subduing fire? | Kept always ready for instant use? |
| 10th Cavalry | G | All, except first cook | | |
| | H | Assistant, all; first cook, none | Buckets only | Yes |
| | I | Two, three drills; one, two drills | Yes | Yes |
| | K | Troop and squadron drills | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 1st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Second cook, all drills | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes |
| | C | First cook none, others all | Yes | Yes |
| | D | Second cook, all drills | Yes | Yes |
| | E | First cook none, others all | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Second cook, all drills | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | Yes |
| 2d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | All, except chief cooks | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | All, except chief cooks | Yes | Yes |
| 3d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | No | No |
| | A | All, except first cook | No | Yes |
| | B | do | No | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 4th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | Yes | Yes |
| | A | 1 cook and kitchen police, all drills. | Yes | Yes |
| | B | All, except chief cook | Yes | Yes |
| | C | 1 cook, none; others, all | Yes | Yes |
| | D | 1 cook and kitchen police, all drills. | Yes | Yes |
| | E | All except chief cook | Yes | Yes |
| | F | 1 cook and kitchen police, all drills. | Yes | Yes |
| | G | All except chief cook | Yes | Yes |
| | H | 1 cook and kitchen police, all drills. | Yes | Yes |
| | I | All except chief cook | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Number of tents. | | | | Garden. | | Company animals. | | | Approximate cost price of property condemned during year. | | | | Date of arrival of troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall. | Shelter. | "A." | Other. | Number of gardeners. | Approximate number of pounds of vegetables received from garden. | Cows. | Pigs. | Fowl. | C. C. and G. E. | Quartermaster stores. | Ordnance stores. | Miscellaneous. | |
| 3 | 51 | ..... | 5 | 1 | *20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $824.00 | $1,056.93 | $739.13 | 0 | May 5, 1892. |
| 3 | 104 | 2 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35.00 | ..... | 302.00 | ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10,000 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 129.17 | 5.00 | 475.00 | 0 | May 14, 1892. |
| 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | *15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29.76 | Unk'n | 32.71 | 0 | May 5, 1892. |
| 20 | 703 | 24 | 24 | 9 | 16,000 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1,900.87 | 3,877.48 | 4,974.59 | $5.00 | |
| ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17.44 | 0 | 37.14 | 0 | July 10, 1886. |
| ..... | 43 | ..... | ..... | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68.34 | 0 | 122.96 | 0 | Jan. 13, 1890. |
| ..... | 63 | ..... | ..... | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60.00 | 0 | 80.00 | 0 | Sept. 2, 1890. |
| 2 | 60 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 4,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.00 | Sept. 23, 1889. |
| 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82.00 | 0 | 220.00 | 0 | Feb. 12, 1892. |
| 2 | 57 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80.00 | 0 | Do. |
| 2 | 60 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | June 30, 1892. |
| ..... | 64 | ..... | ..... | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 262.94 | 0 | Sept. 22, 1889. |
| ..... | 62 | ..... | ..... | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21.47 | 0 | 88.84 | 0 | June 30, 1889. |
| 8 | 439 | 25 | 12 | 2 | 8,300 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 249.25 | 0 | 891.88 | 12.00 | |
| 7 | 44 | 15 | 1 | 1 to 5, according to season. | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56.12 | 15.17 | ..... | ..... | July 12, 1886. |
| 7 | 53 | 24 | 1 | | ..do.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65.00 | ..... | 99.00 | ..... | July 6, 1886. |
| 2 | 6 | 33 | 3 | | ..do... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53.60 | ..... | 38.42 | ..... | July 7, 1886. |
| 1 | 53 | 24 | 4 | | ..do... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82.10 | ..... | 112.31 | ..... | July 12, 1886. |
| 2 | 48 | 20 | 3 | | ..do... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 4 | 60 | 31 | 2 | | ..do... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66.68 | ..... | 159.48 | ..... | Do. |
| 3 | 121 | 36 | 5 | | ..do... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 2 | 127 | 30 | 1 | | ..do... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 135.09 | 4.93 | 137.45 | ..... | Nov. 29, 1886. |
| 2 | 61 | 26 | 3 | | ..do... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91.83 | ..... | 89.24 | ..... | July 12, 1886. |
| 2 | 110 | 35 | 6 | | ..do... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 32 | 683 | 274 | 29 | 1 to 5 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 550.42 | 20.10 | 635.90 | ..... | |
| 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32.52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 23, 1888. |
| 3 | 60½ | 3 | 4 | 2 | 25,000 | 3 | 7 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 3 | 48½ | 3 | 4 | 1 | 30,000 | 2 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 22, 1888. |
| 3 | 57½ | 2 | 4 | 1 | 25,000 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 45.02 | 7.75 | 17.60 | ..... | Mar. 23, 1891. |
| 3 | 60½ | 3 | 4 | 2 | 34,000 | †4 | 20 | 0 | 37.88 | 83.42 | ..... | ..... | June 9, 1888. |
| 3 | 56½ | 3 | 4 | 1 | 28,000 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 53.83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 22, 1888. |
| 3 | 59 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 11,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56.00 | 2.00 | 510.00 | ..... | June 6, 1891. |
| 3 | 60 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 29,000 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 68.31 | ..... | 87.77 | ..... | June 1, 1889. |
| 3 | 60 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 25,000 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 58.44 | ..... | 86.03 | ..... | May 23, 1888. |
| 2 | 13 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Aug. 21, 1891. |
| 26 | 475½ | 21 | 34 | 12 | 207,600 | 17 | 27 | 0 | 352.00 | 93.17 | 701.40 | ..... | |
| 4 | 35 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | July 7, 1886. |
| 5 | 77 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 33,000 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 45.47 | 0 | 75.00 | 0 | Oct. 10, 1891. |
| 2 | 52 | 9 | 1 | 0 | ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 120.00 | 0 | 86.00 | 0 | July 12, 1886. |
| 2 | 138 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 5,000 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 78.00 | 0 | 11.50 | 0 | Oct. 31, 1889. |
| 3 | 91 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 33,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84.48 | 0 | 51.44 | 0 | July. 7, 1886 |
| 2 | 60 | 17 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 62.75 | 0 | 104.63 | 0 | Oct. 11, 1891. |
| 2 | 61 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 33,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39.99 | 0 | 854.13 | 0 | Nov. 27, 1890. |
| 1 | 64 | 9 | 5 | 0 | ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 67.40 | 2.75 | 11.87 | 0 | Nov. 26, 1891. |
| 3 | 69 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 33,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60.80 | 0 | 10.68 | 0 | July 7, 1886. |
| 2 | 60 | 14 | 5 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sept. 5, 1891. |
| 26 | 707 | 79 | 40 | 6 | 152,000 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 558.89 | 2.75 | 1,205.25 | 0 | |

* Daily. † Also 9 calves.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | Fire apparatus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | What drills do they attend? | Ample means at barracks for subduing fire? | Kept always ready for instant use? |
| 5th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | Yes | Yes |
| | A | None | 10 buckets | Yes |
| | B | Every other day | Yes | Yes |
| | C | All drill, except cooks | No | Yes |
| | D | Cooks, none; kitchen police, all | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes |
| | F | 1 drill per week | Yes | Yes |
| | G | All drill, except cooks | No | Yes |
| | H | Every other day | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 6th Infanty | Field, staff, and band. | None | Yes | Yes |
| | A | All | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Company | Yes | Yes |
| | C | One each day | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Chief cook, none; assistant cook, all. | Yes | Yes |
| | F | One each day | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | Yes | Yes |
| 7th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | | |
| | A | Except head cook, all | Yes | No |
| | B | All | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes |
| | H | First cook, none | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 8th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | Yes | Yes |
| | A | 1 cook, excused | Yes | Yes |
| | B | None, except target practice | No | Buckets |
| | C | Attend drills alternately | Buckets and axes | Yes |
| | D | do | do | Yes |
| | E | Excused from drill | Yes | Yes |
| | F | All drills alternating | Yes | Yes |
| | G | None, except target practice | No | Buckets |
| | H | Attend drill, alternately | Yes | Yes |
| | I | All drills, alternating | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 9th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | Yes | Yes |
| | A | None while on kitchen duty | Yes | Yes |
| | B | Assistant cook attends all drills | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes |
| | H | All, except 1 cook | Yes | Yes |
| *For regiment* | | | Yes | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Number of tents. | | | | Garden. | | Company animals. | | | Approximate cost price of property condemned during year. | | | | Date of arrival of troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall. | Shelter. | "A." | Other. | Number of gardeners. | Approximate number of pounds of vegetables received from garden. | Cows. | Pigs. | Fowl. | C. C. and G. E. | Quartermaster stores. | Ordnance stores. | Miscellaneous. | |
| 4 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 24, 1891. |
| 3 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | $58.00 | ..... | $75.00 | ..... | Oct. 17, 1891. |
| 2 | 11 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 373.38 | $1.10 | 321.14 | 0 | May 23, 1891. |
| 3 | ..... | 2 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 146.20 | 5.00 | 160.03 | 0 | Do. |
| 4 | 58 | 3 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 111.88 | ..... | 467.31 | ..... | May 24, 1891. |
| 2 | 69 | ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 4 | 100 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 300.00 | 10.00 | 500.00 | ..... | July 4, 1891. |
| 2 | 27 | 5 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 4 | 0 | 35.42 | 0 | 106.10 | 0 | May 23, 1891. |
| 2 | 30 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40.11 | 0 | 707.11 | 0 | Do. |
| 26 | 295 | 28 | 31 | 4 | 1,200 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1,079.01 | 16.10 | 2,336.69 | 0 | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59.17 | 3.00 | 15.49 | 0 | Aug. 20, 1890. |
| 3 | 38 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Aug. 25, 1890. |
| 3 | 60 | 12 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32.04 | ..... | 30.08 | 0 | May 5, 1892. |
| 3 | 50 | 15 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50.79 | ..... | 8.00 | 0 | Do. |
| 2 | 60 | 10 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20.76 | ..... | 47.12 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 60 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Aug. 24, 1890. |
| 3 | 24 | 15 | 0 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60.00 | ..... | 46.00 | 0 | Aug. 15, 1890. |
| 3 | 33 | 14 | 0 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | 0 | Aug. 20, 1890. |
| 2 | 64 | 15 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | 0 | May 19, 1890. |
| 22 | 389 | 116 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 0 | 7 | 0 | 222.76 | 3.00 | 146.69 | 0 | |
| 3 | 31 | 3 | 3 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114.50 | 0 | 111.00 | 0 | Oct. 19, 1889. |
| 1 | 64 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200.00 | 1.00 | 300.00 | 0 | Oct. 12, 1891. |
| 3 | 78 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 83.14 | 0 | Unkn.. | 0 | Oct. 19, 1889. |
| 5 | 83 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148.90 | 0 | 98.45 | 0 | Mar. 4, 1890. |
| 2 | 73 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 201.84 | 0 | 252.78 | 0 | May 16, 1889. |
| 5 | 66 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66.58 | 0 | 50.42 | 0 | Mar. 4, 1890. |
| 5 | 58 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119.35 | .75 | 187.27 | 0 | May 16, 1889. |
| 3 | 141 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88.50 | 0 | 56.75 | 0 | Oct. 10, 1891. |
| 2 | 29 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sept., 1890. |
| *29 | 623 | 38 | 46 | 2 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,022.81 | 1.75 | 1 056.67 | 0 | |
| 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Feb. 10, 1891. |
| 3 | 28 | 10 | ..... | 0 | 5,850 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29.32 | 0 | 13.45 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 97 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 142.07 | 0 | 136.99 | 0 | Nov., 1886. |
| 5 | 100½ | 12 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120.00 | ..... | 50.00 | ..... | Nov. 25, 1886. |
| 5 | 118½ | 0 | 0 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 125.00 | ..... | 40.00 | ..... | July 4, 1887. |
| 4 | 60 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 5,850 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Oct. 3, 1890. |
| 4 | 95 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Oct. 4, 1890. |
| 4 | 71 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 138.69 | 0 | 83.24 | 0 | Nov., 1886. |
| 5 | 80 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 184.56 | 0 | 162.48 | 0 | Feb. 10, 1891. |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Unkn.. | Unkn.. | Unkn.. | Unkn.. | Organized at post April 19 and 20, 1891. |
| 35 | 669 | 63 | 24 | 9 | 33,750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 739.64 | 0 | 486.16 | 0 | |
| 9 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Unkn. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Oct. 9, 1891. |
| 2 | 30½ | 16 | 1 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | May 3, 1892. |
| 2 | 73 | 16 | 0 | 1 | Unkn. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.00 | 10.00 | 900.00 | 0 | May 17, 1892. |
| 3 | 75 | 0 | 11 | 1 | ..do ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27.00 | 0 | 19.00 | 0 | Do. |
| 4 | 52 | 23 | 0 | 1 | ..do ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Oct. 9, 1891. |
| 4 | 105 | 5 | 0 | 1 | ..do ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.58 | 0 | 20.00 | 0 | May 17, 1892. |
| 2 | 60 | 0 | 28 | 1 | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78.42 | 0 | 137.95 | 0 | Oct. 9, 1891. |
| 4 | 60 | 0 | 12 | 1 | Unkn. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.31 | 0 | 23.99 | 0 | Do. |
| 4 | 28 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33.24 | ..... | 91.17 | ..... | May 17, 1892. |
| 34 | 503½ | 80 | 60 | 7 | 4,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 254.55 | 10.00 | 1,192.11 | 0 | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | Fire apparatus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | What drills do they attend? | Ample means at barracks for subduing fire? | Kept always ready for instant use? |
| 10th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | All band practice | No | No |
| | A | 1 cook, drill and parade | 10 buckets, five axes. | Yes |
| | B | All drills | No | No |
| | C | Company drills, 3 a week | Yes | Yes |
| | D | Every other drill | No | No |
| | E | All but 1 cook | Yes | Yes |
| | F | None | 10 buckets, five axes. | Yes |
| | G | Every other drill | Yes | Yes |
| | H | All, except head cook, target practice only. | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 11th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | Yes | Yes |
| | A | Second cooks attend all | Yes | Yes |
| | B | All, except cook | No | No |
| | C | Second cooks attend all | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Cook, none | No | No |
| | F | First cook, none | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Second cooks attend all | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Alternate, all drills | Yes | Yes |
| | I | All | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 12th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | Yes | Yes |
| | A | 1 cook, all drills | No | Yes |
| | B | Head cook, none | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | None | 10 buckets, five axes. | Yes |
| | F | 1 cook, all drills | No | Yes |
| | G | 1 cook, drill, 1 excused | 10 buckets, five axes. | Yes |
| | H | All | Fair | Yes |
| | I | All drills, except cook | No | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 13th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | All ceremonies | Filled buckets | Yes |
| | A | None | No | Yes |
| | B | Assistant cook, all | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Second cook, all | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | All, except first cook | Yes | Yes |
| | F | None | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Cook's alternate | No | Yes |
| | H | All, except first cook | Yes | Yes |
| | I | | | |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 14th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | Yes | Yes |
| | A | 1 cook excused only | Yes | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Number of tents. | | | | Garden. | | Company animals. | | | Approximate cost price of property condemned during year. | | | | Date of arrival of troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall. | Shelter. | "A." | Other. | Number of gardeners. | Approximate number of pounds of vegetables received from garden. | Cows. | Pigs. | Fowl. | C. C. and G. E. | Quartermaster stores. | Ordnance stores. | Miscellaneous. | |
| 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $10.51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dec. 20, 1891. Jan. 2, 1892. |
| 5 | 48 | 2 | 4 | 1 | Unkn. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sept. 25, 1890. |
| 3 | 75 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.19 | $2.00 | $304.00 | 0 | Jan. 2, 1892. |
| 5 | 53 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96.06 | 0 | 56.58 | 0 | Oct. 3, 1891. |
| 7 | 55 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25.00 | 0 | Dec. 18, 1891. |
| 4 | 85 | 12 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 12 | 0 | 30.10 | ..... | 38.36 | 0 | Sept. 26, 1892. |
| 5 | 61 | 0 | 23 | 1 | Unkn. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40.00 | 0 | 50.00 | 0 | Sept. 30, 1889. |
| 3 | 85 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 300 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 150.00 | ..... | 150.00 | ..... | Apr. 19, 1889. |
| 2 | 58 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 8,850 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 172.00 | 1.32 | 109.67 | 0 | Feb. 22, 1891. |
| 3 | 178 | 16 | 4 | (*) | 850 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dec. 28, 1891. |
| 40 | 698 | 77 | 91 | 6 | 10,640 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 514.86 | 3.32 | 733.61 | 0 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 7, 1892. |
| 2 | 47 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 11, 1892. |
| 2 | 60 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23.21 | ..... | 390.05 | ..... | Oct. 26, 1891. |
| ..... | 117 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 11, 1892. |
| 2 | 58 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 2 | 112 | 4 | 10 | ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 18, 1892. |
| 2 | 56 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58.30 | 0 | 18.91 | 0 | Do. |
| 2 | 61 | ..... | 14 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 7, 1892. |
| 3 | 69 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101.92 | ..... | 81.38 | 0 | May 18, 1892. |
| 2 | 115 | 22 | 9 | ..... | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 735.45 | ..... | Jan. 14, 1892. |
| 17 | 695 | 42 | 62 | 4 | 1,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 203.83 | 0 | 1,225.79 | 0 | |
| 5 | 21 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $416.00 | Sept. 14, 1890. |
| 3 | 54 | 3 | 4 | 0 | Unkn. | 1 | 0 | 0 | Unkn. | ..... | Unkn | ..... | Oct. 28, 1891. |
| 4 | 30 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 4,620 | 4 | 21 | 0 | 256.58 | 0 | 24.83 | 0 | Aug. 4, 1887. |
| 3 | 30 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 4,300 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 35.59 | 0 | 120.06 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 30 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 6,000 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 22.54 | 0 | 129.98 | 0 | Do. |
| 5 | 62 | 20 | 4 | 2 | Unkn. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52.23 | 1.36 | 45.10 | 0 | Sept. 15, 1890. |
| 3 | 51 | 3 | 4 | 0 | Unkn. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 50.00 | ..... | 45.00 | ..... | July 26, 1891. |
| 2 | 101 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mar. 6, 1891. |
| 3 | 72 | ..... | 7 | 1 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57.26 | ..... | 106.60 | ..... | Aug. 4, 1887. |
| 5 | ..... | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 192.18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 6, 1891. |
| 36 | 451 | 57 | 46 | 3 | 18,920 | 9 | 57 | 0 | 719.38 | 1.36 | 471.57 | 416.00 | |
| 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | June 4, 1888. |
| 3 | 60 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75.92 | 0 | June 9, 1888. |
| 3 | 59 | 73 | 4 | 1 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | June 6, 1891. |
| 2 | 63 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 800 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 142.46 | 0 | 100.71 | 0 | Jan. 6, 1891. |
| 5 | 60 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Oct. 1, 1890. |
| 4 | 57 | 28 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 42.13 | 1.85 | 660.37 | ..... | Sept. 25, 1890. |
| 5 | 23 | 0 | 5 | 1 | Unk'n. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.57 | 0 | 91.35 | 0 | Sept. 18, 1890. |
| 2 | 50 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50.00 | 3.50 | 43.00 | 0 | Apr. 29, 1890. |
| 3 | 30 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77.61 | ..... | 126.60 | ..... | June 4, 1888. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 27 | 414 | 146 | 22 | 2 | 5,852 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 326.77 | 5.35 | 1,097.95 | 0 | |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | July 6, 1884. |
| 3 | 43½ | 15 | 0 | 1 | About 250 lbs. daily. | 2 | 16 | 75 | 30.00 | 0 | 25.00 | 0 | July 2, 1886. |

* Daily detail.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | Fire apparatus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | What drills do they attend? | Ample means at barracks for subduing fire? | Kept always ready for instant use? |
| 14th Infantry | B | None during tour except target practice. | Fair | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Battalion | Yes | Yes |
| | I | | | |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 15th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 3 per week | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | 3 per week | Yes | Yes |
| 16th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | No | No |
| | A | Company and battalion | No | No |
| | B | do | No | No |
| | C | All drill, except cook | No | No |
| | D | Company and battalion | No | No |
| | E | do | No | No |
| | F | do | No | No |
| | G | All drill | No | Yes |
| | H | Company and battalion | No | No |
| | I | 2 daily, 2 alternate | No | No |
| For regiment | | | No | |
| 17th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | Yes | Yes |
| | A | None | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Alternate days | Yes | Yes |
| | D | 2 per week | No | Yes |
| | E | do | Yes | Yes |
| | F | do | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Cook excused | Yes | Yes |
| | H | None | Axes, buckets | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 18th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | Yes | |
| | A | First cook does not attend | Yes | |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes |
| | C | All, except first cook | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | No | Yes |
| | E | Company drills | No | Yes |
| | F | All, except cook | No | Yes |
| | G | All, except first cook | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Number of tents. | | | | Garden. | | Company animals. | | | Approximate cost price of property condemned during year. | | | | Date of arrival of troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall. | Shelter. | "A." | Other. | Number of gardeners. | Approximate number of pounds of vegetables received from garden. | Cows. | Pigs. | Fowl. | C. C. and G. E. | Quartermaster stores. | Ordnance stores. | Miscellaneous. | |
| 4 | 91 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $68.00 | $3.00 | $40.00 | 0 | Apr. 30, 1885. |
| 2 | 61 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34.74 | 0 | 97.97 | $129.71 | Do. |
| 2 | 60 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 9,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | July 31, 1884. |
| 4 | 58 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42.50 | 0 | 105.17 | 0 | July 6, 1884. |
| 3 | 63 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46.07 | 1.00 | 208.10 | 0 | July 31, 1884. |
| 1 | 60 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46.35 | 7.00 | 19.27 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 77 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sept. 14, 1890. |
| 24 | 513½ | 102 | 15 | 8 | +39,600 | 2 | 16 | 75 | 267.66 | 11.00 | 495.51 | 129.71 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Feb. 1, 1891. |
| 2 | 52 | 10 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | May 26, 1891. |
| 3 | 59 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | May 25, 1891. |
| 3 | 48 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 11.35 | | 216.53 | | May 24, 1891. |
| 3 | 75 | 15 | 2 | | | | | | 162.90 | | 1,183.00 | | May 25, 1891. |
| 0 | 56 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | Aug. 16, 1890. |
| 3 | 59 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | May 22, 1891. |
| 2 | 59 | 8 | 20 | | | | | | 58.40 | 1.25 | 70.47 | | May 26, 1891. |
| 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 23.97 | | 23.00 | | Aug. 26, 1890. |
| 18 | 412 | 41 | 34 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 256.62 | 1.25 | 1,493.00 | 0 | |
| 7 | 22½ | | 6 | 0 | Daily 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20.65 | | 17.13 | | May 30, 1888. |
| 2 | 58½ | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23.52 | | 44.90 | | Sept. 4, 1891. |
| 3 | 62½ | 16 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20.10 | | 12.15 | | May 30, 1888. |
| 3 | 73½ | | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | | 16.00 | | 34.04 | | Sept. 4, 1891. |
| 2 | 66½ | 2 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42.01 | | 9.67 | | June 3, 1888. |
| 5 | 58½ | 0 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 65.37 | | 27.00 | | Do. |
| 3 | 83½ | | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70.00 | | 30.00 | | Sept. 4, 1891. |
| 2 | 90½ | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 155.58 | 41.50 | 15.15 | | June 3, 1888. |
| 4 | 37½ | 1 | 2 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80.09 | 2.00 | 89.58 | | May 30, 1888. |
| 2 | 55½ | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Feb. 3, 1892. |
| 33 | 609 | 26 | 40 | 4 | Daily 51 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 502.32 | 43.50 | 279.62 | 0 | |
| 10 | 19 | 14 | 4 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | July, 1886. |
| 3 | 40 | | 11 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 157.00 | | 36.94 | | Do. |
| | 28 | | 17 | 1 | 900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 235.52 | | | | Feb., 1887. |
| 3 | 49 | 22 | 2 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12.23 | | 146.93 | | July, 1886. |
| 4 | 40 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43.30 | | 140.00 | | |
| 4 | 60 | 14 | 4 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 31.76 | | July, 1886. |
| 5 | 50 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Do. |
| 3 | 27 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 6,240 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85.36 | | 173.34 | | July 22, 1886. |
| 3 | 45 | 9 | 5 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Sept. 20, 1890. |
| 35 | 358 | 103 | 54 | 9 | 14,640 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 533.41 | 0 | 528.97 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Oct. 16, 1889. |
| 4 | 60 | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 126.04 | 0 | 86.525 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 60 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 500 | | | | 119.01 | 0 | 155.02 | 0 | Do. |
| 4 | 60 | 16 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 69.48 | 0 | 116.34 | 0 | Do. |
| 2 | 40 | 13 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 86.41 | 0 | 77.18 | 0 | Nov. 12, 1889. |
| 3 | 41 | | 19 | 1 | | | | | 12.00 | | 154.00 | 6.00 | Oct. 19, 1891. |
| 3 | 66 | 21 | 19 | 1 | ⅛ | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Apr. 14, 1892. |
| 6 | 61 | | 8 | 1 | 200 | | | | 92.15 | 0 | 74.32 | 0 | Oct. 16, 1889. |
| 4 | 60 | 18 | 5 | 1 | | | | | 95.26 | Unk'n. | 190.27 | 0 | Do. |
| 29 | 448 | 93 | 58 | 7 | 700⅛ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600.35 | 0 | 853.655 | 6.00 | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | Fire apparatus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | What drills do they attend? | Ample means at barracks for subduing fire? | Kept always ready for instant use? |
| 19th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | 1 cook excused | No | Yes |
| | A | do | No | Yes |
| | B | do | No | Yes |
| | C | Alternate | No | Yes |
| | D | do | No | Yes |
| | E | All except 1 cook | No | Yes |
| | F | do | No | Yes |
| | G | do | No | Yes |
| | H | do | No | Yes |
| For regiment | | | No | Yes |
| 20th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | | Yes | Yes |
| | A | All except chief cook | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes |
| | C | All except company cook | 10 fire buckets | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | E | do | No | Yes |
| | F | do | No | No |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes |
| | I | do | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 21st Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | Band | Buckets | Yes |
| | A | Weekly, except cook | do | Yes |
| | B | All except cook and baker | Yes | Yes |
| | C | Weekly, except cook | Buckets | Yes |
| | D | Daily | No | Yes |
| | E | Weekly, except cook | Buckets | Yes |
| | F | All except first cook | No | Yes |
| | G | One man, none | Yes | Yes |
| | H | All except cook and baker | Yes | Yes |
| | I | All except the first cook | No | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 22d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | Fair | Yes |
| | A | First cook excused | No | No |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes |
| | C | | | |
| | D | First cook excused | Yes | Yes |
| | E | Cook excused | Hydrants and hose | |
| | F | First cook excused | Yes | Yes |
| | G | do | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes |
| | I | All | No | |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 23d Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None | None | |
| | A | Second cook, all | Yes | Yes |
| | B | None | No | Yes |
| | C | Second cook, all | Yes | Yes |
| | D | None | No | Yes |
| | E | Second cook, all | No | Buckets and axes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Number of tents. | | | | Garden. | | Company animals. | | | Approximate cost price of property condemned during year. | | | | Date of arrival of troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall. | Shelter. | "A." | Other. | Number of gardeners. | Approximate number of pounds of vegetables received from garden. | Cows. | Pigs. | Fowl. | C. C. and G. E. | Quartermaster stores. | Ordnance stores. | Miscellaneous. | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 13, 1890. |
| 6 | 63½ | 25 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 3 | 57 | 18 | 2 | 1 | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | $76.26 | ..... | $95.22 | ..... | May 8, 1890. |
| 2 | 88 | ..... | 0 | 1 | ..do ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 15.39 | ..... | 141.65 | ..... | May 6, 1890. |
| 2 | 60 | 10 | 0 | ..... | ..do ... | 1 | 14 | ..... | 20.05 | $0.76 | 10.28 | ..... | May 5, 1890. |
| 5 | 78½ | 30 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 13, 1890. |
| 3 | 56 | 19 | 2 | ..... | Unk'n | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Sept. 15, 1890. |
| 5 | 49 | 25 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 13, 1890. |
| 4 | 58 | 25 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 30 | 510 | 152 | 12 | 7 | ..... | 2 | 14 | 0 | 111.70 | 0.76 | 247.15 | 0 | |
| 3 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.44 | 0 | 9.90 | 0 | June 5, 1885. |
| 3 | 60 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17.73 | 0 | 45.26 | 0 | June 9, 1885. |
| 3 | 52 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44.12 | 0 | 69.51 | 0 | June 5, 1885. |
| 2 | 30 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34.58 | 0 | 64.64 | 0 | Sept. 21, 1890. |
| 3 | 58 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82.64 | 1.46 | 60.64 | 0 | June 8, 1888. |
| 3 | 50 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90.92 | 0 | 52.12 | 0 | June 5, 1885. |
| 4 | 48 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67.27 | 7.50 | 157.54 | 0 | July 20, 1991. |
| 3 | 60 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69.86 | 0 | 166.48 | 0 | Oct. 18, 1889. |
| 3 | 56 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123.75 | 0 | 110.74 | 0 | July 9, 1885. |
| 3 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.52 | 0 | 19.47 | 0 | Organized at post. |
| 30 | 444 | 32 | 46 | 8 | 31,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 546.83 | 8.96 | 756.30 | 0 | |
| 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 4, 1892. |
| 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Do. |
| 0 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 299.66 | ..... | 18.00 | 0 | Do. |
| 4 | 58 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 150.00 | 0 | 50.00 | 0 | Aug. 22, 1891. |
| 0 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 81.20 | ..... | ..... | 0 | May 4, 1892. |
| 3 | 42 | ..... | 3 | 1 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77.52 | 7.25 | 71.68 | ..... | Aug. 20, 1891. |
| 3 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48.98 | 0 | 196.75 | 0 | Apr. 26, 1892. |
| 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53.00 | 0 | 179.00 | 0 | May 4, 1892. |
| 4 | 40 | ..... | 15 | 0 | (*) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | Began enlisting Sept. 1, 1891. |
| 14 | 705 | 0 | 26 | 5 | 16,500 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 710.36 | 7.25 | 515.43 | 0 | |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27.92 | 0 | 14.76 | 0 | June 6, 1888. |
| 1 | 60 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130.00 | 0 | 80.00 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 60 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95.00 | 0 | 880.00 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 60 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | June 6, 1888. |
| 3 | 34 | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59.20 | ..... | 93.20 | ..... | June 24, 1892. |
| 3 | 60 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50.00 | 0 | 150.00 | 0 | June 6, 1888. |
| 3 | 25 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 143.37 | 0 | 194.58 | 0 | July 22, 1891. |
| 8 | 60 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71.53 | 0 | 235.20 | 0 | June 6, 1888. |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | (†) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 23 | 359 | 18 | 37 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 577.02 | 0 | 1,647.74 | 0 | |
| 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48.49 | ..... | 15.11 | ..... | May 13, 1890. |
| 2 | 59 | 0 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59.60 | ..... | 137.42 | ..... | Do. |
| 2 | 29 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64.16 | ..... | 67.00 | ..... | May 19, 1891. |
| 3 | 58 | 4 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44.29 | ..... | 83.38 | ..... | Apr. 21, 1892. |
| 2 | 29 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 70.55 | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | May 19, 1891. |
| 5 | 60 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 126.74 | ..... | 1,203.26 | ..... | May 13, 1890. |

* Not yet matured. † First year.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | Fire apparatus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | What drills do they attend? | Ample means at barracks for subduing fire? | Kept always ready for instant use? |
| 23d Infantry | F | Battalion | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Second cook, all | Yes | Yes |
| | H | Cooks, none | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |
| 24th Infantry | Field, staff, and band. | None now | Yes | Yes |
| | A | All | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes |
| | D | All drills | Fair | Yes |
| | E | Alternate in drilling | No | Yes |
| | E | Cooks excused | Yes | Yes |
| | G | Cooks alternate | Yes | Yes |
| | H | All | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | Yes |
| 25th Infantry | Staff and band. | | Yes | Yes |
| | A | All, except cook | No | Yes |
| | B | Assistant, all; head cook, none | No | No |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes |
| | D | All, except cook | No | Yes |
| | E | All, except head cook | No | No |
| | F | Alternate daily | Yes | Yes |
| | G | One cook excused | Yes | Yes |
| | H | do | Yes | Yes |
| For regiment | | | | |

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General service recruits. (Davids Island.) | Field, staff, and band. | None | No | Yes |
| | A | do | No | Yes |
| | B | do | No | Yes |
| | C | do | No | Yes |
| | D | do | No | Yes |
| | D. D | do | No | Yes |
| Total | | None | No | Yes |
| General-service recruits. (Columbus Bks.) | Field, staff, band, and D. D. | Cooks, none | Yes | Yes |
| | A | do | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes |
| | D | do | Yes | Yes |
| | Colored detachment. | do | Yes | Yes |
| Total | | Cooks, none | Yes | Yes |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Number of tents. | | | | Garden. | | Company animals. | | | Approximate cost price of property condemned during year. | | | | Date of arrival of troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall. | Shelter. | "A." | Other. | Number of gardeners. | Approximate number of pounds of vegetables received from garden. | Cows. | Pigs. | Fowl. | C. C. and G. E. | Quartermaster stores. | Ordnance stores. | Miscellaneous. | |
| 3 | 57 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | $77.11 | ..... | $194.51 | ..... | May 13, 1890. |
| 3 | 58 | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | 22.49 | ..... | 34.89 | ..... | Apr. 21, 1892. |
| 3 | 60 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | 37.80 | ..... | May 13, 1890. |
| 23 | 434 | 12 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 513.43 | 0 | 1,795.37 | 0 | |
| 5 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.02 | $2.92 | 0 | 0 | June 5, 1888. |
| 2 | 140 | 20 | 1 | ..... | 500 | .... | .... | .... | 50.01 | 1.40 | 55.70 | ..... | May 26, 1892. |
| 2 | 126 | 16 | 1 | ..... | 500 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | 77.00 | ..... | May 20, 1892. |
| 4 | 60 | 4 | 8 | ..... | 150 | .... | .... | .... | 42.21 | ..... | 540.15 | ..... | June 26, 1892. |
| 2 | 57 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 142.53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | June 5, 1888. |
| 4 | 146 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47.98 | 14.21 | 156.83 | 0 | July 17, 1891. |
| 2 | 74 | 12 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 17 | 0 | 36.86 | 2.49 | 47.57 | 0 | June 5, 1888. |
| 4 | 76 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $103.28 | Jan. 3, 1892. |
| 2 | 120 | 11 | .... | ..... | 500 | .... | .... | .... | 26.67 | 1.74 | 72.11 | ..... | May 26, 1892. |
| 27 | 823 | 97 | 22 | 1 | 5,350 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 351.18 | 22.76 | 949.36 | 103.28 | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Unk'n. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | May 26, 1888. |
| 3 | 60 | 3 | 4 | 2 | Daily. 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93.30 | 270.00 | 68.45 | 0 | June 10, 1888. |
| 3 | 30 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 15,000 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 23.39 | 0 | 27.38 | 0 | July 21, 1891. |
| 3 | 30 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 17,200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53.18 | 1.50 | 226.45 | 0 | Do. |
| 3 | 30 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 16,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52.57 | 4.39 | 23.95 | 0 | June 10, 1888. |
| 3 | 48 | 3 | 5 | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | 87.58 | ..... | 16.97 | ..... | Sept. 19, 1891. |
| 2 | 60 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Unk'n. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81.99 | 0 | 30.63 | 0 | Aug. —, 1890. |
| 3 | 65 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ..do ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65.62 | 0 | 77.28 | 0 | June 8, 1888. |
| 4 | 51 | 2 | 4 | 1 | ..do ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10.50 | 0 | 84.52 | 0 | Do. |
| 24 | 374 | 23 | 32 | 9 | 48,200 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 468.13 | 275.89 | 555.63 | 0 | |

AND WILLETS POINT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| None. | None. | None. | None. | 1 | Not known. | None. | None. | None. | 44.23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44.23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| None. | None. | None. | None. | 2 | 39,177 | None. | None. | None. | 59.48<br>0<br>90.00<br>80.13<br>23.00<br>0 | 0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0 | 0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>2.50<br>0 | 0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0 | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 39,177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 252.61 | 0 | 2.50 | 0 | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

RECRUITING POINTS AND

| Regiments. | Companies. | Messing and cooking. | Fire apparatus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | What drills do they attend? | Ample means at barracks for subduing fire? | Kept always ready for instant use? |
| General-service recruits. (Jefferson Bks.) | D. D | Cooks, five mounted drills per month; others, daily at 9:30 a. m. | No | Hose, ladders, buckets, and axes. |
| | A | do | No | |
| | B | do | No | |
| | C | do | No | |
| | D | do | No | |
| | Colored detachment. | do | No | |
| Total | | do | No | |
| Engineers | Field, staff, and band. | | No | No |
| | A | All | Yes | Yes |
| | B | do | Yes | Yes |
| | C | do | Yes | Yes |
| Total | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

WILLETS POINT—Continued.

| Number of tents. | | | | Garden. | | Company animals. | | | Approximate cost price of property condemned during year. | | | | Date of arrival of troops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wall. | Shelter. | "A." | Other. | Number of gardeners. | Approximate number of pounds of vegetables received from garden. | Cows. | Pigs. | Fowl. | C. C. and G. E. | Quartermaster stores. | Ordnance stores. | Miscellaneous. | |
| 11 | None. | 4 | 10 | 2 | 32,500 | None. | None. | None. | Not known. | Not known. | Not known. | Not known. | |
| 11 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 32,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| None. | None. | None. | None. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | Some June 20, 1865; some July 28, 1866. |
| | | | | 0 | About 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Sept. 1, 1867. |
| | | | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | June 20, 1865. |
| | | | | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | $42.93 | 0 | $39.84 | ..... | Dec. 25, 1865. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42.93 | 0 | 39.84 | 0 | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries. | Strength—present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For duty. | | On extra and special duty. | | Sick. | | Arrest or confinement. | | Total. | | Under arms at inspection. | | Horses. | | Detached service. | | With leave. | |
| | | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| 1st Artillery .. | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 19 | ... | .... | ... | 1 | ... | .... | 3 | 20 | 3 | 19 | .... | .... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 2 | 37 | 1 | 8 | ... | 3 | ... | 6 | 3 | 54 | 2 | 44 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | ... | 32 |
| | B | 3 | 36 | ... | 9 | ... | .... | ... | .... | 3 | 45 | 2 | 36 | .... | .... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| | C | 1 | 40 | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | ... | .... | 1 | 54 | 1 | 47 | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | D | 2 | 43 | 1 | 12 | ... | .... | ... | 1 | 3 | 56 | 3 | 53 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | E | 1 | 38 | ... | 4 | ... | .... | ... | 1 | 1 | 43 | 1 | 38 | 34 | 16 | 4 | 2 | ... | 13 |
| | F | 4 | 36 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 54 | 4 | 43 | .... | .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | G | 1 | 41 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 46 | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | ... | 12 |
| | H | 2 | 46 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 56 | 2 | 43 | .... | .... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 |
| | I | 2 | 39 | ... | 12 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 54 | 2 | 44 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | K | 4 | 59 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | .... | 4 | 66 | 4 | 60 | 50 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | L | 1 | 43 | ... | 10 | ... | .... | ... | .... | 1 | 53 | 1 | 51 | .... | .... | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 |
| | M | 2 | 41 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | .... | 2 | 51 | 2 | 40 | .... | .... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| For regiment | | 28 | 518 | 2 | 110 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 11 | 30 | 660 | 28 | 564 | 84 | 16 | 20 | 8 | 2 | 35 |
| 2d Artillery .. | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 20 | ... | .... | ... | .... | ... | .... | 3 | 20 | 3 | 20 | .... | .... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | A | 4 | 51 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | .... | 4 | 58 | 4 | 45 | 50 | .... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | B | 2 | 36 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | C | 2 | 35 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 48 | 3 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | D | 2 | 34 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | E | 3 | 26 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 45 | 3 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | F | 4 | 55 | ... | 6 | ... | .... | ... | 2 | 4 | 63 | 4 | 47 | 46 | .... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | G | 3 | 31 | ... | 12 | ... | 2 | ... | .... | 3 | 45 | 3 | 33 | .... | .... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | H | 3 | 28 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 42 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | I | 5 | 44 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 57 | 5 | 51 | .... | .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | K | 3 | 37 | ... | 12 | ... | .... | ... | .... | 3 | 49 | 3 | 49 | .... | .... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | L | 2 | 31 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 44 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| | M | 2 | 40 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 41 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| For regiment | | 38 | 468 | 1 | 127 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 9 | 39 | 619 | 34 | 462 | 96 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 26 |
| 3d Artillery .. | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 21 | 4 | 20 | .... | .... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 3 | 39 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 45 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| | B | 3 | 37 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 51 | 3 | 45 | .... | .... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | C | 4 | 51 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 60 | 4 | 48 | 50 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | D | 2 | 44 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | .... | 2 | 50 | ... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| | E | 2 | 44 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 47 | 2 | 46 | .... | .... | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| | F | 1 | 54 | ... | 4 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 1 | 64 | 1 | 55 | 50 | .... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | G | 1 | 36 | ... | 14 | 1 | 3 | ... | 4 | 2 | 57 | ... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | H | 2 | 35 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 36 | .... | .... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | I | 3 | 40 | ... | 11 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 3 | 57 | ... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | K | 1 | 35 | 0 | 7 | ... | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 40 | .... | .... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | L | 3 | 46 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 49 | 3 | 48 | .... | .... | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | M | 4 | 32 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 49 | 4 | 41 | .... | .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| For regiment | | 33 | 513 | 0 | 91 | 1 | 27 | 0 | 15 | 34 | 649 | 27 | 424 | 100 | 5 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 19 |
| 4th Artillery .. | Field, staff, and band. | 6 | 27 | ... | .... | 1 | 1 | ... | .... | 7 | 28 | 5 | 27 | .... | .... | .... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | A | 1 | 32 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | 42 | 1 | 39 | .... | .... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | B | 4 | 54 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | 62 | 4 | 46 | 48 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | C | 2 | 34 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 34 | .... | .... | 2 | 5 | ... | 2 |
| | D | 2 | 31 | ... | 13 | ... | 1 | ... | .... | 3 | 45 | 2 | 43 | .... | .... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... |
| | E | 2 | 36 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | .... | 2 | 43 | 2 | 38 | .... | .... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... |
| | F | 4 | 63 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | .... | 4 | 69 | 4 | 55 | 44 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| | G | 1 | 34 | ... | 8 | ... | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | 43 | 1 | 38 | .... | .... | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| absent. | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | | Height of men (inches). | | When was company last inspected by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without leave. | | Total. | | Horses. | | | | Horses. | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Department inspector-general. | Regimental commander. | Post commander. | Company commander. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 20 | ... | ... | 73 | 60½ | Nov. 16, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 57 | ... | ... | 72½ | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 48 | ... | ... | 72 | 63 | Dec. 3, 1891 | ..... | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 55 | ... | ... | 72½ | 64 | Nov. 24, 1891 | ..... | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 58 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64½ | ....do ..... | ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 4 | 15 | ... | ... | 5 | 58 | 34 | 16 | 71½ | 64 | Sept. 15, 1891 | May 18, 1890 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 59 | ... | ... | 74. 5 | 63 | Jan. 26, 1892 | ..... | June 30, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 58 | ... | ... | 73. 5 | 62 | Nov. 16, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 59 | ... | ... | 71. 5 | 64 | Dec. 3, 1891 | Apr. 30, 1890 | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 57 | ... | ... | 72½ | 62. 5 | Nov. 16, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | 68 | 50 | ... | 70 | 63 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 56 | ... | ... | 72 | 63½ | Nov. 24, 1891 | ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ... | ... | 73½ | 63½ | Dec. 3, 1891 | ..... | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | 22 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 705 | 84 | 16 | 74. 5 | 60. 5 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 22 | ... | ... | 70½ | 62. 5 | Sept. 30, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 62 | 50 | ... | 73 | 64 | Aug. 2, 1891 | Not known.. | July 10, 1892 | Every Saturday. |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 64½ | Oct. 5, 1891 | ..... | July 2, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 49 | ... | ... | 71. 5 | 64½ | Sept. 30, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 71½ | 64 | Oct. 5, 1891 | ..... | July 2, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 64 | May 18, 1892 | ..... | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 64 | 46 | ... | 73½ | 63 | Oct. 12, 1891 | Not known.. | July 1, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 4 | 50 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | Sept. 30, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 71. 25 | 64. 5 | ....do ..... | Mar. 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 63 | Jan. 26, 1892 | ..... | ....do ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | 51 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | Sept. 22, 1891 | ..... | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 72. 5 | 63. 5 | Sept. 28, 1891 | Apr. 30, 1889 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 53 | ... | ... | 72. 5 | 62½ | Sept. 30, 1891 | ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 4 | 17 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 655 | 96 | 0 | 73. 5 | 62. 5 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | 6 | 21 | ... | ... | 72 | 62 | Jan. 11, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 4 | 52 | ... | ... | 73 | 64 | ....do ..... | May 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 63 * | Jan. 26, 1892 | ..... | ....do ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 61 | 50 | 5 | 71 | 64½ | Jan. 11, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 54 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64½ | Feb., 1892 | ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | 4 | 55 | ... | ... | 73 | 63½ | Jan. 11, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 64 | 50 | ... | 74 | 65. 5 | June, 1891 | Not known.. | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 57 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | Feb., 1892 | ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 57 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64 | Jan. 11, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 58 | ... | ... | 73½ | 64 | Feb., 1892 | ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 49 | ... | ... | 71½ | 66 | Jan. 11, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 4 | 54 | ... | ... | 74 | 62. 5 | ....do ..... | May 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 63 | Jan. 26, 1892 | ..... | ....do ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | 2 | 20 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 684 | 100 | 5 | 74 | 62 | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 7 | 31 | ... | ... | 73 | 62 | Mar. 8, 1892 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 44 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64½ | ....do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 65 | 48 | 2 | 72 | 64 | Sept. 30, 1891 | May, 1889 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | 4 | 51 | ... | ... | 73 | 64½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 48 | ... | ... | 71. 5 | 65 | ..... | ..... | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | 4 | 48 | ... | ... | 73½ | 60½ | Mar. 30, 1892 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 4 | 76 | 44 | 8 | 72½ | 64 | Oct. 19, 1891 | Unknown... | July 1, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 46 | ... | ... | 75 | 64 | Mar. 31, 1892 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* Confinement.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Strength—present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For duty. | | On extra and special duty. | | Sick. | | Arrest or confinement. | | Total. | | Under arms at inspection. | | Horses. | | Detached service. | | With leave. | |
| | | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| 4th Artillery .. | H | 5 | 41 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 56 | 5 | 42 | .... | .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | I | 1 | 33 | .... | 10 | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 39 | .... | .... | 2 | 4 | .... | 2 |
| | K | 1 | 35 | .... | 5 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 42 | 1 | 34 | .... | .... | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| | L | 2 | 34 | .... | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 38 | 2 | 34 | .... | .... | 2 | 13 | .... | 2 |
| | M | 2 | 44 | 1 | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | 50 | 2 | 40 | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .... |
| For regiment | | 33 | 498 | 1 | 82 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 13 | 35 | 609 | 32 | 509 | 92 | 10 | 20 | 39 | 1 | 24 |
| 5th Artillery .. | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 20 | 3 | 20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 |
| | A | 2 | 36 | .... | 10 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | 49 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | 1 |
| | B | 2 | 29 | .... | 17 | .... | 3 | .... | 2 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 40 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 |
| | C | 2 | 36 | .... | 11 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 48 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | D | 3 | 56 | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 3 | 60 | 3 | 54 | 49 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| | E | 3 | 37 | .... | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 42 | 3 | 40 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 |
| | F | 3 | 49 | .... | 5 | .... | 3 | .... | 2 | 3 | 59 | 3 | 52 | 49 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| | G | 4 | 31 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 50 | 4 | 42 | .... | .... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | H | 1 | 35 | .... | 15 | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | 53 | 1 | 43 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 2 |
| | I | 3 | 39 | .... | 14 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | 56 | 3 | 50 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 |
| | K | 1 | 33 | .... | 14 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 49 | 1 | 43 | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | 2 |
| | L | 2 | 35 | .... | 5 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | 42 | 2 | 37 | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... |
| | M | 3 | 31 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 49 | 3 | 37 | .... | .... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| For regiment | | 32 | | 0 | 125 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 10 | 32 | 628 | 28 | 458 | 98 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 16 |
| 1st Cavalry.... | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 20 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 21 | 3 | 20 | 13 | 4 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... |
| | A | 3 | 47 | .... | 14 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 3 | 63 | 3 | 52 | 58 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | B | 0 | 34 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 39 | 52 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | C | 2 | 33 | .... | 10 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 2 | 49 | 2 | 40 | 50 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | D | 2 | 21 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 2 | 26 | 54 | 0 | †1 | 5 | .... | .... |
| | E | 1 | 29 | .... | 8 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | 41 | 1 | 32 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 10 | .... | .... |
| | F | 2 | 34 | .... | 5 | .... | 5 | .... | 3 | 2 | 47 | 2 | 33 | 42 | 8 | 1 | 4 | .... | 1 |
| | G | 2 | 37 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 44 | 2 | 43 | 46 | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | 3 |
| | H | 1 | 40 | 1 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 48 | 1 | 45 | 49 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | I | 1 | 29 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 43 | 1 | 31 | 42 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | K | .... | 29 | .... | 10 | 1 | 2 | .... | 2 | 1 | 43 | .... | 27 | 44 | .... | 1 | 10 | .... | 1 |
| | L | 1 | 42 | .... | 2 | 1 | 7 | .... | .... | 2 | 51 | 1 | 33 | 37 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| For regiment | | 18 | 395 | 1 | 94 | 2 | 26 | 0 | 14 | 21 | 529 | 18 | 421 | 536 | 27 | 15 | 38 | 2 | 8 |
| 2d Cavalry..... | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | A | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | B | 2 | 36 | .... | 12 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 46 | 51 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 |
| | C | 2 | 31 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 47 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | D | 2 | 33 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 44 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | E | 2 | 23 | .... | 17 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 41 | 2 | 37 | 50 | 5 | 1 | 2 | .... | 1 |
| | F | 3 | 36 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 48 | 3 | 34 | 51 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | G | 2 | 34 | .... | 14 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 49 | 2 | 45 | 48 | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| | H | 1 | 31 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 49 | 1 | 45 | 52 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | I | 2 | 32 | 1 | 8 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | 43 | 3 | 38 | 44 | 4 | .... | 2 | .... | 2 |
| | K | 1 | 29 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 42 | 1 | 35 | 45 | 4 | 2 | .... | .... | 2 |
| | L | 2 | 42 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 52 | 2 | 45 | 54 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For regiment | | 23 | 340 | 1 | 118 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 24 | 484 | 24 | 429 | 512 | 17 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 18 |
| 3d Cavalry..... | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 14 | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | 18 | 3 | 17 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 |
| | A | 2 | 38 | .... | 5 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 2 | 47 | 2 | 44 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .... | .... |
| | B | 1 | 23 | 1 | 11 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | 36 | 2 | 28 | 36 | .... | .... | 9 | .... | 2 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| absent. | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | | Height of men (inches). | | When was company last inspected by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without leave. | | Total. | | Horses. | | | | Horses. | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Department inspector-general. | Regimental commander. | Post commander. | Company commander. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 71.5 | 63 | Jan. 26, 1892 | ..... | June 30, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64½ | Mar. 30, 1892 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | 4 | 7 | ... | ... | 5 | 49 | ... | ... | 73½ | 64 | ....do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | 2 | 15 | ... | ... | 4 | 53 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | ....do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 52 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64½ | Mar. 8, 1892 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 0 | *1 | 21 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 673 | 92 | 10 | 75 | 60½ | | | | |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 22 | ... | ... | 73 | 62 | May 8, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 53 | ... | ... | 71 | 66 | Apr. 6, 1892 | Dec. 3, 1891 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 53 | ... | ... | 73 | 64 | May 8, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 49 | ... | ... | 74½ | 65½ | Apr. 18, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 61 | 49 | ... | 73.5 | 64.12 | May 8, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 45 | ... | ... | 73.5 | 65.5 | Sept. 9, 1891 | Apr. 30, 1890 | May 31, 1892 | June 26, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 60 | 49 | 1 | 72 | 64 | May 8, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 63 | Jan. 26, 1892 | ..... | ....do ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 56 | ... | ... | 74.75 | 64 | May 8, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 57 | ... | ... | 73 | 64.37 | Apr. 5, 1892 | Dec. 3, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | June 26, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 52 | ... | ... | 74 | 64 | May 8, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 44 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | Sept. 8, 1891 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 50 | ... | ... | 72.5 | 64 | June 1, 1892 | Dec. 10, 1891 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 3 | 21 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 654 | 98 | 1 | 74.75 | 62 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 21 | 13 | 4 | 72 | 60 | July 18, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 27, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 63 | 58 | ... | 70 | 64 | Jan., 1892 | ..... | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | *1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 50 | 52 | 3 | 72 | 63½ | July 1, 1891 | Mar. 31, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | 50 | 5 | 69½ | 64½ | ....do. ..... | May 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 38 | 54 | ... | 70 | 66 | July, 1891 | June, 1891 | June, 1892 | June, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 51 | 59 | 1 | 70 | 64½ | May 30, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | 42 | 8 | 70½ | 64½ | July 6, 1891 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 4 | ... | 3 | 50 | 50 | .. | 73 | 64 | July, 1891 | Apr. 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 49 | 49 | 6 | 71½ | 64½ | ..... | May 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 47 | 45 | 0 | 72 | 64 | Oct., 1891 | ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 11 | 10 | ... | 2 | 54 | 54 | ... | 71 | 64 | June, 1891 | May 31, 1992 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 51 | 37 | ... | 76 | 64½ | Apr. 1, 1892 | Mar. 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 1 | 17 | 47 | 27 | 0 | 38 | 576 | 563 | 27 | 76 | 60 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 0 | 71 | 63.5 | Apr. 10, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | 51 | 1 | 71 | 63½ | Feb. 10, 1892 | 1891 | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 52 | 51 | 0 | 73 | 64 | Apr. 10, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 48 | 53 | 0 | 74 | 64 | ....do. ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | †1 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 45 | 50 | 5 | 71.5 | 64 | Mar. 7, 1892 | 1887 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 50 | 51 | 1 | 70.5 | 62 | Sept. 30, 1891 | Mar. 31, 1889 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | 48 | ... | 72 | 64½ | Mar. 2, 1892 | ..... | Monthly. | Weekly. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 53 | 52 | 2 | 76.5 | 64 | Apr. 10, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 47 | 44 | 4 | 72 | 64 | Feb. 10, 1892 | 1891 | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 44 | 45 | 4 | 71 | 65 | Feb. 28, 1892 | 1887 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 | 54 | 0 | 73 | 61.5 | Apr. 10, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 1 | 10 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 515 | 512 | 17 | 76.5 | 61.5 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 7 | 20 | 2 | ... | 71 | 64½ | Apr. 12, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | 50 | 35 | 2 | 70 | 64 | May, 1891 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | *2 | ... | 13 | 8 | ... | 2 | 49 | 44 | ... | 71½ | 64 | Apr. 3, 1892 | 1889 | ....do ..... | Do. |

*Civil authorities. †Sick.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Strength—present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For duty. | | On extra and special duty. | | Sick. | | Arrest or confinement. | | Total. | | Under arms at inspection. | | Horses. | | Detached service. | | With leave. | |
| | | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| 3d Cavalry..... | C..... | 1 | 26 | 1 | 7 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | 41 | 1 | 25 | 25 | .... | 1 | 5 | ... | 1 |
| | D..... | 3 | 33 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 38 | 3 | 37 | 50 | .... | .... | 5 | ... | (C) |
| | E..... | 2 | 22 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 34 | 1 | 26 | 30 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 |
| | F..... | 2 | 26 | ... | 20 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 2 | 52 | 2 | 45 | 60 | .... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | G..... | 2 | 31 | ... | 14 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 48 | 39 | .... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | H..... | 1 | 32 | 1 | 10 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 38 | 48 | .... | .... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | I..... | 1 | 26 | ... | 11 | ... | 5 | ... | 3 | 1 | 45 | 1 | 42 | 44 | .... | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | K..... | 2 | 32 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 40 | 2 | 38 | 52 | .... | 1 | 5 | ... | 2 |
| | L..... | 0 | 46 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 42 | 55 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| For regiment..... | | 20 | 349 | 3 | 107 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 10 | 23 | 500 | 21 | 450 | 476 | 1 | 13 | 44 | 3 | 19 |
| 4th Cavalry.... | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 16 | ... | .... | ... | 1 | ... | .... | 3 | 17 | 3 | 16 | 16 | .... | 1 | ... | †1 | ... |
| | A..... | 1 | 39 | ... | 12 | ... | 4 | ... | .... | 1 | 55 | 1 | 46 | 58 | .... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | B..... | 2 | 40 | ... | 12 | ... | 2 | ... | .... | 2 | 54 | 2 | 50 | 47 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | C..... | 1 | 32 | ... | 15 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 43 | 55 | .... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | D..... | 2 | 38 | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | ... | .... | 2 | 52 | 2 | 41 | 55 | .... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | E..... | 3 | 35 | ... | 7 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 3 | 49 | 2 | 36 | 36 | .... | .... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | F..... | 1 | 27 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 37 | 2 | 30 | 39 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | G..... | 1 | 46 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 52 | 1 | .... | 50 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | H..... | 2 | 32 | ... | 13 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 33 | 49 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | I..... | 2 | 44 | ... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 48 | 2 | 47 | 48 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | K..... | 1 | 21 | ... | 6 | ... | .... | ... | .... | 1 | 27 | 1 | 21 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 25 | ... | *3 |
| | L..... | 1 | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | .... | ... | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 16 | .... | .... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| For regiment..... | | 20 | 384 | 1 | 94 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 5 | 21 | 508 | 20 | 380 | 475 | 18 | 15 | 28 | 2 | 15 |
| 5th Cavalry.... | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 17 | 0 | .... | ... | 1 | 0 | .... | 4 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 15 | .... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | A..... | 2 | 38 | .. | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 54 | .... | 47 | 47 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | B..... | 2 | 29 | 0 | 11 | ... | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 47 | 2 | 36 | 42 | .... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | C..... | 2 | 33 | 0 | 14 | ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 49 | 2 | 41 | 41 | 6 | .... | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| | D..... | 1 | 40 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 48 | 1 | 40 | 54 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | E..... | 2 | 39 | 0 | 13 | 1 | .... | 0 | 1 | 3 | 53 | 2 | 49 | 49 | .... | .... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | F..... | 2 | 42 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | .... | 2 | 54 | 2 | 46 | 53 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | G..... | 1 | 31 | 0 | 12 | ... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 39 | 40 | 7 | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 |
| | H..... | 1 | 42 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 53 | 1 | 45 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | I..... | 2 | 37 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 50 | 1 | 37 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | K..... | 3 | 30 | 0 | 12 | ... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 39 | 41 | 7 | .... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| | L..... | 1 | 10 | 0 | .... | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 10 | .... | .... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| For regiment..... | | 23 | 388 | 1 | 112 | 2 | 22 | 0 | 9 | 26 | 531 | 19 | 433 | 492 | 28 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 20 |
| 6th Cavalry.... | Field, staff, and band. | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | .... | ... | .... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| | A..... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | .... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 3 | 49 | ... | 1 |
| | B..... | 2 | 29 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 44 | 3 | 37 | 22 | 31 | .... | .... | ... | 5 |
| | C..... | 1 | 38 | ... | 10 | ... | 2 | ... | .... | 1 | 50 | .... | .... | 55 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | D..... | 2 | 45 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 51 | .... | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 |
| | E..... | ... | .... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | 48 | ... | 1 |
| | F..... | ... | .... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | .... | ... | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | 52 | 1 | ... |
| | G..... | ... | .... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | 48 | ... | 1 |
| | H..... | 2 | 33 | ... | 11 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 48 | .... | .... | 56 | .... | .... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | I..... | 3 | 31 | ... | 12 | ... | .... | ... | 4 | 3 | 47 | 3 | 35 | 44 | .... | .... | 8 | ... | ... |
| | K..... | ... | .... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 50 | ... | ... |
| | L..... | ... | .... | ... | 2 | ... | .... | ... | .... | ... | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | 50 | ... | 1 |
| For regiment..... | | 11 | 180 | 1 | 66 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 268 | 7 | 91 | 232 | 34 | 22 | 325 | 2 | 12 |

* Sick.

† Sick 1, conf. 4.

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Absent. | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | | Height of men (inches). | | When was company last inspected by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without leave. | | Total. | | Horses. | | | | Horses. | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Department inspector-general. | Regimental commander. | Post commander. | Company commander. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 47 | 25 | ... | 71¾ | 63.5 | Apr. 9, 1892 | ..... | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | 3 | 48 | 50 | 1 | 70 | 62½ | Nov., 1891 | Not known. | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 50 | 44 | 0 | 70¾ | 64.5 | Apr. 26, 1892 | Oct. 31, 1889 | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | 60 | ... | 71 | 64 | Apr. 29, 1892 | May, 1889 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 3 | 53 | 40 | ... | 69.5 | 64.5 | July, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 48 | 48 | ... | 69.5 | 64.5 | May 11, 1892 | Apr. 1889 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 48 | 44 | ... | 70.5 | 64 | ..... | ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | 47 | 52 | ... | 72 | 60 | July 3, 1891 | Not known. | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | ... | 0 | 3 | 53 | 55 | 0 | 71¾ | 64 | Never. | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 2 | 16 | 65 | 23 | 2 | 39 | 565 | 499 | 3 | 72 | 60 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 17 | 16 | ... | 70.5 | 65½ | Nov. 4, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 56 | 58 | ... | 73 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | 47 | 6 | 71 | 64 | May 8, 1892 | ..... | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | *1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | 55 | ... | 70.5 | 64.5 | Oct. 1890 | Aug. 31, 1891 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | 55 | ... | 71 | 61 | Nov. 4, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 20 | 4 | 3 | 52 | 50 | 4 | 73½ | 64½ | Sept. 24, 1891 | July 3, 1891 | July 3, 1891 | July 2, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 39 | 39 | 7 | 72 | 64 | Nov 13, 1891 | ..... | June 30, 1892 | Daily. |
| ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | 50 | 2 | 70½ | 64 | Oct. 26, 1891 | May 30, 1890 | May 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | 49 | 1 | 71.5 | 64 | Nov. 4, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | †1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 49 | 48 | 0 | 72 | 62 | Apr. 19, 1892 | 1890 | Weekly. | Weekly. |
| ... | ‡1 | 2 | 29 | 25 | 1 | 3 | 56 | 47 | 3 | 70 | 64 | Apr. 13, 1892 | 1889 | June 26, 1892 | June 26, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 16 | ... | ... | 70 | 65.5 | Oct. 30, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1862 |
| 0 | 3 | 17 | 46 | 45 | 5 | 38 | 554 | 520 | 23 | 73½ | 61 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 19 | 15 | ... | 74 | 67¾ | Dec., 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 58 | 47 | 2 | 72 | 63.5 | Nov. 21, 1891 | Never. | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | †1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 49 | 43 | ... | 72½ | 60½ | Dec., 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 56 | 42 | 6 | 71 | 64¼ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 50 | 54 | 4 | 73 | 63.5 | Dec. 8, 1891 | Sept. 30, 1889 | July 2, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 54 | 50 | ... | 73½ | 64½ | Dec., 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 56 | 53 | 2 | 70 | 54.5 | Nov. 21, 1891 | Never. | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 53 | 41 | 7 | 72½ | 60½ | Dec., 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 53 | 51 | 0 | 75 | 65 | Dec. 8, 1891 | Sept. 29, 1889 | July 2, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 51 | 59 | 0 | 70.5 | 64 | Oct., 1891 | 1891 | Apr. 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 50 | 43 | 7 | 71½ | 64 | Dec., 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 12 | ... | ... | 74 | 64½ | Never. | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | 12 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 38 | 561 | 498 | 28 | 75 | 54½ | | | | |
| ... | ... | 4 | 17 | 6 | ... | 5 | 21 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | 1 | 3 | 51 | 46 | ... | 3 | 57 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 49 | 22 | 31 | 71 | 64 | Aug.. 1891 | ..... | May 28, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 50 | 55 | 1 | 71 | 64 | Aug. 23, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | 51 | ... | 70 | 64½ | June 21, 1892 | ..... | ..... | June 18, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 3 | 49 | 46 | ... | 3 | 55 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | 3 | 52 | 53 | ... | 3 | 55 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | 3 | 49 | 46 | ... | 3 | 54 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 51 | 56 | ... | 70 | 64½ | Aug. 23, 1891 | Oct. 31, 1890 | June 30, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 6 | ... | 3 | 56 | 50 | ... | 70 | 64 | June 22, 1892 | 1890–1891§ | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 3 | 50 | 47 | ... | 3 | 54 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | 1 | 3 | 52 | 53 | ... | 3 | 54 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 0 | 5 | 24 | 342 | 303 | ... | 37 | 610 | 535 | 34 | 71 | 64 | | | | |

†In suspension. ‡Confinement. §Sioux camp.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Strength—present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For duty. | | On extra and special duty. | | Sick. | | Arrest or confinement. | | Total. | | Under arms at inspection. | | Horses. | | Detached service | | With leave. | |
| | | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| 7th Cavalry.... | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | 17 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 19 | 5 | 18 | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 1 | 41 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | 1 | 45 | 49 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | B | 3 | 38 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 47 | 3 | 36 | 41 | 0 | ... | 6 | ... | 2 |
| | C | 2 | 33 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 49 | 2 | 38 | 44 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | D | 1 | 32 | ... | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 31 | 54 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| | E | 1 | 41 | 1 | 7 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 2 | 53 | 1 | 34 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | F | 2 | 46 | ... | 13 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 64 | 2 | 48 | 64 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | G | 2 | 34 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 49 | 2 | 33 | 48 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | H | 2 | 39 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 50 | 2 | 42 | 45 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | I | 2 | 44 | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 55 | 2 | 45 | 39 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | K | 2 | 34 | ... | 7 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 36 | 54 | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | 3 |
| | L | 0 | 50 | 0 | ... | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 54 | 2 | 46 | 53 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| For regiment | | 23 | 449 | 5 | 99 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 20 | 29 | 584 | 25 | 452 | 553 | 21 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 23 |
| 8th Cavalry.... | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| | A | 2 | 29 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 39 | 2 | 34 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | B | 2 | 26 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 45 | 2 | 35 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | C | 1 | 30 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 43 | 2 | 35 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | D | 2 | 27 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 41 | 1 | 30 | 44 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | E | 2 | 27 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 38 | 2 | 27 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | F | 2 | 25 | ... | 13 | ... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 37 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| | G | 1 | 29 | ... | 10 | ... | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 35 | 54 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | H | 3 | 45 | ... | 14 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 62 | 3 | 48 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | I | 2 | 26 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 26 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | K | 2 | 26 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 40 | 2 | 30 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | L | 1 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 23 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| For regiment | | 23 | 319 | 4 | 119 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 7 | 27 | 468 | 24 | 368 | 485 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 33 |
| 9th Cavalry.... | Field, staff, and band. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | B | 2 | 31 | ... | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 40 | 38 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | C | 3 | 45 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 51 | 3 | 40 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | D | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | E | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | F | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | G | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | H | 2 | 31 | ... | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 39 | 38 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | K | 3 | 53 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 65 | 3 | 52 | 67 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For regiment | | 10 | 160 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 202 | 10 | 171 | 202 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 10th Cavalry... | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | 19 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 20 | 4 | 19 | 23 | 0 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 2 | 33 | ... | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 42 | 2 | 36 | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | B | 2 | 34 | ... | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 37 | 53 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | C | 1 | 29 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 43 | 1 | 31 | 53 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | D | 2 | 35 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 33 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | E | 2 | 36 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 47 | 2 | 39 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | F | 2 | 34 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 41 | 3 | 36 | 44 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | G | 3 | 42 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | 3 | 43 | 47 | 3 | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | H | 1 | 38 | ... | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 36 | 51 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | I | 2 | 32 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 35 | 52 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | K | 2 | 36 | 1 | 7 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 47 | 2 | 40 | 49 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| For regiment | | 24 | 368 | 2 | 70 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 6 | 27 | 469 | 24 | 385 | 456 | 21 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 9 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| absent. | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | | Height of men (inches). | | When was company last inspected by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without leave. | | Total. | | Horses. | | | | Horses. | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Department inspector-general. | Regimental commander. | Post commander. | Company commander. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 19 | 9 | ... | 72 | 61.5 | Oct. 21, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | 49 | 4 | 70¾ | 64 | ....do ..... | Apr. 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | 41 | ... | 71.5 | 66.5 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | 44 | 7 | 71 | 64 | ....do ..... | May 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 53 | 54 | ... | 69.5 | 64 | Oct. 20, 1891 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | 53 | ... | 73.5 | 65 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 65 | 64 | ... | 71 | 65.5 | Dec. 1891 | ..... | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | 48 | 3 | 70 | 64 | Oct. 20, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 52 | 45 | 5 | 71¾ | 64½ | Dec. 8, 1891 | ..... | July 2, 1892 | June 26, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 55 | 39 | 2 | 71½ | 64 | Oct. 21, 1891 | Apr. 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | *1 | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | 54 | ... | 72 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 | 53 | 0 | 71¾ | 64 | ..... | ..... | July 2, 1892 | June 26, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 8 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 619 | 553 | 21 | 73.5 | 61.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 0 | 71 | 64 | Oct. 14, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 43 | 41 | 0 | 72 | 64.5 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 47 | 45 | 0 | 72 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 45 | 37 | 0 | 71½ | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 46 | 44 | 0 | 71 | 64¼ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 42 | 45 | 0 | 69.5 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 49 | 46 | 0 | 71 | 64 | July 27, 1891 | Nov. 1, 1891 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 48 | 54 | 0 | 70 | 63 | ....do ..... | Oct. 31, 1891 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 67 | 60 | ... | 71.5 | 64 | Jan., 1892 | ..... | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 42 | 51 | 0 | 69¾ | 62¼ | Oct. 14, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 41 | 33 | 0 | 72 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 24 | 0 | 72½ | 64¼ | May 20, 1892 | Apr., 1891 | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | 9 | 39 | 1 | 0 | 36 | 507 | 486 | 0 | 72.5 | 62¼ | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 45 | 38 | 12 | 73.5 | 63½ | Oct. 7, 1891 | Nov. 28, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 53 | 59 | 0 | 73.5 | 63 | Sept., 1891 | 1888 | ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 43 | 38 | 10 | 70½ | 64 | Oct. 7, 1891 | Nov. 28, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 67 | 67 | 1 | 71 | 64 | Jan., 1892 | ..... | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 208 | 202 | 23 | 73.5 | 63 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 3 | ... | 0 | ... | 8 | 20 | 23 | ... | 71 | 63½ | Feb. 20, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 45 | ... | ... | 70 | 61¾ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 47 | 53 | 0 | 69½ | 62½ | Feb. 27, 1892 | Oct. 22, 1891 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 43 | 53 | 3 | 70.5 | 64 | Feb., 1892 | Nov., 1891 | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 44 | 38 | 2 | 73 | 62 | Feb. 14, 1892 | Nov. 10, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | 46 | 0 | 69¾ | 62 | Feb. 20, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 42 | 44 | 12 | 70 | 64.5 | Feb., 1892 | Mar. 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 51 | 47 | 3 | 70¾ | 63½ | Feb. 20, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 51 | 51 | 0 | 71 | 63 | Apr. 10, 1892 | ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 45 | 52 | 0 | 72 | 64 | Apr., 1892 | 1891 | ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | 49 | 1 | 59½ | 54½ | Feb. 20, 1892 | Mar. 31, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 12 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 488 | 456 | 21 | 73 | 54.5 | | | | |

* Confinement.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Strength—present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For duty. | | On extra and special duty. | | Sick. | | Arrest or confinement. | | Total. | | Under arms at inspection. | | Horses. | | Detached service. | | With leave. | |
| | | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| 1st Infantry... | Field, staff, and band.* | 4 | 18 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 19 | 3 | 18 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 1 | 44 | 0 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 52 | 1 | 48 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | B | 2 | 38 | 0 | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 42 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | C | 1 | 36 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 52 | 1 | 47 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | D | 1 | 38 | 0 | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 50 | 1 | 45 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | E | 1 | 43 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 52 | 1 | 47 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | F | 3 | 50 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | G | 1 | 40 | 0 | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 52 | 1 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| | H | 3 | 38 | 0 | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| For regiment | | 17 | 345 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 432 | 16 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 2d Infantry... | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 22 | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 22 | 4 | 22 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 2 | 38 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| | B | 2 | 33 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 39 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 3 |
| | C | 3 | 41 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 42 | 3 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| | D | 1 | 38 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 | 52 | 1 | 46 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | E | 2 | 36 | ... | 7 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 47 | 2 | 40 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 2 |
| | F | 2 | 43 | ... | 9 | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 2 | 52 | 2 | 46 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 |
| | G | 3 | 36 | ... | 8 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | 48 | 3 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 1 |
| | H | 2 | 36 | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | I | 2 | 46 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 52 | 2 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For regiment | | 23 | 358 | 1 | 66 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 10 | 24 | 451 | 23 | 393 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| 3d Infantry... | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 21 | 4 | 21 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 2 | 37 | ... | 8 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 28 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | B | 1 | 34 | ... | 10 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 46 | 1 | 37 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 3 |
| | C | 1 | 35 | ... | 10 | 1 | 5 | ... | 2 | 2 | 52 | 1 | 35 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| | D | 1 | 29 | ... | 15 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | 49 | 1 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 |
| | E | 2 | 33 | ... | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 46 | 2 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | F | 2 | 37 | 1 | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | G | 2 | 33 | ... | 15 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 51 | 3 | 39 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | H | 2 | 28 | ... | 13 | ... | 5 | ... | 3 | 2 | 49 | 2 | 35 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 2 |
| | I | 1 | 21 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 24 | 1 | 22 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| For regiment | | 18 | 308 | 1 | 94 | 4 | 26 | 0 | 10 | 23 | 438 | 20 | 325 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 17 |
| 4th Infantry... | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 17 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | A | 2 | 29 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 41 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | B | 2 | 26 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 43 | 2 | 36 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | C | 2 | 35 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 42 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | D | 2 | 34 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 48 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | E | 1 | 29 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 49 | 2 | 43 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | F | 3 | 28 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 45 | 3 | 33 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | G | 2 | 26 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 39 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | H | 2 | 28 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 36 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | I | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| For regiment | | 22 | 253 | 3 | 109 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 25 | 386 | 25 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 23 |
| 5th Infantry... | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 17 | 3 | 17 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | A | 1 | 35 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 51 | 1 | 34 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | B | 2 | 40 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 47 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | C | 2 | 33 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 52 | 2 | 43 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| absent. | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | | Height of men (inches). | | When was company last inspected by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without leave. | | Total. | | Horses. | | | | Horses. | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Department inspector-general. | Regimental commander. | Post commander. | Company commander. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 19 | ..... | | 73. 87 | 64. 5 | Mar. 23, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ..... | | 72. 5 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | ..... | | 73. 25 | 64 | Apr. 14, 1891 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | †1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 54 | ..... | | 72 | 64 | Mar. 11, 1892 | Oct. 13, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | ..... | | 73. 5 | 62 | Mar. 23, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| 0 | *1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ..... | | 71 | 64 | Mar. 11, 1892 | Oct. 1, 1891 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | ..... | | 74 | 62 | May 7, 1892 | ..... | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ..... | | 72 | 64 | Mar. 23, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ..... | | 74 | 62. 67 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 443 | ..... | | 74 | 62 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 22 | ..... | | 72½ | 64 | July —, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ..... | | 73 | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | 51 | ..... | | 71½ | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 48 | ..... | | 74 | 61 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | ..... | | 71½ | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ..... | | 71 | 61½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 57 | ..... | | 75 | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 0 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | ..... | | 73½ | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 0 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 49 | ..... | | 74½ | 60½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ..... | | 72½ | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 7 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 492 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 60. 5 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 21 | ..... | | 72½ | 65 | Oct. 28, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ..... | | 75 | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ..... | | 71 | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ..... | | 72 | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | 54 | ..... | | 73 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | ..... | | 73½ | 65 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ..... | | 71½ | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ..... | | 70½ | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ..... | | 74½ | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 24 | ..... | | 73½ | 66 | Oct. 8, 1891 | Never..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 7 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 472 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 63½ | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 20 | ..... | | 70½ | 64 | Oct. 26, 1891 | May 30, 1892 | May 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 42 | ..... | | 72 | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 73. 5 | 64½ | Oct. 17, 1891 | Sept. 30, 1892 | July 5, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 | ..... | | 71 | 64 | Nov. 13, 1891 | Dec. 2, 1891 | ....do ..... | Daily. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 48 | ..... | | 71 | 64 | Oct. 26, 1891 | May 30, 1892 | May 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 72½ | 64 | Oct. 17, 1891 | Sept. 30, 1890 | July 5, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 45 | ..... | | 73½ | 65 | Oct. 26, 1891 | May 30, 1892 | May 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 73½ | 63½ | Oct. 17, 1891 | Oct. —, —— | July 5, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 47 | ..... | | 70½ | 65½ | Oct. 26 1891 | May 30, 1992 | May 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 60½ | Oct. 17, 1891 | Nov. —, —— | July 5, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| 0 | 3 | 6 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 413 | 0 | 0 | 73. 5 | 60½ | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | 19 | ..... | | 68½ | 64 | Mar. 15, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | Every Saturday. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 55 | ..... | | 74 | 64 | Summ'r 1890 | May —, 1888 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ..... | | 70½ | 64½ | Feb. 23, 1892 | Never..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 | ..... | | 72 | 62½ | Mar. 1, 1892 | 1885 | May 31, 1892 | Preceding Saturday. |

* 1 sick. † 2 Confinement.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Strength—present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For duty. | | On extra and special duty. | | Sick. | | Arrest or confinement. | | Total. | | Under arms at inspection. | | Horses. | | Detached service. | | With leave. | |
| | | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| 5th Infantry... | D | 3 | 36 | ... | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | 47 | 3 | 43 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | ... | 2 |
| | E | ... | 34 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 46 | .... | 41 | .... | .... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | F | 2 | 23 | ... | 10 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 37 | 2 | 26 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | ... | 2 |
| | G | 2 | 35 | 0 | 12 | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 49 | 2 | 45 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | H | 2 | 36 | 0 | 14 | 0 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 49 | .... | .... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| For regiment | | 17 | 289 | 1 | 86 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 8 | 18 | 400 | 17 | 345 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 17 |
| 6th Infantry... | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 19 | .... | .... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | A | 3 | 35 | ... | 11 | ... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 46 | 3 | 44 | .... | .... | .... | .... | ... | 4 |
| | B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | .... | .... | 3 | 45 | 0 | 4 |
| | C | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | .... | .... | 3 | 47 | 0 | 3 |
| | D | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .... | .... | 3 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| | E | 2 | 45 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 58 | 2 | 52 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | F | 2 | 36 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 52 | 3 | 45 | .... | .... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | G | 2 | 39 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 55 | 2 | 49 | .... | .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | H | 3 | 47 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 55 | 3 | 51 | .... | .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| For regiment | | 15 | 223 | 1 | 54 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 16 | 292 | 16 | 260 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 147 | 1 | 20 |
| 7th Infantry... | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 18 | ... | .... | ... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 18 | 3 | 18 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | A | 2 | 39 | ... | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | 4 | 3 | 52 | 2 | 43 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | B | 1 | 41 | ... | 10 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 45 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| | C | 2 | 45 | 1 | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 55 | 3 | 48 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | D | 3 | 40 | ... | 8 | ... | .... | ... | 3 | 3 | 51 | 3 | 42 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | E | 2 | 42 | 1 | 8 | ... | .... | ... | 1 | 3 | 51 | 3 | 47 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 |
| | F | 1 | 44 | ... | 7 | ... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 51 | 1 | 48 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 |
| | G | 5 | 32 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 45 | 5 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| | H | 3 | 45 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 52 | 3 | 44 | .... | .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| For regiment | | 22 | 346 | 2 | 63 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 25 | 429 | 24 | 370 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| 8th Infantry... | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 18 | ... | .... | ... | 1 | ... | .... | 4 | 19 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | A | 1 | 30 | 2 | 12 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 33 | 0 | 0 | .... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | B | ... | 27 | ... | 15 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 46 | .... | 39 | .... | .... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | C | 2 | 24 | ... | 18 | ... | .... | ... | 2 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 41 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | D | 2 | 28 | ... | 14 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 44 | 2 | 41 | .... | .... | .... | .... | ... | 1 |
| | E | 2 | 32 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 38 | 0 | 0 | .... | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | F | 1 | 21 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 1 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | G | 1 | 29 | 1 | 14 | ... | 2 | ... | .... | 2 | 45 | 2 | 39 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | H | 1 | 32 | ... | 16 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 | 53 | 1 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| | I | 2 | 49 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 55 | 2 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| For regiment | | 16 | 290 | 3 | 119 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 434 | 19 | 374 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| 9th Infantry... | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 19 | .... | .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | A | 2 | 40 | ... | 10 | 1 | 3 | ... | .... | 3 | 53 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | B | 2 | 41 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 29 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | C | 1 | 40 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 55 | 1 | 36 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | D | 2 | 42 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 52 | 2 | 44 | .... | .... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | E | 1 | 41 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 33 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | F | 2 | 49 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 55 | 2 | 52 | .... | .... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | G | 3 | 47 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 57 | 3 | 51 | .... | .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | H | 3 | 32 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 49 | 3 | 39 | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| *For regiment* | | 20 | 351 | 0 | 71 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 21 | 441 | 18 | 303 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 13 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| absent. | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | | Height of men (inches). | | When was company last inspected by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without leave. | | Total. | | Horses. | | | | Horses. | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Department inspector-general. | Regimental commander. | Post commander. | Company commander. |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ... | ... | 72½ | 62½ | Mar. 15, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | Every Saturday. |
| ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 47 | ... | ... | 72½ | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | *1 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 43 | ... | ... | 73 | 61 | May —, 1891 | 1886 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 51 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | Mar. 1, 1892 | 1888 | May 31, 1892 | Preceding Saturday. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 51 | ... | ... | 72½ | 64 | Feb. 23, 1892 | Never..... | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 9 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 425 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 61 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 22 | ... | ... | 74 | 63½ | Nov. 2, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | Saturday. |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | ... | ... | 73 | 62 | Dec. 2, 1891 | Oct. 14, 1991 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 49 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ... | ... | 72½ | 64½ | Oct. 28, 1891 | Oct. 19, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | Saturday. |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 50 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | 71½ | 65 | Oct. 23, 1891 | May 24, 1892 | ....do ..... | Weekly. |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 72½ | 64½ | Oct. 28, 1891 | Oct. 19, 1891 | ....do ..... | ..... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 60 | ... | ... | 74 | 64 | Nov 4, 1891 | Never..... | June 30, 1892 | July 2. |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 74 | 64 | Nov. 2, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | ..... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 57 | ... | ... | 71 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ..... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 56 | ... | ... | 72 | 64½ | ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ..... |
| 0 | 1 | 13 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 460 | 0 | ... | 74 | 62 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 18 | ... | ... | 72½ | 63½ | Sept. 30, 1891 | June 30, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | Sept. 30, 1890 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | ... | ... | 74½ | 63½ | Sept. 30, 1891 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 74½ | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | ... | ... | 73½ | 65 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | ... | ... | 73 | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | 72 | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 49 | ... | ... | 74 | 62 | Sept. 28, 1891 | Apr. 22, 1892 | ....do ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | 71 | 63 | Sept. .1891 | Unknown .. | July 2, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 442 | 9 | 0 | 74.5 | 62 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19 | ... | ... | 69 | 62½ | Aug. 23, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 49 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 46 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64½ | Aug. 10, 1891 | Never ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 44 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64 | Aug. 11, 1891 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 46 | ... | ... | 73 | 63 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | ... | ... | 73 | 63 | Aug. 23, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 39 | ... | ... | 73 | 64. 5 | Sept. 1, 1891 | ..... | May 21, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 45 | ... | ... | 75 | 65½ | Aug. 10, 1891 | Never ..... | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 56 | ... | ... | 72 | 65½ | Aug. 28, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 74 | 63 | Sept. 5, 1891 | ..... | June 25, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 449 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 62. 5 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 21 | ... | ... | 70½ | 63. 5 | Oct. 27, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 56 | ... | ... | 73½ | 64 | Oct. 23, 1891 | Apr. 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | 72 | 65 | Apr. 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 57 | ... | ... | 72. 5 | 61½ | Apr. 22, 1892 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ... | ... | 72. 5 | 64 | Oct. 27, 1891 | ....do. ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ... | ... | 71. 5 | 64. 5 | Apr. 6, 1892 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 57 | ... | ... | 72½ | 62 | Oct. 27, 1891 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 58 | ... | ... | 75 | 60. 5 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 4 | 55 | ... | ... | 73 | 63½ | Aug. 23, 1891 | Apr. 30, 1891 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 9 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 461 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 60. 5 | | | | |

* Confinement.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Strength—present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For duty. | | On extra and special duty. | | Sick. | | Arrest or confinement. | | Total. | | Under arms at inspection. | | Horses. | | Detached service. | | With leave. | |
| | | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| 10th Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 16 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 18 | 3 | 16 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| | A | 2 | 44 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 57 | 2 | 42 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | B | 2 | 25 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| | C | 2 | 40 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 | 2 | 41 | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | D | 1 | 35 | ... | 9 | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 50 | 1 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | E | 2 | 28 | ... | 13 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 36 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... |
| | F | 2 | 40 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 39 | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | G | 1 | 37 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 53 | 1 | 50 | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | H | 3 | 38 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 56 | 3 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | I | 1 | 49 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| For regiment | | 19 | 352 | 0 | 100 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 21 | 480 | 19 | 399 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| 11th Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 19 | 4 | 18 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 2 | 42 | 1 | 11 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | 3 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | B | 3 | 12 | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 56 | 3 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 |
| | C | ... | 39 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 49 | ... | 45 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| | D | 2 | 46 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 56 | 2 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | E | 2 | 42 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 46 | 2 | 44 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| | F | 1 | 22 | 1 | 16 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 39 | 1 | 36 | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | 1 |
| | G | 1 | 42 | ... | 12 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 57 | 1 | 54 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | H | 1 | 26 | 1 | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 37 | 2 | 36 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | ... | 3 |
| | I | ... | 56 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 59 | ... | 56 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| For regiment | | 16 | 339 | 3 | 114 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 467 | 18 | 439 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 25 | 1 | 11 |
| 12th Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 2 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | A | 1 | 27 | ... | 12 | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 38 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| | B | 2 | 27 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 33 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | C | 1 | 28 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 34 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | D | 1 | 23 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 39 | 1 | 32 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | E | 2 | 36 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 52 | 2 | 45 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | F | 2 | 25 | ... | 13 | ... | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 37 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| | G | 2 | 32 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 50 | 2 | 39 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | H | 3 | 19 | 1 | 13 | ... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 37 | 2 | 31 | ... | ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| | I | 2 | 64 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 72 | 2 | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| For regiment | | 17 | 300 | 4 | 106 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 22 | 432 | 17 | 357 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 25 |
| 3th Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 21 | 3 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 1 | 30 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 35 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | B | 2 | 38 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 53 | 2 | 46 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | C | 0 | 37 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 52 | 0 | 44 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | D | 2 | 33 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 41 | 2 | 31 | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | E | 1 | 34 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 51 | 3 | 50 | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| | F | 2 | 38 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 37 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | G | 2 | 37 | 0 | 8 | ... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 48 | 2 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | H | 2 | 39 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 53 | 2 | 45 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| For regiment | | 15 | 307 | 4 | 93 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 21 | 417 | 15 | 351 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| 14th Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 21 | 5 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 1 | 29 | ... | 23 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 55 | 1 | 51 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | B | 1 | 35 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 41 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Absent. | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | | Height of men (inches). | | When was company last inspected by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without leave. | | Total. | | Horses. | | | | Horses. | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Department inspector-general. | Regimental commander. | Post commander. | Company commander. |
| .... | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | 4 | 21 | .... | .... | 74 | 64 | Mar. 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 57 | .... | .... | 72½ | 64 | Oct. 12, 1891 | Unknown .. | June 30, 189* | Do. |
| .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 2 | 48 | .... | .... | 72½ | 61½ | Mar. 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 56 | .... | .... | 72½ | 64½ | Apr. 30, 1892 | July 10, 1891 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | 52 | .... | .... | 77 | 67 | Mar. 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| .... | .... | 1 | 4 | .... | .... | 3 | 48 | .... | .... | 70½ | 64½ | Mar. 2, 1892 | ..... | Monthly.... | Weekly. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 54 | .... | .... | 72 | 63 | Sept. 29, 1891 | Aug. 31, 1889 | July 2, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 55 | .... | .... | 72½ | 64 | Nov. 27, 1891 | 1872 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 63. 33 | Apr. 10, 1892 | Apr. 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 63. 5 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 1 | 7 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 501 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 61½ | | | | |
| .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 19 | .... | .... | 71½ | 62½ | Feb. 12, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 56 | .... | .... | 71 | 61 | Oct. 1891 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | 59 | .... | .... | 72½ | 63½ | Apr. 1892 | Sept. 1891 | June 1892 | June 1892 |
| .... | .... | 3 | 4 | .... | .... | 3 | 53 | .... | .... | 72½ | 64 | Oct. 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | 52 | .... | .... | 72 | 65 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| .... | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | 49 | .... | .... | 73 | 64 | ....do ..... | Sept. 1891 | June 1892 | June 1892 |
| .... | .... | 1 | 13 | .... | .... | 3 | 52 | .... | .... | 70 | 64. 25 | Feb. 19, 1892 | Apr. 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 58 | .... | .... | 72 | 61½ | Apr. 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| .... | .... | 1 | 10 | .... | .... | 3 | 47 | .... | .... | 72. 5 | 63. 5 | Feb. 19, 1892 | Apr. 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 59 | .... | .... | 71 | 63. 5 | Feb. 10, 1892 | ....do ..... | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 1 | 13 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 504 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 61 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 70. 5 | 60⅝ | Oct. 12, 1891 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 64 | Oct. [8, 1891 | Never ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 40 | .... | .... | 72½ | 61½ | ....do ..... | July 3, 1889 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 43 | .... | .... | 72⅝ | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 43 | .... | .... | 71½ | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 56 | .... | .... | 75. 5 | 64 | Oct. 1891 | May 31, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 64 | July 27, 1891 | ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 | .... | .... | 71 | 64. 5 | 1891 | July, 1892 | June, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 64 | July 27, 1891 | July 31, 1890 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| .... | .... | 1 | 0 | .... | .... | 3 | 72 | .... | .... | 71 | 64½ | Mar. 1, 1892 | Never..... | May 31, 1892 | Preceding Saturday. |
| 0 | 0 | 9 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 467 | 0 | 0 | 75. 5 | 60⅝ | | | | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 21 | .... | .... | 74 | 65 | Nov. 21, 1891 | May 21, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 49 | .... | .... | 74 | 63⅜ | Dec. 9, 1891 | ..... | July 2, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 54 | .... | .... | 73 | 63 | Nov. 21, 1891 | May 21, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 53 | .... | .... | 70½ | 64 | Dec. 8, 1891 | ..... | July 2, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | *1 | 0 | 4 | .... | .... | 3 | 45 | .... | .... | 73½ | 64½ | ....do ..... | ..... | ....do ..... | June 24, 1891 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | .... | .... | 3 | 56 | .... | .... | 72 | 59⅝ | Nov. 21, 1891 | May 21, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 | .... | .... | 71½ | 64 | Oct. —, 1891 | ..... | July 2, 1892 | May 28, 1892 |
| .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 3 | 49 | .. | .... | 73 | 64½ | Dec. —, 1891 | Sept. 11, 1888 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1893 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 54 | .... | .... | 74 | 63½ | Nov. 21, 1891 | May 21, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 0 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 435 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 53⅜ | | | | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 21 | .... | .... | 71½ | 61½ | Sept. 24, 1891 | July 3, 1891 | July 3, 1891 | July 2, 1892 |
| 1 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | 57 | .... | .... | 72½ | 63 | Aug. 24, 1891 | Sept. 5, 1891 | July 2, 1892 | Do. |
| .... | 2 | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | 51 | .... | .... | 73 | 64½ | Sept. 24, 1891 | July 3, 1891 | July 3, 1891 | Do. |

* Civil authority.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Strength—present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For duty. | | On extra and special duty. | | Sick. | | Arrest or confinement. | | Total. | | Under arms at inspection. | | Horses. | | Detached service. | | With leave. | |
| | | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| 14th Infantry.. | C | ... | 38 | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | ... | 46 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... |
| | D | 2 | 38 | ... | 14 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 55 | 2 | 45 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | E | ... | 36 | 1 | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 40 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | F | 1 | 30 | 1 | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 32 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| | G | ... | 36 | ... | 17 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... | 47 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | H | 1 | 36 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 49 | 2 | 44 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For regiment | | 11 | 299 | 4 | 105 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 423 | 15 | 367 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 11 |
| 15th Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 5 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 19 | 5 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | A | 3 | 45 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | 3 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | B | 3 | 40 | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| | C | 2 | 46 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 52 | 2 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | D | 3 | 36 | ... | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | E | 3 | 41 | ... | 8 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | 3 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | F | 2 | 45 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 53 | 2 | 44 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | G | 3 | 40 | ... | 5 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | H | 2 | 40 | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 49 | 3 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| For regiment | | 26 | 352 | 1 | 59 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 27 | 426 | 27 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| 16th Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 18 | 3 | 17 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | A | 2 | 30 | ... | 8 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | 2 | 45 | 2 | 36 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | B | 2 | 38 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | C | 1 | 34 | ... | 9 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 46 | 1 | 42 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | D | 2 | 38 | 1 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 48 | 2 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | E | 1 | 32 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 44 | 1 | 42 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | F | 1 | 35 | ... | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 46 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | G | 2 | 35 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 46 | ... | 45 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | H | 1 | 36 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 42 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | I | 3 | 48 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | 3 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For regiment | | 18 | 344 | 1 | 79 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 21 | 443 | 16 | 405 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 17th Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 20 | 4 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | A | 3 | 32 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | B | 3 | 32 | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 43 | 3 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | C | 2 | 36 | 1 | 8 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | 3 | 51 | 3 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | D | 3 | 30 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 41 | 3 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | E | 2 | 35 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 45 | 2 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | F | 2 | 34 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | G | 3 | 31 | ... | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 45 | 3 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | H | 2 | 34 | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 2 | 47 | 2 | 40 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| For regiment | | 24 | 283 | 1 | 68 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 25 | 380 | 25 | 339 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| 18th Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 18 | 3 | 18 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | A | 2 | 37 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 49 | 2 | 48 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... |
| | B | 1 | 37 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 50 | 1 | 49 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | C | 1 | 38 | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 49 | 1 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | D | 2 | 34 | ... | 7 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 45 | 2 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | E | 1 | 29 | 2 | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 47 | 3 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 |
| | F | 2 | 24 | ... | 14 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 40 | 2 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | G | 1 | 30 | 0 | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 46 | 1 | 45 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | H | 2 | 35 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 42 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| For regiment | | 15 | 282 | 3 | 89 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 394 | 17 | 372 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 13 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Absent. | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | | Height of men (inches). | | When was company last inspected by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without leave. | | Total. | | Horses. | | | | Horses. | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Department inspector-general. | Regimental commander. | Post commander. | Company commander. |
| ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 73 | 63¾ | Sept. 24, 1891 | July 3, 1891 | July 3, 1891 | July 2, 1892. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 58 | ... | ... | 71½ | 63⅝ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 49 | ... | ... | 74⅛ | 61 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 43 | ... | ... | 73⅝ | 64⅜ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 72 | 62½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 72 | 63⅜ | 1891 | 1890 | 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | 2 | 14 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 444 | 0 | 0 | 74.5 | 61 | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 20 | ... | ... | 71¼ | 62 | Sept. 15, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 56 | ... | ... | 73½ | 63 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 56 | ... | ... | 71½ | 65½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 72½ | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 72½ | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 74 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 3 | 57 | ... | ... | 73 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 3 | 1 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 464 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 62 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | 5 | 18 | ... | ... | 71½ | 63 | Oct. —, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 26, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 46 | ... | ... | 73 | 62½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 51 | ... | ... | 73 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 26, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 46 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 48 | ... | ... | 73 | 62 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 46 | ... | ... | 71½ | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 46 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 26, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 48 | ... | ... | 70½ | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 50 | ... | ... | 72¼ | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ... | ... | 73 | 66¼ | Never ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 26, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 451 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 62 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 21 | ... | ... | 72 | 63¾ | Sept. —, 1891 | Monthly .... | Monthly .... | Weekly. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 46 | ... | ... | 71 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 45 | ... | ... | 71 | 64½ | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | 73½ | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | July 9, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 42 | ... | ... | 71 | 63 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 46 | ... | ... | 72½ | 63¾ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Daily. |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 44 | ... | ... | 73 | 64¾ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 45 | ... | ... | 74 | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 48 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 390 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 63 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | 20 | ... | ... | 69.5 | 60 | ..... | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 49 | ... | ... | 72 | 61 | May 9, 1892 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 51 | ... | ... | 73 | 64 | May 7, 1892 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 50 | ... | ... | 71 | 63.5 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 47 | ... | ... | 74.5 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 0 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ... | ... | 72½ | 63¾ | Apr. 9, 1892 | Sept. 3, 1891 | May 31 and June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 43 | ... | ... | 71¼ | 64 | Aug. —, 1891 | Mar. 31, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 47 | ... | ... | 75 | 64 | May 7, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | 73.5 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 412 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 60 | | | | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Strength—present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For duty. | | On extra and special duty. | | Sick. | | Arrest or confinement. | | Total. | | Under arms at inspection. | | Horses. | | Detached service. | | With leave. | |
| | | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| 19th Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 19 | 4 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | A | 3 | 48 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 58 | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | B | 2 | 47 | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 56 | 2 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | C | 2 | 42 | ... | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 57 | 2 | 49 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | D | 2 | 46 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 59 | 2 | 52 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | E | 2 | 47 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 58 | 2 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | F | 2 | 47 | ... | 10 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 59 | 2 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | G | 2 | 53 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 61 | 2 | 59 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | H | 1 | 43 | ... | 12 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 58 | 1 | 51 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| For regiment | | 20 | 392 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 485 | 20 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| 20th Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 20 | 3 | 20 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 1 | 31 | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 46 | 1 | 37 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | B | 2 | 35 | 1 | 8 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 46 | 3 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | C | 1 | 26 | ... | 18 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 45 | 1 | 43 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 |
| | D | 2 | 32 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 43 | 2 | 35 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 |
| | E | 2 | 29 | ... | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 41 | 2 | 31 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | F | 3 | 29 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 40 | 3 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | G | 2 | 37 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 48 | 1 | 41 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | H | 2 | 29 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 39 | 2 | 35 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| | I | 2 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 41 | 2 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| For regiment | | 20 | 308 | 1 | 81 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 409 | 20 | 349 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| 21st Infantry .. | Field, staff, and band. | 2 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 16 | 2 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | A | 2 | 35 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 47 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | B | 3 | 38 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 52 | 3 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | C | 2 | 38 | ... | 11 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 52 | 2 | 49 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | D | 2 | 24 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 45 | 2 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | E | 2 | 46 | 1 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 54 | 3 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | F | 1 | 31 | 2 | 18 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | 3 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | G | 2 | 35 | ... | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | H | 2 | 17 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 49 | 2 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | I | 0 | 34 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| For regiment | | 18 | 334 | 4 | 103 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 22 | 457 | 21 | 403 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| 22nd Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 17 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | A | 0 | 27 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 29 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | B | 2 | 27 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 33 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | C | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | D | 2 | 20 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 43 | 1 | 30 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | E | 2 | 51 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 56 | 2 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | F | 0 | 27 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 39 | 0 | 28 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| | G | 2 | 25 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 31 | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | H | 2 | 28 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 38 | 1 | 32 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | I | 1 | 21 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 16 | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| For regiment | | 15 | 253 | 0 | 64 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 16 | 338 | 13 | 256 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 11 |
| 23rd Infantry .. | Field, staff, and band. | 1 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 21 | 1 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | A | 2 | 38 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 50 | 2 | 43 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | B | 1 | 27 | 1 | 13 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 29 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 |
| | C | 2 | 39 | ... | 8 | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 52 | 2 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| absent. | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | | Height of men (inches). | | When was company last inspected by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without leave. | | Total. | | Horses. | | | | Horses. | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Department inspector-general. | Regimental commander. | Post commander. | Company commander. |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 22 | ... | ... | 70 | 64 | Aug. 20, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 59 | ... | ... | 73 | 64½ | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 | June 25, 1892 | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 57 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | Sept. 2, 1891 | Aug. 22, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 58 | ... | ... | 73 | 62½ | Aug. 26, 1891 | June 26, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 59 | ... | ... | 72½ | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 59 | ... | ... | 73 | 64 | Aug. 20, 1891 | June 25, 1892 | June 25, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 61 | ... | ... | 72½ | 63½ | Sept. 2, 1891 | Aug. 22, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 61 | ... | ... | 73 | 64½ | Aug. 20, 1891 | June 25, 1892 | June 25, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 60 | ... | ... | 72½ | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 496 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 62½ | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | 5 | 20 | ... | ... | 70 | 63½ | July 6, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 47 | ... | ... | 70½ | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | ... | ... | 73 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 48 | ... | ... | 71½ | 63½ | July 3, 1891 | ..... | ....do ..... | June 26, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 47 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | July 6, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 45 | ... | ... | 71½ | 61 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 43 | ... | ... | 72½ | 64½ | July 1, 1891 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 49 | ... | ... | 74 | 64 | July 6, 1891 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 43 | ... | ... | 73½ | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 41 | ... | ... | 71½ | 63½ | July 3, 1891 | Never ..... | ....do ..... | June 26, 1892 |
| 0 | 5 | 10 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 433 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 61 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 18 | ... | ... | 69½ | 61½ | Sept. 18, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 51 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 72½ | 64 | Sept. —, 1891 | Apr. 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 56 | ... | ... | 71½ | 64½ | Sept. 18, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 63 | Oct. 7, 1891 | Nov. 23, 1891 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | Sept. 18, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 64 | Nov. 26, 1891 | Not known | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 64 | Nov. 27, 1891 | Apr. 30, 1891 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 62½ | Oct. 1891 | Never ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 64.75 | Nov. 26, 1891 | Unknown ... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 3 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 473 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 61.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 19 | ... | ... | 72.5 | 60½ | July 24, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 41 | ... | ... | 72.5 | 64.5 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 44 | ... | ... | 73 | 62 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 45 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | June 24, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 57 | ... | ... | 73½ | 64 | July 1, 1891 | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 45 | ... | ... | 73 | 64 | July 24, 1891 | ....do ..... | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 44 | ... | ... | 72½ | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 42 | ... | ... | 73 | 61 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 72.2 | 64 | July 27, 1891 | Never ..... | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 |
| 0 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 358 | 0 | 0 | 73.5 | 60½ | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 22 | ... | ... | 71 | 64 | June —, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ... | ... | 72 | 64 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 30, 1892 |
| ... | *1 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | ... | ... | 72 | 63½ | May 2, 1892 | Oct. 31, 1891 | July 2, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | 73 | 63 | Apr. 13, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | Do. |

* Sick.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Companies. | Strength—present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For duty. | | On extra and special duty. | | Sick. | | Arrest or confinement. | | Total. | | Under arms at inspection. | | Horses. | | Detached service. | | With leave. | |
| | | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| 23d Infantry... | D | 2 | 34 | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 49 | 3 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | E | 3 | 30 | ... | 12 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| | F | 3 | 30 | ... | 15 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 48 | 3 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 |
| | G | 1 | 31 | ... | 11 | 1 | 5 | ... | 2 | 2 | 49 | 1 | 36 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | H | 1 | 32 | ... | 16 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 52 | 1 | 33 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 |
| For regiment | | 16 | 282 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 9 | 20 | 411 | 18 | 304 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 18 |
| 24th Infantry.. | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 21 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | A | 2 | 45 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 55 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | B | 2 | 42 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 52 | 2 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | C | 1 | 45 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| | D | 1 | 29 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 |
| | E | 1 | 30 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 43 | 2 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | F | 2 | 29 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 47 | 2 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| | G | 2 | 26 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 43 | 3 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 |
| | H | 1 | 38 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| For regiment | | 16 | 302 | 3 | 78 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 19 | 409 | 19 | 351 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 54 | 3 | 10 |
| 25th Infantry.. | Staff, and band. | 2 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 16 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | A | 3 | 34 | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| | B | 1 | 38 | 1 | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 50 | ... | 42 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 |
| | C | 2 | 40 | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 43 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | D | 2 | 38 | 1 | 9 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | 3 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 |
| | E | 1 | 42 | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 51 | 1 | 43 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 |
| | F | 2 | 39 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | G | 3 | 35 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 47 | 3 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | H | 1 | 42 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 53 | 1 | 53 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 |
| For regiment | | 17 | 324 | 2 | 74 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 8 | 19 | 423 | 16 | 377 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 13 |

RECRUITING DEPOTS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General service recruits. (Davids Island) | Field, staff, and band. | 4 | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 13 | 5 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 2 | 107 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 113 | 2 | 82 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 7 |
| | B | 1 | 101 | ... | 8 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 114 | 1 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| | C | 1 | 94 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 1 | 115 | 1 | 69 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 |
| | D | 1 | 98 | ... | 13 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | 120 | 1 | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | D. D | ... | 21 | ... | 25 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 47 | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | ... | ... |
| Total | | 9 | 433 | 1 | 61 | 1 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 522 | 10 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 23 |
| General service recruits. (Columbus B's.) | Field, staff, band and D. D. | 4 | 21 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 47 | ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | ... | 2 |
| | A | 2 | 98 | ... | 9 | ... | 15 | ... | 2 | 2 | 124 | ... | 49 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 |
| | B | 2 | 106 | ... | 9 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 2 | 122 | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | C | 2 | 66 | ... | 11 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | 85 | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | D | 1 | 103 | ... | 13 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 1 | 123 | ... | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| | Colored detachment. | ... | 42 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 51 | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | | 11 | 436 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 552 | ... | 217 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 1 | 15 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| absent. | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | | Height of men (inches). | | When was company last inspected by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without leave. | | Total. | | Horses. | | | | Horses. | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Department inspector-general. | Regimental commander. | Post commander. | Company commander. |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 51 | ... | ... | 71⅛ | 62½ | May 2, 1892 | Oct. 31, 1891 | July 2, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | ... | ... | 72 | 65½ | June —, 1891 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | 71⅜ | 63½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | ... | ... | 71⅜ | 63½ | Apr. 13, 1892 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 57 | ... | ... | 72¼ | 63 1/16 | June —, 1891 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 2 | 5 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 438 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 62.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 64½ | Mar. 12, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 62 | Mar. 1, 1892 | Nov. 30, 1891 | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 61 | Feb. 26, 1892 | ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 64 | Mar. 7, 1892 | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 71½ | 60¾ | Mar. 12, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 73½ | 62 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 64½ | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | Every Saturday. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 63 | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | ....do ..... | June 25, 1892 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 63 | Mar. 1, 1892 | Nov. 30, 1892 | May 31, 1892 | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | 9 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 475 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 60¾ | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 19 | ... | ... | 70½ | 62 | June 13, 1892 | Mar. 31, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 55 | ... | ... | 72 | 60½ | July 16, 1891 | Aug. 21, 1891 | ...do ..... | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | ... | ... | 73 | 64 | July 9, 1891 | Aug. 25, 1890 | May 31, 1892 | May 31, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 53 | ... | ... | 72½ | 64½ | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 57 | ... | ... | 75 | 60¾ | July 16, 1891 | Aug. 21, 1890 | June 30, 1892 | July 2, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | ... | ... | 72¼ | 63¾ | July 9, 1891 | Aug. 25, 1890 | May 31, 1892 | May 31, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ... | ... | 72 | 63¾ | June 13, 1892 | Mar. 31, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 48 | ... | ... | 74 | 64 | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 54 | ... | ... | 73½ | 64 | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 146 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 60¼ | | | | |

AND WILLETS POINT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 | ... | ... | 71 | 64¾ | Sept. 25, 1890 | ..... | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 122 | ... | ... | 71¾ | 64 | ...do ..... | ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | ... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 124 | ... | ... | 75 | 63 | ...do ..... | ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 122 | ... | ... | 71¼ | 64¾ | ...do ..... | ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 122 | ... | ... | 75 | 62½ | ...do ..... | ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 99 | ... | ... | 71 | 63¾ | ...do ..... | ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 3 | 2 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 602 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 62.5 | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 58 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 72.5 | 63 | Feb. 17, 1892 | June 20, 1892 by Supt. of R. S. | May 31, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 129 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 64 | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 127 | 0 | 0 | 74.5 | 62 | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 73.5 | 64½ | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 74¾ | 61.5 | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 52 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 64.5 | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 629 | 0 | 0 | 74¾ | 61.5 | | | | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

RECRUITING DEPOTS AND

| Regiments. | Companies. | Strength—present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Strength— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For duty. | | On extra and special duty. | | Sick. | | Arrest or confinement. | | Total. | | Under arms at inspection. | | Horses. | | Detached service. | | With leave. | |
| | | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| General service recruits. (Jefferson Bks.) | D. D | ... | 25 | 1 | 32 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 58 | 1 | 51 | 53 | ... | ... | 47 | ... | ... |
| | A | 2 | 86 | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 2 | 99 | 2 | 76 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | B | 1 | 83 | ... | 11 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 78 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | C | 2 | 86 | ... | 9 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | 2 | 102 | 2 | 89 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | D | 2 | 47 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 56 | 2 | 52 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Colored detachment | ... | 46 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... | 48 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Total | | 7 | 373 | 1 | 76 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 469 | 8 | 394 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 9 |
| Engineers | Field, staff, and band. | 3 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 18 | 3 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | A | 4 | 51 | ... | 43 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | 98 | 4 | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 |
| | B | 4 | 54 | ... | 48 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 4 | 107 | 4 | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | C | 3 | 56 | ... | 42 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 3 | 103 | 3 | 94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Total | | 14 | 179 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 326 | 14 | 299 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

WILLETS POINT—Continued.

| absent. | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | | Height of men (inches). | | When was company last inspected by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without leave. | | Total. | | Horses. | | | | Horses. | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Department inspector-general. | Regimental commander. | Post commander. | Company commander. |
| ... | ... | ... | 47 | ... | ... | 1 | 105 | | ... | 70.5 | 64.5 | Apr. 26, 1892 | ..... | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 105 | | ... | 71 | 63¾ | ...do ..... | ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 101 | 53 | ... | 70 | 63.5 | ...do ..... | ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 104 | | ... | 71 | 64 | ...do ..... | ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 56 | | ... | 70.5 | 64.5 | ...do ..... | ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | | ... | 71 | 64 | ...do ..... | ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 527 | 53 | 0 | 71 | 63.5 | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 18 | ... | ... | 71 | 62¼ | ..... | June 30, 1892 | June 30, 1892 | June 25, 1892 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | 5 | 105 | ... | ... | 73.5 | 64½ | ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 110 | ... | ... | 74½ | 64 | ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 107 | ... | ... | 71¾ | 62.5 | ..... | ...do ..... | ...do ..... | Do. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 340 | 0 | 0 | 74½ | 62¼ | | | | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | MOUNTED TROOPS. Horses. Last received—Where bought? | Age when bought? | Whence best? | Color. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Artillery | E | Fort Riley, St. Louis, Mo. | 4-7 | St. Louis, Mo. | Dark bay. |
| | K | May 31, 1892, New York City. | 3, 5, 6 | New England and New York. | Dark bay. |
| For regiment | | | 3-7 | | Dark bay. |
| 2d Artillery | A | Holton, Kans., Fort Riley, Kans. | 5-6 | St. Louis, Mo. | Brown and bay. |
| | F | At post | 4 and 8 | do | Bay. |
| For regiment | | | 4 to 8 | St. Louis, Mo. | |
| 3d Artillery | C | May, 1892; Boston, Mass. | 6 and 7 | | Bay. |
| | F | Dec. 12, 1890; Texas | 4.5 to 7.5 | Kentucky and Missouri. | Bay. |
| For regiment | | | 4.5 to 7.5 | | Bay. |
| 4th Artillery | B | Jan., 1892, Boston, Mass. | 6-7 | Vermont | Bay. |
| | F | Fort Riley, Kans | 5-7 | Not known | Bay. |
| For regiment | | | 5-7 | | Bay. |
| 5th Artillery | D | Oregon; California | 5 to 7 | Oregon | Black. |
| | F | Oregon; California | 5 to 7 | do | Bay. |
| For regiment | | Oregon; California | 5-7 | Oregon | |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Transferred from 10th Cavalry. | 5 to 8 | Kentucky | Mixed. |
| | A | Nov. 1, 1891, St. Louis, Mo. | 5 | St. Louis, Mo | Bay. |
| | B | Unknown | 5 to 9 | Not known | do. |
| | C | May 26, 1892; 10th Cavalry. | 5 to 9 | | Black. |
| | D | Not known | 4 to 8 | Not known | Bay, 5; chestnut, 10; sorrel, 30. |
| | E | Apr. 28, 1892; not known | 5, 6, and 7 | St. Louis | Bay. |
| | F | Missouri | 4 to 8 | Unknown | Gray. |
| | G | May 1, 1892; from 10th Cavalry. | 6 | Kentucky and Missouri. | Bay and brown. |
| | H | Apr. 27 to May 26, 1892 | Unknown | Kentucky | Bay. |
| | I | Unknown | 5 to 9 | Missouri | Bay or sorrel. |
| | K | Apr. 27 to May 26, 1892 | Unknown. | St. Louis, Mo | Bay. |
| | L | None received | | | Various. |
| For regiment | | | 4 to 9 | | |
| 2d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | May 26, 1892; St. Louis, Mo. | 4 to 6 | Missouri | Bay. |
| | A | | | | |
| | B | Missouri | 4 | Kentucky and Missouri. | Mostly bays. |
| | C | Aug. 30, 1891; St. Louis, Mo. | 4 to 6 | Missouri | Bay. |
| | D | Sept. 1, 1891; St. Louis, Mo. | 4 to 7 | do | do. |
| | E | July 2, 1891; St. Louis, Mo. | 4 | Kentucky and Missouri. | Black. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

| Horses. Height (inches). | | Forage, grooming, and feeding. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tallest. | Shortest. | How many days' supply of forage now with troops? | Any surplus? | Horses fed and groomed under supervision of an officer? | How often fed per day? | How often groomed per day? | Enlisted men detailed to groom and take care of officers' horses? | Of noncommissioned officers' horses? | What men do not take care of their own horses? |
| 67 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | Yes... | First sergeant, stable sergeant, and section chief. |
| 64 | 60 | 30 | No.. | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | Yes... | First sergeant, stable and quartermaster sergeants, and chiefs of section. |
| 67 | 60 | 10–30 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | Yes... | |
| 65 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 3 | 2 | Yes..... | Yes... | Noncommissioned officers. |
| 65 | 61 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | Yes... | Sergeants. |
| 65 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2-3 | 2 | ..... | Yes... | |
| 66 | 62 | 30 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | Yes..... | Yes... | The sergeants. |
| 66 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | Yes... | Noncommissioned officers. |
| 66 | 60 | 10–30 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1-2 | Yes..... | Yes... | |
| 66 | 61 | 30 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | Yes... | Sergeants. |
| 66 | 59½ | 9 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | Yes... | None. |
| 66 | 59½ | 9–30 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | ..... | Yes... | |
| 64 | 60 | ..... | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | Yes... | Sergeants. |
| 64 | 60 | ..... | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | Yes... | Do. |
| 64 | 60 | ..... | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | Yes... | |
| 60¾ | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Noncommissioned staff officers, band, sergt, and cooks. |
| 64 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Baker, cooks, sick, and prisoners. |
| 64 | 58 | 4 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | First sergeant and 2 cooks. |
| 68 | 56 | 0 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cooks, first sergeant, room orderly, guard, sick, and 1 extra-duty man. |
| 65 | 59 | 0 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Cook. |
| 63 | 60 | 0 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Same as Troop C, except 1 extra-duty man, |
| 64 | 59½ | 0 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Do. |
| 64 | 60 | 2 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | When necessary. | No.... | Cook and 1 man in quartermaster's department. |
| 64 | 59¾ | 7 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Same as Troop E. |
| 64 | 58 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Sick, guard, cook, first sergeant. |
| 64 | 60 | 7 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Same as Troop E. |
| 64 | 58 | 1 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Two cooks. |
| 68 | 56 | 1 to 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 to 2 | ..... | No.... | |
| 68 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Head cook. |
| 64 | 60 | 10 | No.. | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | None. |
| 65 | 59 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Head cook. |
| 64 | 58 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Do. |
| 64 | 56 | 0 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Post baker, assistant engineer, canteen steward, 2 cooks, sick, guard, and prisoners. |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiment. | Troops. | MOUNTED TROOPS. Horses. Last received—Where bought? | Age when bought? | Whence best? | Color. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2d Cavalry | F | June 21, 1892; St. Louis, Mo. | 4 to 7 | Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky. | Sorrel |
| | G | | | St. Louis, Mo., or Kentucky. | Gray |
| | H | Apr. 7, 1891; St. Louis, Mo. | 4 to 5 | Missouri | Black |
| | I | Missouri | 4 | Missouri and Kentucky. | Mostly sorrels. |
| | K | July 2, 1891; St. Louis, Mo. | 5 | Kentucky and East. | Sorrel |
| | L | Aug. 18, 1891; Fort Wingate, N. Mex. | 4 to 7 | Missouri | Mixed |
| For regiment | | | 4 to 7 | | |
| 3d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band, | Dec., 1890; Texas | Not known | Missouri | Sorrel and gray. |
| | A | Apr., 1892; Texas | 4 to 5 | Missouri and Kentucky. | Mixed |
| | B | Apr. 28; unknown | 7 | Missouri | Black |
| | C | | Unknown | Missouri and Texas | Bay |
| | D | Mar. 31, 1892; Texas | 5 | Kentucky | do |
| | E | Dec. 12, 1890; Texas | 5½ | Texas | do |
| | F | Dec. 14, 1889; Texas | 7 | Illinois and Missouri. | do |
| | G | Dec., 1890; Texas | 4 to 7 | Missouri and Kentucky. | do |
| | H | Gainesville, Tex | 4 to 5 | Missouri | Sorrel |
| | I | Dec. 10, 1890; Texas | 8 | Missouri and Texas | do |
| | K | Mar. 31, 1892; Texas | 5. 5 | Northern Texas | Bay |
| | L | Dakota | Over 5. 5 | Dakota | Not colored |
| For regiment | | | 4 to 8 | | |
| 4th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band, | | | Missouri and Kentucky. | Bay |
| | A | | | do | Gray |
| | B | Oregon, California | 5 to 7 | Oregon | Bay |
| | C | Fort Bidwell, Cal | 6. 5 | Missouri | 47 bays, 8 mixed. |
| | D | | | Missouri and Kentucky. | Bay |
| | E | At post; Dec. 13, 1890 | 6 | St. Louis, Mo | do |
| | F | Mar., 1891; unknown | 7 | Kentucky, Missouri, and Illinois. | do |
| | G | June 30, 1892 | 6 | Oregon | do |
| | H | | | Missouri and Kentucky. | Sorrel |
| | I | California; Nov. 16, 1891 | 5 | Missouri, Kansas, and Northern Texas. | Gray |
| | K | Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Aug. 30, 1891. | 4 to 7 | | Black |
| | L | No horses in troop | | | |
| For regiment | | | 4 to 7 | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

| Horses. | | Forage, grooming, and feeding. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Height (inches). | | | | | | | | | |
| Tallest. | Shortest. | How many days' supply of forage now with troops? | Any surplus? | Horses fed and groomed under supervision of an officer? | How often fed per day? | How often groomed per day? | Enlisted men detailed to groom and take care of officers' horses? | Of noncommissioned officers' horses? | What men do not take care of their own horses? |
| 64 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | When prevented by other duties. |
| 64 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | Yes..... | First sergts. | First sergeant, cook, baker, guard, sick. |
| 68 | 58 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Head cook and post bakers. |
| 64 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | None. |
| 66 | 56 | 0 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | First sergeant, 2 cooks, room orderly, guard, sick, and canteen assistant. |
| 58 | 52 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Head cook. |
| 68 | 52 | 0 to 10 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 to 2 | | | |
| 60 | 60 | 1 | No... | No.... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Regimental quartermaster sergeant. |
| 63 | 58 | 1 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cooks and cooks' police. |
| 76 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Cook, baker, sick, some extra-duty men, assistant engineer, teamsters, etc. |
| 63 | 58 | 10 | ..... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cook, sick, and prisoners. |
| 66 | 59 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | First sergeant and cooks. |
| 64 | 57 | 90 | Yes.. | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cooks and sick. |
| 64 | 59 | 3 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cook. |
| 63 | 60 | 3 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Head cook. |
| 67 | 60 | 1 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cooks, school teacher, and man in charge of troop clubroom. |
| 64 | 56 | 10 | ..... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No ..... | No.... | Cook, sick, and prisoners. |
| 62 | 59 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Cooks. |
| 70 | 59 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cook, sick, and prisoners. |
| 76 | 56 | 1 to 90 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 to 2 | ..... | No.... | |
| 66 | 60 | 1 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cook. |
| 64 | 60 | 1 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Do. |
| 64 | 60 | ..... | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | First sergeant. |
| 64 | 60 | 1 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | First sergeant, clerk, baker, cooks, gardener, and canteen attendant. |
| 65 | 60 | 1 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cook. |
| 66 | 60 | 14 | Yes.. | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Guard, sick, and cooks. |
| 64 | 58 | ..... | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | First sergeant, steward of exchange, cooks, and clerk. |
| 65 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | First sergeant. |
| 66 | 61 | 1 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cook. |
| ..... | ..... | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Cooks. |
| 66 | 59 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | In field, not in garrison. | No.... | Cooks and baker. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 66 | 58 | 1 to 14 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 to 2 | | | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | MOUNTED TROOPS. Horses. Last received—Where bought? | Age when bought? | Whence best? | Color. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Cavalry... | Field, staff, and band. | May, 1889; Missouri.... | 5 and 6 | None received for three years. | Gray ..... |
| | A..... | May 25, 1891; St. Louis, Mo. | 6 | Missouri and Kentucky. | Dark brown |
| | B..... | Apr., 1891; Missouri.... | 5, 6, and 7 | None good ..... | Bay, gray, and brown. |
| | C..... | .....do ..... | 5 and 6 | All very poor..... | Black, bay, brown. |
| | D..... | June, 1892; St. Louis, Mo | 4 to 7 | Chicago, Ill ..... | Sorrel..... |
| | E..... | Apr., 1891; Missouri.... | 5 | Missouri..... | Brown and bay. |
| | F..... | Post quartermaster; not known. | 5 to 8 | ....do ..... | Gray..... |
| | G..... | Apr., 1891; not known.. | 5, 6 and 7 | ....do ..... | Chestnut .. |
| | H..... | June 23, 1892..... | 6 | Kentucky ..... | Bay..... |
| | I ..... | June 25, 1892; St. Louis, Mo. | 6 to 7 | Missouri..... | ...do ..... |
| | K..... | Apr., 1891; Missouri.... | 5, 6, and 7 | Kentucky ..... | ...do ..... |
| | L..... | No horses..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| For regiment ..... | | ..... | 4 to 8 | ..... | ..... |
| 6th Cavalry.... | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | A..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | B..... | Transferred from Troop E, 9th Cavalry. | Not knw'n | Not known ..... | Variety.... |
| | C..... | Aug. 24, 1891; St. Louis, Mo. | 4-7 | California ..... | Sorrel..... |
| | D..... | Department Platte..... | 5 | No appreciable difference. | Bay..... |
| | E..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | F..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | G..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | H..... | Aug. 24, 1891; St. Louis, Mo. | 5 | St. Louis, Mo..... | Black..... |
| | I ..... | St. Louis, Mo..... | 6½ | Kentucky and Missouri. | Gray ..... |
| | K..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | L..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| For regiment..... | | ..... | 4 to 7 | ..... | ..... |
| 7th Cavalry.... | Field, staff, and band. | None ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | A..... | June 4, 1892; St. Louis, Mo. | 4-5 | Missouri..... | Dark brown. |
| | B..... | .....do ..... | 4-7 | .....do ..... | Bay..... |
| | C..... | .....do ..... | 8 | ..... | Sorrel..... |
| | D..... | June 5, 1892; St. Louis, Mo. | 4-6 | ..... | Black..... |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

| Horses. Height (inches). | | Forage, grooming, and feeding. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tallest. | Shortest. | How many days' supply of forage now with troops? | Any surplus? | Horses fed and groomed under supervision of an officer? | How often fed per day? | How often groomed per day? | Enlisted men detailed to groom and take care of officers' horses? | Of noncommissioned officers' horses? | What men do not take care of their own horses? |
| 64 | 61 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, and sergeant, band. |
| 72 | 63.5 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Extra-duty men in quartermaster's department, assistant to post exchange, steward, and cooks. |
| 66 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | First sergeant, cooks, and teamsters, quartermaster's department. |
| 66 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Do. |
| 66 | 59 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | Yes..... | No.... | Teamsters in quartermaster's department. |
| 64 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Sergeants. |
| 66 | 56 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Extra-duty men, guard, sick, and cook. |
| 66 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | Only first sergt. | First sergeant and teamsters, quartermaster's department. |
| 64 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Teamsters in quartermaster's department. |
| 65 | 58½ | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cooks. |
| 63 | 57 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | Only first sergt. | First sergeant and teamsters, quartermaster's department. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 72 | 56 | 1 to 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 to 2 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 64 | 59 | 1 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Teamsters in Quartermaster's Department, cooks, and sick. |
| 64 | 56 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Cooks and prisoners. |
| 64 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | None. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 64 | 60 | 0 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Cooks. |
| 64 | 58 | (*) | ..... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | None. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 64 | 56 | 0 to 10 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 to 2 | | | |
| 63 | 60 | 10 | No... | No.... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | |
| 64 | 58 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | Yes..... | 1st sgts. | Gardeners, cooks, sick, prisoners. |
| 63 | 60 | 3 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | Yes..... | ..do... | Do. |
| 63 | 50 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | Yes..... | ..do... | Do. |
| 63 | 60 | 8 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | Yes..... | ..do... | Do. |

* Drawn every ten days.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | MOUNTED TROOPS. Horses. Last received—Where bought? | Age when bought? | Whence best? | Color. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Cavalry | E | June 5, 1892; St. Louis, Mo. | 5 | Kentucky | Bay |
| | F | St. Louis, Mo. | 4–6 | | Bay, brown, gray. |
| | G | June 5, 1892; St. Louis, Mo. | 4–6 | | Gray |
| | H | June 21, 1891; unknown | 7 | Unknown | Bay |
| | I | | | | Dark bay |
| | K | | | Kentucky and Missouri. | Bay |
| | L | June 30, 1892; St. Louis, Mo. | 5 | Unknown | Bay |
| For regiment | | | 4 to 8 | | |
| 8th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Aug. 11, 1890; Fort Meade. | 7 | Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky. | Assorted |
| | A | Nov., 1889; Dakota | 6 | Missouri | Bay |
| | B | Jan., 1891; Fort Meade | 4–8 | Missouri, Kansas | Sorrel |
| | C | Mar. 1, 1891; South Dakota. | 5 | Dakota | Grey |
| | D | Dakota | 8½ | Missouri | Sorrel |
| | E | Nov. 29, 1890 | 5 | Washington, Montana. | Bay |
| | F | Montana | 5 | Missouri and Kentucky. | Black |
| | G | Troop L, 8th Cavalry | 4 to 7 | "B" brand from Washington. | Bay |
| | H | Nov., 1891; St. Louis, Mo | 4–6 | St. Louis, Mo. | Bay, black, sorrel. |
| | I | Feb. 20, 1891; South Dakota. | 5 | Missouri, Kentucky. | Black |
| | K | Dec. 1, 1890; Montana | 5½ | Missouri | Bay, brown |
| | L | Jan., 1892; unknown | 6 | Unknown | Various |
| For regiment | | | 4 to 8.5 | | |
| 9th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | | | | |
| | A | | | | |
| | B | Dec. 2, 1889; Omaha, Nebr. | 4½ | East | Bay |
| | C | May, 1892; St. Louis, Mo. | 6 | Missouri | Bay |
| | D | | | | |
| | E | | | | |
| | F | | | | |
| | G | | | | |
| | H | Dec., 1889; Fort McKinney, Wyo. | 6 | East | Brown and black. |
| | I | | | | |
| | K | Dec. 29, 1891; St. Louis, Mo. | 5–7 | St. Louis, Mo. | Black |
| For regiment | | | 4½ to 7 | | |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | 1st Cavalry | Unknown. | Missouri and Kentucky. | Gray |
| | A | None on hand | | | |
| | B | May 5, 1892; Troop B, 1st Cavalry. | Unknown. | | All colors. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

| Horses. Height (inches). | | Forage, grooming, and feeding. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tallest. | Shortest. | How many days' supply of forage now with troops? | Any surplus? | Horses fed and groomed under supervision of an officer? | How often fed per day? | How often groomed per day? | Enlisted men detailed to groom and take care of officers' horses? | Of noncommissioned officers' horses. | What men do not take care of their own horses? |
| 63 | 60 | 9 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | 1st sgts. | Gardeners, cooks, sick, prisoners. |
| 63 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Cooks and man in Quartermaster's Department. |
| 66 | 56 | 8 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | 1st sgts. | Gardeners cooks, sick, prisoners. |
| ..... | ..... | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Cooks and extra-duty men. |
| 64 | 58 | 8 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | Yes..... | 1st sgts. | Gardeners, cooks, sick, prisoners. |
| 64 | 56 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | Yes..... | do ... | Do. |
| 63 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Cooks. |
| 66 | 56 | 3 to 10 | No... | ..... | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 64 | 58 | 0 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Whole band. |
| 65 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cooks and extra-duty men. |
| 64 | 59 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cooks. |
| 62 | 58 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cooks and teamsters. |
| 64 | 59 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Two cooks. |
| 65.5 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cooks and bakers. |
| 64 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Two cooks and two teamsters. |
| 63 | 60 | (*) | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | First sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, cooks, room orderly and guard. |
| 64 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Cooks. |
| 64 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | First sergeant, head cook, sick, prisoners. |
| 65.5 | 60 | 8 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Cooks and extra-duty men. |
| 61.5 | 60 | 0 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Second cook and room orderly. |
| 65.5 | 58 | 0 to 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 to 2 | ..... | No.... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 63 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Cooks. |
| 63.5 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | First sergeant, stable sergeant, and cooks. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 64 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Cooks. |
| 64 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | Cook and teamster. |
| 64 | 60 | 5 to 10 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 to 2 | | | |
| 63 | 61 | 0 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | Yes... | Sergeant-major, regimental quartermaster sergeant chief musician. |
| 64 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | None. |

* Remainder of ten days.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | MOUNTED TROOPS. Horses. Last received—Where bought? | Age when bought? | Whence best? | Color. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Cavalry... | C | Aug., 1891; unknown... | 7 | Missouri | Mixed |
| | D | Dec., 1890; unknown ... | 4 to 6 | St. Louis, Mo | do |
| | E | May 5, 1892 | | Missouri | Various |
| | F | May 6, 1892; Montana .. | 5-7 | East | Mixed |
| | G | Troop G, First Cavalry | | | All colors.. |
| | H | Troop H, 1st Cavalry ... | | | Mixed |
| | I | May, 1892; St. Louis, Mo | 4-7 | Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. | do |
| | K | May 5, 1892; Department Missouri. | 5-8 | Missouri | Various |
| For regiment | | | 4 to 8 | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

| Horses. | | Forage, grooming, and feeding. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Height (inches). | | | | | | | | | |
| Tallest. | Shortest. | How many days' supply of forage now with troops? | Any surplus? | Horses fed and groomed under supervision of an officer? | How often fed per day? | How often groomed per day? | Enlisted men detailed to groom and take care of officers' horses? | Of noncommissioned officers' horses? | What men do not take care of their own horses? |
| 63 | 59 | 0 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Sick and extra and special duty men. |
| 63 | 60 | 5 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 1 | No..... | No.... | First sergeant and cooks. |
| 63 | 60 | 1 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | Chief baker and head cook. |
| 63 | 60 | 0 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | First sergeant and cooks. |
| 63 | 60 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | None. |
| 68 | 62 | 10 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Head cook, first sergeant, stable sergeant, and stable police. |
| 63 | 60 | 5 | Yes.. | Yes... | 2 | 2 | Yes..... | No.... | Cooks, sick, orderlies, etc. |
| 62 | 59 | 1 | No... | Yes... | 2 | 2 | No..... | No.... | First sergeant and head cook. |
| 68 | 59 | 0 to 10 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 to 2 | ..... | ..... | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Batteries or troops. | Training. | | | | | | | | Descriptive book of horses correctly kept? | Do men ride public horses on pass or when not on duty? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Horses familiar with firing? | Horses packed for all mounted service? | Gaited to obey command? | Men and horses familiar with trumpet calls? | With night firing? | With turning out unexpectedly at night? | Horses taught to lie down? | To swim with their riders? | | |
| 1st Artillery | E | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. | No. | Yes. | No. |
| | K | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | (†) | (†) | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | ..... | ..... | No. | No. | Yes. | ..... |
| 2d Artillery | A | Yes. | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | (‡) |
| | F | Yes. | ..... | ..... | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Rarely |
| For regiment | | Yes. | ..... | ..... | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | ..... |
| 3d Artillery | C | Yes. | No. | No. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | No. |
| | F | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | Yes. | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | ..... | No. | ..... | Yes. | ..... |
| 4th Artillery | B | Yes. | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | (‡) |
| | F | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | Yes. | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | ..... |
| 5th Artillery | D | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | (§) |
| | F | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | ..... |
| 1st Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Unk'n | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes. | Yes. | Hardly. | Fairly | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Unk'n | Yes. | Unk'n | No. | No. | No. | Unk'n | Unk'n | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Yes. | Yes. | Fairly | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | No. |
| | G | Yes. | Yes, in field. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | When necessary. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes |
| | I | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes |
| | K | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... |
| 2d Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | No. |
| | A | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | B | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |

*Only on drill. † Unknown. ‡ Sometimes. § Noncommissioned officers only. ‖ Occasionally.

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Allowed to ride them faster than a trot? | Officers own their own mounts? | Officers use public horses for troop duty? | How many horses have been exchanged during past fiscal year? | Under what authority? | Number of horses condemned during year? | Sufficient or excessive supply of horse medicine on hand? | What system of shoeing in use? | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (*) | No... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 12 | Suff't. | Shoe according to foot. | |
| No... | 2 | 2 | 0 | ..... | 7 | Suff't. | Army..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | ..... | 19 | Suff't. | ..... | |
| No... | Not all | Yes.. | None. | ..... | ..... | Suff't. | Regulation..... | |
| No... | No... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 15 | Suff't. | According to Regulation—Burton. | |
| No ... | ..... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 15 | Suff't. | ..... | |
| No... | No... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 5 | Suff't. | As prescribed in artillery drill regulations. | |
| No... | No... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 4 | Suff't. | General Orders, No. 16, A. G. O., 1888. | |
| No... | No... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 9 | Suff't. | ..... | |
| No... | No... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 5 | Suff't. | Regulation .... | |
| No... | No... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 7 | Suff't. | Artillery tactics | |
| No... | No... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 12 | Suff't. | ..... | |
| No... | No... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 5 | Suff't. | Regulation .... | |
| No... | No... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 8 | Suff't. | ....do ..... | |
| No... | No... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 13 | Suff't. | Regulation .... | |
| Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | 1 | Regimental commander. | 0 | Suff't. | Regulation .... | |
| No... | Yes.. | (‖) | 0 | ..... | 7 | ..... | Berdan ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 55 | G. O. 20, c. s. A. G. O., change of station. | 4 | Suff't. | Goodenough ... | |
| No... | (¶) | (**) | 1 | Regimental commander. | 5 | ..do ... | As prescribed by Fitzwygram. | |
| No... | ..... | No... | 46 | G. O. 20, A. G. O. '92. | 22 | ..do ... | Regulation .... | On exchange of station, horses were exchanged |
| Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 7 | Yes... | ....do ..... | |
| Yes.. | Yes.. | (‖) | 0 | ..... | 0 | Suff't. | As prescribed in General Order. | |
| When necessary. | Yes.. | When necessary. | 2 | Regimental commander. | 6 | ..do ... | Berdan and Goodenough shoe. | 4 horses to be inspected. Addition of iodoform to veterinary supply table recommended. |
| Yes.. | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 3 | ..do ... | Latest and best. | |
| (‖) | No... | Yes.. | 45 | G. O. 20, c. s. A. G. O., change of station. | 8 | ..do ... | Goodenough ... | |
| Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 0 | ..do ... | Latest authorized. | |
| No... | Yes.. | Occasionally. | 1 | Regimental commander. | 15 | ..do ... | As prescribed by War Department. | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 151 | ..... | 77 | ..... | ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 1 | Department commander. | 0 | Suff't. | Fleming's ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 3 | Yes... | As per G. O. 16, A. G. O., 1888. | |

¶ First lieutenant, yes; second lieutenant, no. ** Second lieutenant, yes. ‖ On special conditions.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Training. | | | | | | | | Descriptive book of horses correctly kept? | Do men ride public horses on pass or when not on duty? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Horses familiar with firing? | Horses packed for all mounted service? | Gaited to obey command? | Men and horses familiar with trumpet calls? | With night firing? | With turning out unexpectedly at night? | Horses taught to lie down? | To swim with their riders? | | |
| 2d Cavalry..... | C..... | Yes.. | Yes . | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | Yes.. | No... | No... | Yes. | No... |
| | D..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | Yes.. | No... | No... | Yes. | No... |
| | E..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | No... | No... | No.. | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | F..... | Yes.. | When ordered. | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | No... | Yes.. | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | G..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Fairly | Pretty | No.. | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | H..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | Yes.. | No... | No... | Yes. | No... |
| | I..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes. | Yes.. | 1 | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | K..... | Mostly | Yes.. | Fair . | No... | Fair | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | L..... | Yes.. | Not yet. | Not yet. | Yes.. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | No... |
| For regiment..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3d Cavalry..... | Field, staff, and band. | No... | No... | No... | No... | No.. | No. . | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | A..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | No.. | Yes.. | Some | No... | Yes. | Yes . |
| | B..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | (*) | Men, yes. | Yes. | Yes.. | No... | No facility. | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | C..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes. | Yes.. | Yes.. | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | D..... | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | Yes.. | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | E..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | F..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes. | No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | G..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | No.. | Yes.. | Some | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | H..... | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | No... | Yes.. | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | I..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Not all. | No.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes. | On pass. |
| | K..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | L..... | Yes.. | No... | Not very well. | Not as yet. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | No... |
| For regiment..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... |
| 4th Cavalry.... | Field, staff, and band. | Yes.. | ..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | A..... | Yes.. | ..... | Yes.. | Yes. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | B..... | Yes.. | Field service only. | Yes.. | Yes. | No.. | No... | No... | Yes.. | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | C..... | Yes.. | No... | Partly | Partly | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | D..... | Yes.. | ..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | E..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | Yes.. | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | F..... | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | G..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | No... | (§) | Yes.. | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | H..... | Yes.. | ..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | I..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Some men. | No.. | No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes. | No... |

* Yes, to a certain extent.

§ Occasionally

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Allowed to ride them faster than a trot? | Officers own their own mounts? | Officers use public horses for troop duty? | How many horses have been exchanged during past fiscal year? | Under what authority? | Number of horses condemned during year? | Sufficient or excessive supply of horse medicine on hand? | What system of shoeing in use? | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 7 | Regimental commander. | 3 | Suff't. | Fleming's ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 2 | ....do ..... | 7 | ..do ... | ....do ..... | |
| No... | 1, no; 2, yes | Yes.. | 6 | For color..... | 4 | ..do ... | System at cavalry depot. | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 6 | None . | No shoer in troop for over three years. | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | ..... | Department commander. | 9 | Suff't. | Common Sense, under direction of troop commander. | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 23 | Department and regimental commanders. | 7 | ..do ... | Fleming's ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 6 | Yes... | As per G. O. 16, A. G. O., 1888. | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 4 | For color..... | 0 | Suff't. | System at cavalry depot. | |
| No.. | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 1 | ..do ... | Not shod..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | ..... | 46 | ..... | ..... | |
| Yes.. | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 12 | Suff't. | Regulations ... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 12 | ..do ... | ....do ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | (†) | 0 | ..... | 13 | ..do ... | G. O. 16, 1888 ... | |
| No... | 2, yes; 1, no. | Yes.. | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..do ... | As per orders.. | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 7 | ..do ... | Berdan ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No.. | 0 | ..... | 9 | ..do ... | Frog pressure.. | |
| No... | Yes.. | At times. | 0 | ..... | 3 | ..do ... | ....do ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 7 | Regimental commander. | 14 | ..do ... | Regulations ... | |
| Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 2 | ..do ... | U. S. Gov't..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | (†) | 4 | Troop commanders. | 9 | ..do ... | As per orders .. | |
| No... | Yes.. | (‡) | 0 | ..... | 3 | Yes... | Berdan ..... | |
| Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | 1 | For sake of color. | 0 | None with troop. | Never shod yet. | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 101 | ..... | ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Suff't. | Regulation .... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..do ... | ....do ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 17 | ..do ... | ....do ..... | 382 days lost by sickness were due to injuries received while riding fractious horses received from Fort Wallawalla. |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 11 | ..do ... | According to G. O. 16, 1888. | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..do ... | Regulation .... | |
| Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 2 | ..do ... | Unknown..... | |
| No... | 1, yes; 1, no. | 1, yes; 1, no. | 0 | ..... | 6 | ..do ... | Cavalry drill regulations. | |
| Yes.. | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 3 | ..do ... | Troop commanders. | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..do ... | Regulation .... | |
| ..... | 1, not. | Yes.. | 2 | None ..... | 9 | None.. | Berdan ..... | 2 off-colored horses were transferred to B Troop, 4th Cavalry, and receipts received for them. |

‡ Sometimes. § Being instructed.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Training. | | | | | | | | Descriptive book of horses correctly kept? | Do men ride public horses on pass or when not on duty? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Horses familiar with firing? | Horses packed for all mounted service | Gaited to obey command? | Men and horses familiar with trumpet calls? | With night firing? | With turning out unexpectedly at night? | Horses taught to lie down? | To swim with their riders? | | |
| 4th Cavalry | K | No | Yes | No | Imperfectly. | No | No | Most of them. | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | | | | | | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes. | No | Yes. | Fairly | No. | No | No | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes. | (*) | No | Yes. | No. | No | Few no. | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Fairly | No. | No | No | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes. | Yes. | Fairly | Yes. | No. | No | No | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Yes. | Yes. | No | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | Yes. | Yes. | No | Fairly | No. | No | No | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Usually. | No. | No | No | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | G | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No | No. | No | No | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes. | Yes. | No | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No trial. | No | Yes. | No | Yes. | No |
| | K | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No | No. | No | No | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | L | | | | | | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6th Cavalry | Field, staff, band. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B | Yes. | No | Fairly | Yes. | No. | No | No | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes. | Yes. | No | No | No. | Yes. | No | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No | Yes. | Yes. | No |
| | E | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | | | | | | |
| | G | | | | | | | | | | |
| | H | Yes. | Yes. | No | No | | Yes. | No | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | I | Yes. | Yes. | Partially. | Partially. | No. | No | Yes. | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | | | | | | | | | | |
| | L | | | | | | | | | | |
| For regiment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | Yes. | | | | | | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | Yes. | No | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No | Partly | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | B | Yes. | No | Fairly | Men only. | No. | No | No | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes. | No | No | Yes. | No. | No | Partly | No | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Yes. | No | No | No | No. | No | No | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | Yes. | No | No | No | No. | No | Partly | No | Yes. | Yes. |

* Not always.

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Allowed to ride them faster than a trot? | Officers own their own mounts? | Officers use public horses for troop duty? | How many horses have been exchanged during past fiscal year? | Under what authority? | Number of horses condemned during year. | Sufficient or excessive supply of horse medicine on hand? | What system of shoeing in use? | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes.. | Not the 2d lieut. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 14 | No.... | Prescribed system. | |
| ..... | Yes.. | No... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 67 | ..... | ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 2 | Regimental commander. | 0 | Suff't. | Regulation .... | |
| Yes.. | 2, not. | Yes... | 0 | ..... | 4 | ..do ... | That authorized by War Department. | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 11 | ..do ... | Regulation .... | |
| Yes.. | Yes.. | (*) | 0 | ..... | 14 | ..do ... | Common sense. | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 4 | Captain..... | 5 | No.... | Government ... | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 1 | Regimental commander. | 6 | Suff't. | Regulation .... | |
| No... | Yes.. | (*) | 9 | Regimental commander. | 2 | ..do ... | Fleming's ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 5 | ..do ... | Front feet only. | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 9 | No.... | Regulation .... | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 0 | None . | ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 8 | Suff't. | Front feet only. | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 64 | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| No... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | Suff't. | 1104, Drill Regulations. | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 4 | ..do ... | No particular. | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 2 | ..do ... | As per instructions. | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 3 | Suff't. | No particular.. | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 0 | ..do ... | Regulation..... | The men of this troop have constant detached duty, patrolling the park, mounted in summer and on snowshoes in winter. Drills are kept up whenever the weather permits, but the attendance is necessarily small, owing to the number of detached men. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 1 | Commanding officer. | ..... | Suff't. | G. O. 16, A. G. O., 1888. | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 4 | ..do ... | ....do ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | Sometimes. | 0 | ..... | 10 | ..do ... | ....do ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 8 | ..do ... | ....do ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 5 | ..do ... | ....do ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | Sometimes. | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..do ... | ....do ..... | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commandere,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Training. | | | | | | | | Descriptive book of horses correctly kept? | Do men ride public horses on pass or when not on duty? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Horses familiar with firing? | Horses packed for all mounted service? | Gaited to obey command? | Men and horses familiar with trumpet calls? | With night firing? | With turning out unexpectedly at night? | Horses taught to lie down? | To swim with their riders? | | |
| 7th Cavalry.... | F..... | No... | Yes.. | Fairly well. | Men only. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | G..... | Yes. | No... | No... | Yes.. | No.. | No... | Yes.. | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | H..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | No.. | No... | No... | Yes.. | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | I ..... | Yes.. | No... | No... | No... | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | K..... | Yes.. | No... | No... | No.. | No.. | No... | No... | Yes.. | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | L..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| For regiment ..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| 8th Cavalry.... | Field, staff, and band. | Yes.. | No... | No... | Yes.. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | A..... | Yes.. | No... | Not all. | Fairly well. | No.. | Yes.. | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | B..... | Yes.. | No... | No... | Yes.. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | C..... | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | Fairly | No.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | D..... | Yes.. | No... | Fairly well. | 80 per cent. | Yes. | Yes.. | Some. | Never tried. | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | E..... | Yes.. | No... | No... | Not perfectly. | Never tried. | Never tried. | No... | No water. | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | F..... | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | G..... | Yes.. | Det. serv. Yes. | Fairly well. | Not horses. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | H..... | No... | Yes.. | ..do .. | Yes.. | No.. | No... | Yes.. | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | I ..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Not horses. | Yes. | Yes... | Yes.. | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | K..... | Yes. | No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes. | Yes.. | No... | No... | Yes. | No... |
| | L..... | No... | No... | No... | No... | No. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| For regiment ..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... |
| 9th Cavalry.... | Field, staff, and band. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | A..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B..... | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | Men only. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |
| | C..... | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | Yes.. | No.. | Yes.. | Not all. | No... | Yes. | No... |
| | D..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | E..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | F..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | G..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | H..... | Yes.. | No... | Yes.. | Men only. | No.. | No... | No... | No... | Yes. | Yes.. |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Allowed to ride them faster than a trot? | Officers own their own mounts? | Officers use public horses for troop duty? | How many horses have been exchanged during past fiscal year? | Under what authority? | Number of horses condemned during year? | Sufficient or excessive supply of horse medicine on hand? | What system of shoeing in use? | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No... | Yes.. | Occasionally. | Mount turned over to Troop L. | War Department. | 6 | Not suff't. | Berdan ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 0 | Suff't. | G. O. 16, A. G. O., 1888. | |
| No. | 2 yes, 1 no. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 4 | Kept by vet. surg. | Government ... | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 0 | ..... | 10 | Suff't. | G. O. 16, A. G. O., 1888. | |
| No... | Yes.. | Sometimes. | 0 | ..... | 0 | ..do ... | ....do ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 0 | Kept by vet. surg. | Government ... | |
| No... | ..... | ..... | 0 | ..... | 47 | ..... | ..... | |
| No... | 1 no.. | 1 yes. | 1 | Voluntary transfer. | 0 | None with troops. | Cav. Drill Reg., par. 1104. | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 14 | ..do ... | New Drill Regulations. | |
| No... | Generally. | At times. | 0 | ..... | 12 | ..do ... | Drill Regulations. | |
| No... | Yes.. | Sometimes. | 1 | Voluntary transfer for color. | 16 | ..do ... | Rational ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 12 | ..do ... | Fitzwygram ... | |
| Not as a rule. | Yes.. | No... | 4 | Regiment commander. | 4 | ..do ... | Drill Regulations, par. 1104. | |
| No... | Yes.. | Occasionally. | 0 | ..... | 9 | Suff't. | Drill Regulations; cold. | |
| No... | Yes.. | Only when pvt. horse is sick | 0 | ..... | 6 | ..do ... | Common-sense. | |
| No... | Yes.. | Occasionally. | 0 | ..... | 3 | ..do ... | Berdan ..... | |
| No... | 1 no. | Occasionally. | 15 | Regiment commander. | 7 | None with troops. | Drill Regulations, par. 1104 | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 5 | Post commander. | 15 | ..do ... | Paragraph 1104. | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 0 | Suff't. | None ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... | 98 | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Yes.. | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 0 | Suff't. | Orders, A. G. O. | |
| No... | Not all. | One.. | 0 | ..... | 8 | None . | Fitzwygram ... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Yes.. | Yes.. | No... | 0 | ..... | 1 | Suff't. | Orders, A. G. O | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

| Regiments. | Troops. | Training. | | | | | | | | Descriptive book of horses correctly kept? | Do men ride public horses on pass or when not on duty? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Horses familiar with firing? | Horses packed for all mounted service? | Gaited to obey command? | Men and horses familiar with trumpet calls? | With night firing? | With turning out unexpectedly at night? | Horses taught to lie down? | To swim with their riders? | | |
| 9th Cavalry | I | | | | | | | | | | |
| | K | No. | Yes. | Yes. | Men only. | Men only. | Yes. except recruits. | Yes. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| For regiment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10th Cavalry | Field, staff, and band. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | A | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | C | Yes. | Yes. | No. | Yes, very fair. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | D | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | E | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | | No. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | F | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | No. |
| | G | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Yes. | Yes. |
| | H | Yes. | Frequently. | Yes. | Yes. | | | | | Yes. | No. |
| | I | Yes. | Yes. | Fairly | Yes. | Unku | Yes. | No. | Unk'n | Yes. | Yes. |
| | K | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. | Yes. | No. |
| For regiment | | | | | | | | | | | |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

| Allowed to ride them faster than a trot? | Officers own their own mounts? | Officers use public horses for troop duty? | How many horses have been exchanged during past fiscal year? | Under what authority? | Number of horses condemned during year? | Sufficient or excessive supply of horse medicine on hand? | What system of shoeing in use? | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No... | Yes.. | Occasionally. | 0 | ..... | 3 | Not suff't. | Berdan ..... | |
| | | | 0 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 23 | G. O. 20, A. G. O., 1892. | 2 | Suff't. | As prescribed by War Dept. | Enlisted men who groom officers' horses are paid by them to do so in their own time. |
| No... | Yes.. | Occasionally. | 53 | G. O. 20, A. G. O., 1892. | 10 | Suff't. | As prescribed by War Dept. | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 56 | Change of station. | 0 | Yes... | Regulation .... | |
| No... | Yes.. | Yes.. | 7 | ..... | (*) | Suff't. | Ordinary ..... | *No horses condemned since May 7, 1892. No previous record on hand; horses exchanged with First Cavalry. |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 60 | S. O. 49, c. s., Dept. Arizona. | 0 | ..do ... | As prescribed by War Dept. | Enlisted men who groom officers' horses are paid by them to do it in their own time. |
| No... | No... | Yes.. | 56 | G. O. 20, c. s., A. G. O. | 5 | Yes... | Regulation .... | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 50 | G. O. 20, A. G. O., 1892. | 10 | Suff't. | As prescribed by War Dept. | Enlisted men groom officers' horses, but are not especially detailed for that purpose. |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 57 | ....do ..... | 7 | No.... | ..... | |
| No... | Yes.. | Occasionally. | 52 | Headquarters of the Army. | 0 | Suff't. | That in use for past 30 years. | |
| No... | Yes.. | No... | 56 | S. O. 49, c. s., Dept. Arizona. | 6 | ..do ... | As prescribed by War Dept. | |
| | | | 470 | ..... | 40 | | | |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

SUMMARY.

| Regiments. | Organizations. | Drills and practical instruction during past fiscal year. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average company drills per week. | Average bayonet or saber exercises per week. | Average hours of setting-up drill per week. | Average drills of all kinds per week. | Men under gymnastic instruction. | Men trained to work in pack train. | Animals. |
| 1st Artillery | 13 | 3 to 10 | 0 to 2 | ½ to 2½ | 4 to 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Artillery | 13 | 3 to 10 | 1 to 4 | 1 to 10 | 3 to 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d Artillery | 13 | 2 to 10 | 0 to 8 | ½ to 5 | 3½ to 7 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| 4th Artillery | 13 | 3 to 9 | 0 to 6 | 0 to 1 | 3 to 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 5th Artillery | 13 | 4 to 7 | 0 to 2 | 0 to 1.75 | 4.6 to 9.48 | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals, etc | 65 | 2 to 10 | 0 to 8 | 0 to 10 | 3 to 15 | 114 | 0 | 55 |
| 1st Cavalry | 12 | 1 to 5 | 1 to 5 | 1 to 3 | 2 to 10 | 90 | 95 | 119 |
| 2d Cavalry | 11 | 1 to 6 | ½ to 6 | ½ to 3½ | 1 to 7 | 0 | 108 | 108 |
| 3d Cavalry | 12 | 1 to 5 | 0 to 5 | 0 to 5.5 | 1 to 15 | 0 | 24 | 15 |
| 4th Cavalry | 12 | 1 to 8 | 1 to 5 | ½ to 3 | 3 to 10 | 79 | 136 | 23 |
| 5th Cavalry | 12 | 1 to 6 | ⅝ to 3 | 0 to 7 | 1⅞ to 10 | 32 | 37 | 1 |
| 6th Cavalry | 5 | 4.5 to 5 | 0.9 to 5 | 0 to 2.5 | 5 to 12 | 0 | 15 | 87 |
| 7th Cavalry | 12 | 2 to 6 | 0.46 to 5 | 0.5 to 3 | 6 to 13.3 | 0 | 28 | 1 |
| 8th Cavalry | 12 | 1 to 5 | 0.04 to 3 | 1 to 3 | 3.5 to 10 | 0 | 91 | 29 |
| 9th Cavalry | 4 | 5 to 8 | 1 to 5 | ½ to 2 | 6 to 14 | 0 | 35 | 1 |
| 10th Cavalry | 11 | 0.5 to 16 | 0.5 to 5 | 0.5 to 5 | 1 to 16 | 0 | 90 | 99 |
| Totals, etc | 103 | 0.5 to 16 | 0 to 6 | 0 to 7 | 1 to 16 | 201 | 659 | 483 |
| 1st Infantry | 9 | 1.5 to 4 | 1.5 to 4 | 1.5 to 3 | 1.5 to 17 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 2d Infantry | 10 | 5 to 10 | 1 | 1 to 4 | 7 to 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d Infantry | 10 | 2 to 8 | ½ to 1 | 1 to 5 | 5 to 15 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 4th Infantry | 10 | 3 to 5 | 0 to 3 | 1 to 2 | 4 to 15 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 5th Infantry | 9 | 2 to 5 | 0 to 1 | 1 to 4 | 4 to 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6th Infantry | 9 | 4 to 5 | 0.5 to 5 | 0.5 to 3 | 5 to 12 | 49 | 0 | 1 |
| 7th Infantry | 9 | 4 to 8 | 0 to 4 | 0 to 3 | 5 to 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 8th Infantry | 10 | 2 to 5 | ⅓ to 5 | 0 to 6 | 5 to 12 | 55 | 6 | 0 |
| 9th Infantry | 9 | 2 to 10 | 1 to 5 | ⅝ to 2 | 3 to 20 | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| 10th Infantry | 10 | 1½ to 6 | 1 to 5 | 0.5 to 3 | 5 to 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11th Infantry | 10 | 1½ to 3 | 1 to 2.5 | 0.4 to 2 | 3 to 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 12th Infantry | 10 | 1 to 8 | ½ to 5.5 | 1 to 5.5 | 6 to 20 | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| 13th Infantry | 10 | 1 to 4 | 0.2 to 1 | 0.25 to 1 | 1 to 9 | 66 | 34 | 0 |
| 14th Infantry | 10 | 1 to 5 | 1 to 5 | 0.5 to 5 | 2 to 8 | 25 | 13 | 0 |
| 15th Infantry | 9 | 4 | 1 to 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16th Infantry | 10 | 2 to 5 | 0 to 2 | 0.5 to 2 | 3⅔ to 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17th Infantry | 9 | 2 to 5 | 0.5 to 5 | 0.25 to 5 | 3.8 to 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18th Infantry | 9 | 1½ to 4 | 0.5 to 2 | 0.25 to 3 | 3 to 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19th Infantry | 9 | 1 to 4 | 0.5 to 1.48 | 0.26 to 2 | 2 to 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20th Infantry | 10 | 2 to 4 | ⅐ to 3 | 0.2 to 2 | 3.8 to 6 | 329 | 2 | 0 |
| 21st Infantry | 10 | 2 to 8 | 0.5 to 4 | 0.5 to 4 | 4 to 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22d Infantry | 9 | 2 to 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 to 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23d Infantry | 9 | 2 to 7 | 1 to 2 | 1 to 2.5 | 4 to 10 | 50 | 1 | 0 |
| 24th Infantry | 9 | ⅓ to 5 | ⅓ to 3 | 1/16 to 2 | 2⅓ to 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25th Infantry | 9 | 2 to 3½ | 0.03 to 7 | 0.66 to 1⅓ | 4⅓ to 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals, etc | 237 | ⅓ to 10 | 0 to 7 | 0 to 6 | 1 to 20 | 647 | 83 | 4 |
| General service recruits: | | | | | | All recruits. | | |
| Davids Island | 6 | 1 to 9 | 0 | 0 to 9 | 1 to 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbus Barracks | 6 | 1 to 15 | 0 | 6 | 1 to 15 | 361 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson Barracks | 5 | 1 to 4 | 2 to 4 | 2.5 | 18 | 218 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals, etc | 17 | 1 to 15 | 0 to 4 | 0 to 9 | 1 to 18 | 579 | 0 | 0 |
| Engineers: | | | | | | | | |
| Willets Point | 4 | 1 to 4 | 0 to 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

RECAPITULATION

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artillery | 65 | 2 to 10 | 0 to 8 | 0 to 10 | 3 to 13 | 114 | 0 | 55 |
| Cavalry | 103 | 0.5 to 16 | 0 to 6 | 0 to 7 | 1 to 16 | 201 | 659 | 483 |
| Infantry | 237 | ⅓ to 10 | 0 to 7 | 0 to 6 | 1 to 20 | 647 | 83 | 4 |
| Recruiting depots | 17 | 1 to 15 | 0 to 4 | 0 to 9 | 1 to 18 | 579 | 0 | 0 |
| Engineers | 4 | 1 to 4 | 0 to 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Totals, etc* | 426 | 1/7 to 16 | 0 to 8 | 0 to 10 | 1 to 20 | 1,541 | 742 | 542 |

*made under paragraph 974, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

SUMMARY.

| Drills and practical instruction during past fiscal year. | | | Formations. | | | Schools. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles traveled on the march. | Longest distance in one days' march. | Miles traveled by vehicle. | How quickly can the company form for a march by day? | By night? | For a campaign fully equipped taking 30 days' rations with them? | Average attendance. | Received certificate of graduation from service schools. |
| 37 | 22 | 100 | 5 m. to 3 hrs .... | 5 m. to 3 hrs .... | 2 to 10 hrs ..... | 93 | 0 |
| 528.6 | 24 | 295 | 5 m. to 2 hrs .... | 10 m. to 2 hrs... | 1 to 12 hrs ..... | 167 | 0 |
| 648 | 30 | 1,670 | 5 to 30 m..... | 15 m. to 1 hr.... | 1 hr. to 1 day ... | 106 | 2 |
| 729 | 28 | 347 | 30 m. to 1 hr .... | 30 m. to 2 hrs... | 3 to 6 hrs ..... | 189 | 0 |
| 389.1 | 22.1 | 150 | 5 to 30 m..... | 10 to 40 m..... | 1 to 24 hrs ..... | 113 | 1 |
| 2,341.7 | 30 | 2,562 | 5 m. to 3 hrs .... | 5 m. to 3 hrs.... | 1 to 24 hrs ..... | 668 | 3 |
| 2,299 | 70 | 19,570 | 7 m. to 1 hr..... | 30 m. to 2 hrs... | 1½ to 5 hrs ..... | 80 | 0 |
| 4,737 | 52 | 0 | 20 to 40 m..... | 30 m. to 1½ hrs.. | 2 to 6 hrs ..... | 55 | 0 |
| 11,736 | 78 | 926 | 15 m. to 2 hrs ... | 20 m. to 3 hrs... | 30 m. to 48 hrs.. | 70 | 0 |
| 11,208 | 36 | 320 | 15 m. to 30 m.... | 15 to 45 m..... | 1 to 2 hrs ..... | 43 | 3 |
| 13,589 | 65 | 0 | 10 to 47 m..... | 20 m. to 2 hrs... | 1 to 3 hrs ..... | 48 | 15 |
| 1,968 | 40 | 0 | 15 m. to 2 hrs ... | ....do ..... | 1 to 2 hrs ..... | 20 | 0 |
| 996 | 30 | 1,889 | 8 to 30 m..... | 17 m. to 1 hr.... | 2 to 4 hrs ..... | 89 | 0 |
| 4,527 | 40 | 1,530 | 20 m. to 1 hr.... | 20 m. to 2 hrs... | 1 to 30 hrs ..... | 30 | 0 |
| 236 | 25 | 0 | 5 to 30 m..... | 7 m. to 1 hr..... | 1½ to 2 hrs ..... | 37 | 0 |
| 3,903 | 45 | 17,200 | 10 to 30 m..... | 20 m. to 1½ hrs.. | ½ to 3 hrs ..... | 53 | 0 |
| 55,199 | 78 | 41,435 | 5 m to 2 hrs..... | 7 m. to 3 hrs.... | ½ to 48 hrs ..... | 525 | 18 |
| 1,487.5 | 19 | 149 | 5 m. to 1 hr ..... | 10 m. to 1 hr.... | 1 hr. to 1 day ... | 211 | 6 |
| 306 | 17 | 0 | 10 m ..... | 30 m ..... | 4 hrs..... | 94 | 0 |
| 2,091.5 | 19.5 | 1,595 | 30 m. to 1 hr .... | 15 m. to 1 hr.... | 1 to 3 hrs ..... | 30 | 1 |
| 710 | 23 | 0 | 5 m. to 3 hrs .... | 10 m. to 4 hrs... | 1 to 24 hrs ..... | 47 | 7 |
| 128 | 20 | 1,062 | 10 m. to 2 hrs ... | 20 m. to 2 hrs... | 2½ to 24 hrs ..... | 56.5 | 0 |
| 178 | 14 | 1,784 | 15 to 30 m..... | 20 to 45 m..... | 1½ to 2 hrs ..... | 104 | 5 |
| 159.5 | 12 | 834 | 15 m. to 1 hr .... | 15 m. to 1 hr.... | 1½ to 4 hrs ..... | 38 | 0 |
| 506 | 21 | 0 | 8 to 30 m..... | 20 m. to 2 hrs... | 1 to 6 hrs ..... | 38 | 0 |
| 305 | 20 | 22,723 | 5 m. to 2 hrs .... | 15 m. to 2 hrs... | 35 m. to 6 hrs... | 49 | 8 |
| 710 | 25 | 1,867 | 10 m. to 1 hr .... | 30 m. to 3 hrs... | 1½ hrs. to 1 day. | 51 | 0 |
| 1,240 | 25 | 23,743 | 5 m. to 2 hrs.... | 10 m. to 2½ hrs.. | 1 to 4 hrs ..... | 123 | 6 |
| 619.5 | 24 | 0 | 10 m. to 1 hr.... | ½ hr. to 1 hr..... | 1 to 3 hrs ..... | 121 | 0 |
| 688 | 30 | 10 | 15 m. to 1 hr .... | 30 m. to 1½ hrs.. | 1 to 24 hrs ..... | 26 | 1 |
| 449 | 18.5 | 0 | 5 m. to 1 hr ..... | 8 m. to 1½ hrs... | 1 to 3 hrs ..... | 69 | 0 |
| 135 | 9 | 900 | 15 m. to 4 hrs ... | 20 m. to 8 hrs... | 1 to 24 hrs ..... | 0 | 0 |
| 1,104 | 20 | 35 | ½ to 1 hr ..... | ½ to 2 hrs ..... | 2 to 4 hrs ..... | 85 | 0 |
| 865.8 | 14 | 96⅔ | 5 to 30 m..... | 10 m. to 1 hr.... | 1 to 12 hrs ..... | 46 | 0 |
| 477.5 | 14.75 | 165 | 10 m. to 4 hrs ... | 10 m. to 2½ hrs.. | 1½ to 4 hrs ..... | 53 | 0 |
| 64 | 4 | 4,000 | 5 to 15 m..... | 15 to 30 m..... | 1 to 6 hrs ..... | 41 | 0 |
| 387 | 21 | 296 | 30 m. to 1 hr .... | 30 m. to 2 hrs... | ....do ..... | 56 | 5 |
| 886 | 30 | 5,506 | 10 to 30 m..... | 15 m. to 1 hr.... | ....do ..... | 60 | 0 |
| 771 | 30 | 711 | 10 m. to 1 hr.... | ½ to 2 hrs ..... | 1 to 4 hrs ..... | 40 | 0 |
| 549.32 | 21 | 956 | 10 m. to 2 hrs... | 20 m. to 3 hrs... | 1 to 12 hrs ..... | 50 | 8 |
| 1,337 | 30 | 501 | 15 m. to 1 hr.... | 30 m. to 1¼ hrs.. | 1 to 6 hrs ..... | 74 | 0 |
| 575.5 | 20.75 | 1,311 | ....do..... | 30 m. to 2 hrs... | 1 to 4 hrs ..... | 125 | 0 |
| 16,730.12 | 30 | 68,244⅔ | 5 m to 4 hrs..... | 8 m. to 8 hrs.... | 35 m. to 24 hrs.. | 1,687.5 | 47 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ¼ hr..... | ⅔ hrs..... | 1 day ..... | 30 | 0 |

RECAPITULATION

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,341.70 | 30 | 2,562 | 5 m. to 3 hrs .... | 5 m. to 3 hrs.... | 1 to 24 hrs ..... | 668 | 3 |
| 55,199.00 | 78 | 41,435 | 5 m. to 2 hrs.... | 7 m. to 3 hrs.... | ½ to 48 hrs ..... | 525 | 18 |
| 16,730.12 | 30 | 68,244⅔ | 5 m. to 4 hrs..... | 8 m. to 8 hrs.... | 35 m. to 24 hrs.. | 1,687.5 | 47 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ¼ hr..... | ⅔ hrs..... | 1 day ..... | 30 | 0 |
| 74,270.82 | 78 | 112,241⅔ | 5 m. to 4 hrs... | 5m. to 8 hrs.... | 30 m. to 48 hrs.. | 2,964.5 | 68 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

SUMMARY.

| Regiments. | Swimming and bathing. | | | Recruits received within past fiscal year. | Nights in bed. | | | Extra and special duty. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | How many men can swim? | How many men can swim clothed? | How often per month do they bathe? | | Most. | Fewest. | Average. | Average men on extra duty per day. | Average men on special duty per day. |
| 1st Artillery | 303 | 183 | 4 to 10 .. | 281 | 11 | 3 | 6.5 | 43.5 | 63.25 |
| 2d Artillery | 525 | 277 | 4 to 8 ... | 182 | 14 | 2 | 6.3 | 56 | 75 |
| 3d Artillery | 479 | 318 | 4 to 10 .. | 191 | 23 | 1 | 7.8 | 43 | 63 |
| 4th Artillery | 483 | 166 | 4 to 15 .. | 177 | 14 | 4 | 7.4 | 37.5 | 72 |
| 5th Artillery | 431 | 259 | 4 to 6 ... | 224 | 12 | 3 | 6.7 | 46.2 | 70 |
| Totals, etc | 2,221 | 1,203 | 4 to 15 .. | 1,055 | 23 | 1 | 6.9 | 226.2 | 343.25 |
| 1st Cavalry | 409 | 247 | 4 to 10 .. | 196 | 17 | 3 | 7.9 | 30 | 60.1 |
| 2d Cavalry | 289 | 268 | 4 to 10 .. | 159 | 16 | 2 | 7.9 | 48 | 66 |
| 3d Cavalry | 449 | 253 | 4 to 20 .. | 243 | 13 | 2 | 5.6 | 55.3 | 50 |
| 4th Cavalry | 394 | 295 | 4 to 30 .. | 187 | 12 | 2 | 6.1 | 41 | 60 |
| 5th Cavalry | 458 | 260 | 4 to 30 .. | 219 | 14 | 3 | 7.4 | 45 | 62 |
| 6th Cavalry | 169 | 120 | 4 to 8 ... | 74 | 10 | 2 | 5.6 | 20 | 27 |
| 7th Cavalry | 450 | 406 | 4 to 12 .. | 316 | 11 | 3 | 6.8 | 29.2 | 56.3 |
| 8th Cavalry | 335 | 209 | 4 to 18 .. | 238 | 10 | 2 | 5.9 | 36 | 68 |
| 9th Cavalry | 167 | 137 | 4 to 8 .. | 46 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 25 |
| 10th Cavalry | 341 | 171 | 4 to 30 .. | 25 | 12 | 2 | 6.7 | 24.5 | 53.12 |
| Totals, etc | 3,470 | 2,366 | 4 to 30 .. | 1,703 | 17 | 2 | 6.7 | 339 | 527.62 |
| 1st Infantry | 277 | 99 | 4 to 8 ... | 239 | 14 | 4 | 8.2 | 36 | 32 |
| 2d Infantry | 301 | 138 | 4 to 8 ... | 121 | 13 | 4 | 8.2 | 29 | 49 |
| 3d Infantry | 374 | 256 | 4 to 10 .. | 277 | 21 | 4 | 7 | 29 | 57 |
| 4th Infantry | 328 | 235 | 4 to 20 .. | 127 | 12 | 3 | 6.6 | 54 | 54.75 |
| 5th Infantry | 233 | 177 | 4 to 20 .. | 181 | 12 | 2 | 6.4 | 41.62 | 42.43 |
| 6th Infantry | 375 | 273 | 4 to 12 .. | 161 | 20 | 5 | 9.7 | 33 | 45 |
| 7th Infantry | 350 | 253 | 4 to 10 .. | 229 | 14 | 4 | 8.75 | 28 | 36 |
| 8th Infantry | 308 | 160 | 4 to 12 .. | 135 | 11 | 2 | 6.22 | 62 | 53 |
| 9th Infantry | 331 | 293 | 4 to 8 ... | 216 | 20 | 4 | 8.5 | 34 | 44 |
| 10th Infantry | 374 | 328 | 1 to 8 ... | 234 | 26 | 3 | 7 | 45 | 44 |
| 11th Infantry | 230 | 128 | 4 to 31 .. | 93 | 19 | 2 | 9.1 | 44.83 | 51 |
| 12th Infantry | 298 | 181 | 4 to 8 ... | 154 | 12 | 2 | 6.2 | 44 | 50 |
| 13th Infantry | 327 | 216 | 4 to 28 .. | 174 | 29 | 3 | 6.75 | 43.8 | 53.8 |
| 14th Infantry | 248 | 138 | 4 to 8 ... | 119 | 13 | 2 | 6.4 | 61 | 42 |
| 15th Infantry | 271 | 134 | 4 to 6 ... | 248 | 12 | 5 | 8.4 | 28.5 | 29 |
| 16th Infantry | 340 | 65 | 4 to 8 ... | 208 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 27 | 47 |
| 17th Infantry | 306 | 164 | 4 to 8 ... | 142 | 10 | 3 | 6.1 | 23 | 37 |
| 18th Infantry | 340 | 292 | 9 to 15 .. | 226 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 38 | 28 |
| 19th Infantry | 359 | 88 | 4 to 30 .. | 139 | 19 | 6 | 11.6 | 25 | 47 |
| 20th Infantry | 359 | 297 | 4 to 8 ... | 194 | 14 | 5 | 8.9 | 32.3 | 43 |
| 21st Infantry | 427 | 157 | 8 to 9 ... | 285 | 22 | 4 | 6.9 | 46.96 | 54 |
| 22d Infantry | 203 | 143 | 4 to 8 ... | 210 | 12 | 2 | 7.1 | 22 | 38 |
| 23d Infantry | 240 | 211 | 4 to 30 .. | 225 | 17 | 1 | 6.5 | 54.7 | 40.9 |
| 24th Infantry | 173 | 54 | 4 to 15 .. | 119 | 15 | 3 | 9.2 | 37 | 41.24 |
| 25th Infantry | 168 | 53 | 4 to 15 .. | 129 | 12 | 2 | 6.8 | 37.2 | 33.78 |
| Totals, etc | 7,640 | 4,553 | 1 to 31 .. | 4,585 | 29 | 1 | 7.7 | 956.31 | 1,092.90 |
| General-service recruits: | | | | | | | | | |
| Davids Island | ..... | ..... | 4..... | 1,450 | 23 | 7 | 13.75 | 106 | 35 |
| Columbus Barracks | 364 | 217 | 4..... | 1,625 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 18 | 51 |
| Jefferson Barracks | 359 | 357 | 5 to 10 .. | 1,438 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 35 | 41 |
| Totals, etc | 723 | 574 | 4 to 10 .. | 4,513 | 23 | 5 | 10.25 | 159 | 127 |
| Engineers: | | | | | | | | | |
| Willets Point | 340 | 340 | Over 4 .. | 105 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 76 | 53 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artillery | 2,221 | 1,203 | 4 to 15 .. | 1,055 | 23 | 1 | 6.9 | 226.2 | 343.25 |
| Cavalry | 3,470 | 2,366 | 4 to 30 .. | 1,703 | 17 | 2 | 6.7 | 339 | 527.62 |
| Infantry | 7,640 | 4,553 | 1 to 31 .. | 4,585 | 29 | 1 | 7.7 | 956.31 | 1,092.90 |
| Recruiting depots | 723 | 574 | 4 to 10 .. | 4,513 | 23 | 5 | 10.25 | 159 | 127 |
| Engineers | 340 | 340 | Over 4 .. | 105 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 76 | 53 |
| *Totals, etc* | 14,394 | 9,036 | 1 to 31 .. | 11,961 | 29 | 1 | 7.5 | 1,756.5 | 2,143.77 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

SUMMARY.

| Absence from drills, etc. | | | Days lost. | | | Trials. | | | | | | Desertions. | | Funds on hand. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | General court-martial. | | Garrison court-martial. | | Summary court. | | | | |
| How many well men have not attended drills for a month? | How many well men have perf'd no guard duty for a month? | How many well men have attend'd no ceremonies for a month? | By confinement during past year. | By sickness. | By absence without leave. | Tried. | Convicted. | Tried. | Convicted. | Tried. | Convicted. | During year. | In first year's service. | |
| 13 | 60 | 11 | 4,922 | 8,643 | 819 | 87 | 85 | 4 | 4 | 441 | 434 | 75 | 57 | $2,510.40 |
| 33 | 79 | 30 | 4,583 | 5,869 | 540 | 56 | 51 | 7 | 5 | 421 | 404 | 41 | 29 | 1,684.38 |
| 33 | 79 | 16 | 4,341 | 7,752 | 266 | 68 | 60 | 30 | 28 | 410 | 399 | 37 | 27 | 4,038.41 |
| 24 | 44 | 20 | 3,414 | 13,976 | 559 | 56 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 498 | 489 | 43 | 32 | 3,364.53 |
| 3 | 23 | 7 | 3,667 | 8,107 | 488 | 65 | 61 | 9 | 9 | 536 | 528 | 46 | 31 | 2,275.30 |
| 96 | 285 | 84 | 20,927 | 44,347 | 2,672 | 332 | 307 | 52 | 48 | 2,306 | 2,254 | 242 | 176 | 13,873.02 |
| 15 | 128 | 17 | 3,566 | 7,702 | 130 | 41 | 32 | 8 | 6 | 321 | 315 | 22 | 9 | 6,359.51 |
| 52 | 98 | 24 | 2,186 | 3,366 | 121 | 27 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 275 | 273 | 11 | 5 | 3,837.07 |
| 8 | 28 | 8 | 3,946 | 9,200 | 94 | 51 | 50 | 7 | 6 | 331 | 325 | 33 | 27 | 1,283.63 |
| 5 | 41 | 33 | 5,638 | 5,801 | 600 | 66 | 62 | 7 | 5 | 415 | 409 | 44 | 17 | 3,911.66 |
| 4 | 58 | 5 | 1,566 | 7,126 | 133 | 20 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 284 | 282 | 15 | 13 | 4,941.19 |
| 4 | 28 | 3 | 1,635 | 2,227 | 57 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 155 | 149 | 7 | 5 | 1,688.02 |
| 27 | 102 | 36 | 4,340 | 5,918 | 441 | 55 | 49 | 3 | 3 | 219 | 214 | 34 | 27 | 3,082.73 |
| 9 | 104 | 7 | 2,798 | 7,496 | 166 | 45 | 43 | 12 | 10 | 233 | 226 | 35 | 22 | 2,875.97 |
| 5 | 23 | 3 | 692 | 2,367 | 48 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 2,254.02 |
| 10 | 78 | 11 | 2,739 | 5,759 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 233 | 189 | 2 | 0 | 3,172.80 |
| 139 | 688 | 147 | 29,106 | 56,962 | 1,813 | 356 | 326 | 49 | 41 | 2,566 | 2,478 | 203 | 125 | 33,406.60 |
| 8 | 57 | 9 | 1,776 | 4,089 | 195 | 26 | 24 | 5 | 3 | 230 | 229 | 42 | 34 | 875.88 |
| 11 | 62 | 11 | 2,838 | 3,672 | 310 | 36 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 198 | 13 | 10 | 1,934.33 |
| 9 | 100 | 8 | 2,037 | 3,906 | 83 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 236 | 234 | 51 | 44 | 2,447.56 |
| 16 | 119 | 18 | 4,379 | 3,310 | 185 | 49 | 48 | 10 | 8 | 224 | 221 | 10 | 7 | 1,240.62 |
| 15 | 65 | 9 | 3,919 | 5,537 | 174 | 46 | 43 | 2 | 2 | 319 | 262 | 18 | 16 | 1,443.56 |
| 4 | 7 | 4 | 3,408 | 4,050 | 372 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 193 | 187 | 26 | 18 | 6,625.44 |
| 10 | 58 | 10 | 3,837 | 4,259 | 55 | 62 | 54 | 1 | 1 | 344 | 337 | 38 | 29 | 1,865.60 |
| 7 | 49 | 10 | 3,246 | 3,822 | 96 | 23 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 239 | 231 | 11 | 9 | 3,571.07 |
| ●5 | 42 | 6 | 1,822 | 4,206 | 116 | 21 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 212 | 210 | 9 | 8 | 3,332.98 |
| 10 | 58 | 22 | 3,950 | 5,777 | 209 | 39 | 37 | 3 | 3 | 389 | 384 | 15 | 9 | 1,353.79 |
| 60 | 118 | 7 | 1,427 | 5,198 | 63 | 26 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 174 | 23 | 20 | 2,500.09 |
| 4 | 77 | 15 | 3,277 | 6,342 | 87 | 59 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 370 | 359 | 19 | 14 | 1,800.42 |
| 9 | 70 | 17 | 2,478 | 4,540 | 109 | 30 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 227 | 221 | 13 | 12 | 3,931.77 |
| 9 | 102 | 17 | 3,738 | 4,134 | 440 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 20 | 195 | 193 | 19 | 15 | 1,671.91 |
| 0 | 65 | 14 | 2,652 | 5,206 | 618 | 31 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 308 | 303 | 30 | 20 | 1,279.83 |
| 62 | 60 | 09 | 3,620 | 4,546 | 388 | 50 | 42 | 1 | 1 | 394 | 372 | 17 | 10 | 2,786.09 |
| 9 | 70 | 13 | 3,433 | 3,020 | 235 | 35 | 32 | 12 | 11 | 247 | 243 | 35 | 26 | 2,234.06 |
| 8 | 41 | 10 | 2,321 | 4,341 | 95 | 23 | 21 | 6 | 5 | 228 | 220 | 8 | 5 | 701.82 |
| 8 | 53 | 9 | 1,642 | 5,315 | 95 | 14 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 136 | 133 | 14 | 4 | 1,042.00 |
| 18 | 63 | 15 | 2,624 | 3,921 | 65 | 23 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 171 | 165 | 41 | 38 | 4,571.51 |
| 11 | 69 | 10 | 1,562 | 3,068 | 393 | 25 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 258 | 255 | 33 | 30 | 1,208.00 |
| 10 | 17 | 10 | 3,041 | 3,925 | 338 | 25 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 343 | 339 | 35 | 24 | 1,090.69 |
| 17 | 69 | 14 | 3,278 | 6,346 | 225 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 261 | 255 | 35 | 31 | 895.55 |
| 0 | 41 | 11 | 2,181 | 6,250 | 19 | 34 | 33 | 18 | 16 | 240 | 238 | 5 | 0 | 1,291.98 |
| 6 | 59 | 3 | 2,954 | 3,546 | 8 | 22 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 239 | 224 | 7 | 4 | 2,936.01 |
| 335 | 1,600 | 341 | 71,440 | 112,326 | 4,993 | 801 | 741 | 137 | 123 | 6,378 | 6,187 | 567 | 437 | 54,632.56 |
| 11 | ..... | ..... | 2,745 | 9,560 | 1,201 | 42 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 251 | 245 | 62 | 61 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,765 | 16,724 | 671 | 43 | 43 | 1 | 0 | 262 | 257 | 56 | 55 | 0 |
| 8 | 206 | 8 | 3,120 | 5,357 | 449 | 40 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 366 | 362 | 69 | 67 | 0 |
| 19 | 206 | 8 | 9,630 | 31,641 | 2,321 | 125 | 124 | 2 | 1 | 879 | 864 | 187 | 183 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,601 | 3,720 | 394 | 14 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 214 | 208 | 21 | 12 | 160.41 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96 | 285 | 84 | 20,927 | 44,347 | 2,672 | 332 | 307 | 52 | 48 | 2,306 | 2,254 | 242 | 176 | 13,873.02 |
| 139 | 688 | 147 | 29,106 | 56,962 | 1,813 | 356 | 326 | 49 | 41 | 2,566 | 2,478 | 203 | 125 | 33,406.60 |
| 335 | 1,600 | 341 | 71,440 | 112,326 | 4,993 | 801 | 741 | 137 | 123 | 6,378 | 6,187 | 567 | 437 | 54,632.56 |
| 19 | 206 | 8 | 9,630 | 31,641 | 2,321 | 125 | 124 | 2 | 1 | 879 | 864 | 187 | 183 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,601 | 3,720 | 394 | 14 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 214 | 208 | 21 | 12 | 160.41 |
| 589 | 2,779 | 580 | 132,704 | 248,996 | 12,193 | 1,628 | 1,511 | 244 | 217 | 12,343 | 11,991 | 1,220 | 933 | 102,072.59 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

SUMMARY.

| Regiments. | Discharges, reënlistments, etc. | | | | | Married men. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Discharged by expiration of term of service. | Reënlisted. | Purchased discharge during year. | Discharged under par. 2, G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890. | Having served over 5 years in present organization. | Married. | Wives of how many soldiers living at the post? | Widows of how many soldiers? | Children? |
| 1st Artillery | 37 | 20 | 24 | 15 | 77 | 68 | 39 | 0 | 52 |
| 2d Artillery | 77 | 21 | 34 | 34 | 103 | 99 | 54 | 0 | 109 |
| 3d Artillery | 49 | 42 | 24 | 15 | 127 | 90 | 32 | 2 | 73 |
| 4th Artillery | 61 | 28 | 18 | 15 | 93 | 59 | 10 | 0 | 73 |
| 5th Artillery | 81 | 29 | 29 | 15 | 94 | 67 | 58 | 1 | 127 |
| Totals, etc. | 305 | 140 | 129 | 94 | 494 | 383 | 193 | 3 | 434 |
| 1st Cavalry | 74 | 15 | 42 | 31 | 84 | 39 | 37 | 3 | 82 |
| 2d Cavalry | 114 | 24 | 23 | 17 | 82 | 64 | 31 | 0 | 51 |
| 3d Cavalry | 99 | 23 | 31 | 17 | 87 | 44 | 29 | 0 | 39 |
| 4th Cavalry | 84 | 29 | 19 | 30 | 64 | 23 | 13 | 0 | 19 |
| 5th Cavalry | 95 | 33 | 32 | 9 | 107 | 43 | 40 | 0 | 63 |
| 6th Cavalry | 30 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 27 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 7th Cavalry | 71 | 24 | 26 | 2 | 82 | 72 | 63 | 0 | 112 |
| 8th Cavalry | 101 | 27 | 64 | 28 | 82 | 43 | 39 | 0 | 42 |
| 9th Cavalry | 61 | 35 | 4 | 7 | 91 | 15 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| 10th Cavalry | 148 | 58 | 0 | 7 | 159 | 36 | 33 | 0 | 37 |
| Totals, etc. | 877 | 273 | 256 | 153 | 865 | 384 | 302 | 3 | 460 |
| 1st Infantry | 16 | 3 | 20 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 2d Infantry | 60 | 36 | 14 | 7 | 95 | 44 | 36 | 0 | 55 |
| 3d Infantry | 63 | 23 | 21 | 0 | 60 | 26 | 18 | 0 | 24 |
| 4th Infantry | 58 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 85 | 40 | 36 | 0 | 56 |
| 5th Infantry | 70 | 21 | 3 | 14 | 74 | 27 | 20 | 0 | 30 |
| 6th Infantry | 52 | 29 | 8 | 15 | 65 | 52 | 9 | 0 | 30 |
| 7th Infantry | 43 | 9 | 19 | 16 | 53 | 24 | 10 | 0 | 12 |
| 8th Infantry | 88 | 43 | 11 | 11 | 75 | 51 | 48 | 1 | 77 |
| 9th Infantry | 35 | 26 | 19 | 15 | 59 | 36 | 14 | 0 | 33 |
| 10th Infantry | 59 | 19 | 34 | 19 | 61 | 65 | 27 | 7 | 55 |
| 11th Infantry | 61 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 87 | 87 | 31 | 1 | 55 |
| 12th Infantry | 57 | 16 | 25 | 12 | 32 | 90 | 83 | 2 | 141 |
| 13th Infantry | 46 | 18 | 25 | 15 | 50 | 32 | 28 | 0 | 47 |
| 14th Infantry | 54 | 20 | 8 | 13 | 123 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 27 |
| 15th Infantry | 74 | 25 | 21 | 10 | 46 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 37 |
| 16th Infantry | 82 | 29 | 11 | 35 | 60 | 30 | 27 | 0 | 36 |
| 17th Infantry | 51 | 21 | 8 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 19 | 1 | 33 |
| 18th Infantry | 68 | 16 | 12 | 1 | 48 | 29 | 26 | 0 | 31 |
| 19th Infantry | 49 | 29 | 6 | 4 | 87 | 36 | 25 | 0 | 42 |
| 20th Infantry | 53 | 24 | 35 | 4 | 57 | 29 | 26 | 0 | 38 |
| 21st Infantry | 47 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 59 | 38 | 29 | 0 | 39 |
| 22d Infantry | 54 | 12 | 31 | 7 | 32 | 41 | 38 | 0 | 69 |
| 23d Infantry | 73 | 21 | 19 | 3 | 42 | 41 | 13 | 3 | 50 |
| 24th Infantry | 60 | 35 | 0 | 13 | 133 | 64 | 50 | 2 | 48 |
| 25th Infantry | 54 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 97 | 31 | 21 | 0 | 20 |
| Totals, etc. | 1,427 | 533 | 393 | 277 | 1,642 | 979 | 656 | 26 | 1,094 |
| General service recruits: | | | | | | | | | |
| Davids Island | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 24 |
| Columbus Barracks | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 26 | 4 | 0 | 13 |
| Jefferson Barracks | 8 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 12 |
| Tota's, etc. | 18 | 9 | 10 | 16 | 52 | 46 | 18 | 0 | 49 |
| Engineers: | | | | | | | | | |
| Willets Point | 50 | 35 | 7 | 2 | 137 | 36 | 35 | 0 | 109 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Artillery** | 305 | 140 | 129 | 94 | 494 | 383 | 193 | 3 | 434 |
| **Cavalry** | 877 | 273 | 256 | 153 | 865 | 384 | 302 | 3 | 460 |
| **Infantry** | 1,427 | 533 | 393 | 277 | 1,642 | 979 | 656 | 26 | 1,094 |
| **Recruiting depots** | 18 | 9 | 10 | 16 | 52 | 46 | 18 | 0 | 49 |
| **Engineers** | 50 | 35 | 7 | 2 | 137 | 36 | 35 | 0 | 109 |
| ***Totals, etc.*** | 2,677 | 990 | 795 | 542 | 3,190 | 1,828 | 1,204 | 32 | 2,146 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

SUMMARY.

| Deposits with paymaster. | | Tailors. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Aggregate amounts. | Charge for altering overcoat. | Dress coat. | Undress coat. | Trousers. | Approximate average amount spent per man for altering clothes. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by regiment. |
| 43 | $14,586.00 | $1.65 to 5.00 | $1.00 to 5.00 | $0.75 to 2.50 | $1.00 to 2.00 | $11.20 | $5,725.00 |
| 47 | 16,120.00 | 0.50 to 5.00 | 1.00 to 5.00 | 0.50 to 3.00 | 0.50 to 2.00 | 6.88 | 3,038.00 |
| 36 | 9,681.00 | 1.00 to 5.00 | 1.00 to 3.50 | 1.75 to 2.00 | 0.75 to 2.00 | 10.55 | 5,767.80 |
| 59 | 11,926.00 | 1.00 to 5.00 | 0.25 to 5.00 | 0.25 to 2.50 | 0.25 to 2.00 | 9.21 | 5,020.00 |
| 51 | 11,591.00 | 1.00 to 4.50 | 1.25 to 3.50 | 0.75 to 1.50 | 0.50 to 1.25 | 6.55 | 2,613.75 |
| 236 | 63,904.00 | 0.50 to 5.00 | 0.25 to 5.00 | 0.25 to 3.00 | 0.25 to 2.00 | 8.88 | 22,164.55 |
| 86 | 21,587.25 | 2.00 to 6.00 | 1.50 to 5.00 | 1.50 to 3.00 | 0.50 to 2.50 | 8.33 | 4,940.00 |
| 80 | 16,813.50 | 0.50 to 5.00 | 0.50 to 4.00 | 0.50 to 2.50 | 0.50 to 2.50 | 11.22 | 4,947.00 |
| 91 | 7,709.69 | 4.50 to 8.00 | 1.00 to 6.00 | 1.00 to 2.50 | 1.50 to 2.50 | 10.23 | 4,108.50 |
| 52 | 7,674.48 | 2.00 to 5.00 | 2.00 to 5.00 | 1.50 to 3.00 | 0.50 to 2.50 | 7.25 | 3,990.00 |
| 37 | 6,637.00 | 1.00 to 7.00 | 1.25 to 7.00 | 0.75 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 2.50 | 12.10 | 4,234.30 |
| 22 | 3,725.00 | 1.00 to 9.00 | 2.00 to 6.00 | 1.00 to 2.50 | 0.50 to 2.50 | 9.87 | 1,165.00 |
| 34 | 8,362.35 | 0.50 to 4.00 | 1.00 to 4.00 | 0.50 to 1.50 | 0.50 to 1.50 | 16.27 | 9,496.25 |
| 56 | 15,814.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 to 4.00 | 2.00 to 2.50 | 2.00 | 9.14 | 5,250.00 |
| 36 | 3,488.94 | 5.00 to 8.00 | 2.00 to 4.00 | 2.50 to 3.00 | 1.50 to 2.50 | 9.00 | 2,250.00 |
| 84 | 15,763.00 | 1.00 to 6.00 | 1.00 to 5.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | 0.50 to 2.50 | 18.02 | 7,355.00 |
| 578 | 107,575.21 | 0.50 to 9.00 | 0.50 to 7.00 | 0.50 to 3.00 | 0.50 to 2.50 | 11.14 | 47,736.05 |
| 47 | 7,461.14 | 1.75 to 4.00 | 2.00 to 4.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 2.00 | 7.22 | 2,770.00 |
| 31 | 5,862.00 | 3.00 to 7.00 | 3.50 to 7.00 | 2.50 to 4.00 | 1.50 to 2.00 | 8.22 | 3,895.00 |
| 33 | 8,432.00 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 0.50 to 2.50 | 1.50 to 2.00 | 9.11 | 3,754.00 |
| 58 | 14,934.50 | 2.75 to 5.00 | 0.50 to 5.00 | 0.25 to 4.00 | 0.25 to 2.00 | 8.31 | 3,701.25 |
| 32 | 9,121.60 | 1.00 to 4.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | 0.25 to 3.00 | 0.25 to 2.00 | 11.11 | 4,540.00 |
| 33 | 6,106.00 | 3.00 to 5.00 | 3.00 to 4.00 | 2.00 to 3.00 | 1.50 to 2.00 | 9.81 | 3,291.47 |
| 43 | 7,389.00 | 1.75 to 5.00 | 1.75 to 3.00 | 0.25 to 2.50 | 0.75 to 2.00 | 12.37 | 3,600.00 |
| 52 | 14,321.91 | 1.00 to 4.00 | 2.00 to 4.00 | 1.00 to 2.50 | 0.50 to 1.50 | 6.91 | 2,675.75 |
| 89 | 9,984.00 | 1.50 to 5.00 | 1.50 to 5.00 | 1.25 to 3.00 | 0.75 to 2.50 | 10.11 | 4,622.00 |
| 52 | 10,871.64 | 0.50 to 6.00 | 0.50 to 5.00 | 0.50 to 3.00 | 0.50 to 2.00 | 12.15 | 5,720.00 |
| 63 | 11,263.89 | 2.00 to 5.00 | 2.50 to 5.00 | 1.50 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 2.00 | 10.70 | 3,000.00 |
| 55 | 13,842.26 | 1.75 to 6.00 | 1.00 to 5.00 | 0.75 to 3.00 | 0.50 to 2.00 | 8.61 | 3,473.00 |
| 46 | 10,372.00 | 0.50 to 7.00 | 1.00 to 5.00 | 0.25 to 2.50 | 0.25 to 2.50 | 13.48 | 2,897.00 |
| 51 | 11,003.00 | 2.50 to 6.00 | 2.50 to 6.00 | 2.00 to 2.50 | 1.00 to 2.50 | 12.87 | 5,117.00 |
| 40 | 13,083.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 16.44 | 6,513.00 |
| 64 | 7,035.00 | 2.00 to 6.00 | 2.00 to 6.00 | 1.00 to 2.50 | 1.00 to 2.00 | 11.55 | 5,482.00 |
| 44 | 5,437.50 | 2.50 to 5.00 | 1.50 to 5.00 | 1.50 to 3.00 | 1.25 to 2.50 | 10.39 | 3,939.00 |
| 55 | 12,037.00 | 4.00 to 6.00 | 2.00 to 4.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 to 2.50 | 9.87 | 3,142.00 |
| 55 | 17,882.00 | 3.00 to 5.00 | 2.50 to 4.00 | 1.25 to 3.00 | 0.50 to 2.00 | 9.07 | 2,568.40 |
| 80 | 10,869.00 | 4.00 to 5.50 | 4.00 to 5.00 | 2.00 to 3.00 | 2.00 to 2.50 | 11.67 | 4,662.50 |
| 76 | 13,283.00 | 0.50 to 5.00 | 0.50 to 4.00 | 0.50 to 3.00 | 0.50 to 2.00 | 10.50 | 3,802.00 |
| 40 | 9,826.75 | 2.00 to 5.00 | 2.00 to 4.00 | 1.00 to 2.00 | 1.00 to 2.00 | 5.25 | 1,292.00 |
| 47 | 12,209.85 | 0.75 to 7.50 | 0.75 to 5.00 | 1.00 to 3.50 | 0.50 to 2.00 | 6.77 | 2,293.00 |
| 76 | 7,805.00 | 3.00 to 6.00 | 3.00 to 6.00 | 2.00 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 2.50 | 15.18 | 5,189.00 |
| 79 | 5,317.87 | 2.50 to 6.00 | 3.00 to 6.00 | 1.25 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 2.00 | 8.25 | 1,924.00 |
| 1,341 | 255,811.27 | 0.50 to 7.50 | 0.50 to 7.00 | 0.25 to 4.00 | 0.25 to 2.50 | 10.24 | 93,863.37 |
| 20 | 3,984.00 | 0.50 to 4.00 | 0.50 to 4.00 | 0.50 to 2.50 | 0.50 to 1.50 | 5.37 | 1,170.00 |
| 12 | 2,045.00 | 1.00 to 2.00 | 1.50 to 2.40 | 0.50 to 1.00 | 0.50 to 1.00 | 2.62 | 875.00 |
| 22 | 5,141.65 | 5.00 | 2.00 to 4.00 | 1.50 to 2.50 | 1.50 to 2.00 | 5.67 | 5,960.00 |
| 54 | 11,170.65 | 0.50 to 5.00 | 0.50 to 4.00 | 0.50 to 2.50 | 0.50 to 2.00 | 4.55 | 8,005.00 |
| 26 | 4,588.00 | 0.75 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | 0.50 to 1.00 | 0.25 to 1.00 | 1.50 | 510.00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 236 | $63,904.00 | $0.50 to 5.00 | $0.25 to 5.00 | $0.25 to 3.00 | $0.25 to 2.00 | $8.88 | $22,164.55 |
| 578 | 107,575.21 | 0.50 to 9.00 | 0.50 to 7.00 | 0.50 to 3.00 | 0.50 to 2.50 | 11.14 | 47,736.05 |
| 1,341 | 255,811.27 | 0.50 to 7.50 | 0.50 to 7.00 | 0.25 to 4.00 | 0.25 to 2.50 | 10.24 | 93,863.37 |
| 54 | 11,170.65 | 0.50 to 5.00 | 0.50 to 4.00 | 0.50 to 2.50 | 0.50 to 2.00 | 4.55 | 8,005.00 |
| 26 | 4,588.00 | 0.75 to 3.00 | 1.00 to 3.00 | 0.50 to 1.00 | 0.25 to 1.00 | 1.50 | 510.00 |
| 2,235 | 443,049.13 | 0.50 to 9.00 | 0.25 to 7.00 | 0.25 to 4.00 | 0.25 to 2.50 | 7.26 | 172,278.97 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

SUMMARY.

| Regiments. | Shoemakers. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Charge for half sole. | Heel. | Patch. | Approximate aggregate amount spent by regiment for repairs during year. | Approximate aggregate amount spent for altering Government foot wear during year. |
| 1st Artillery | $0.75 to $1.00 | $0.25 to $0.30 | $0.05 to $0.25 | $1,580.00 | $120.60 |
| 2d Artillery | 0.75 to 1.00 | 0.15 to 0.25 | 0.10 to 0.25 | 571.00 | 168.00 |
| 3d Artillery | 0.75 to 1.25 | 0.25 | 0.10 to 0.15 | 912.00 | 777.00 |
| 4th Artillery | 0.50 to 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.10 to 0.20 | 980.00 | 525.00 |
| 5th Artillery | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.10 to 0.15 | 252.00 | 156.00 |
| Totals, etc | 0.50 to 1.25 | 0.15 to 0.30 | 0.05 to 0.25 | 4,295.00 | 1,746.60 |
| 1st Cavalry | 1.00 to 1.25 | 0.25 to 0.50 | 0.25 | 805.00 | 0 |
| 2d Cavalry | 1.00 to 1.25 | 0.25 to 0.50 | 0.25 | 2,019.00 | 144.00 |
| 3d Cavalry | 0.50 to 1.00 | 0.20 to 0.25 | 0.10 to 0.15 | 883.00 | 275.00 |
| 4th Cavalry | 1.00 to 1.25 | 0.20 to 0.25 | 0.10 to 0.50 | 715.00 | 275.00 |
| 5th Cavalry | 1.00 to 1.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 882.80 | 280.50 |
| 6th Cavalry | 0.50 to 1.00 | 0.25 to 0.50 | 0.25 to 0.50 | 45.50 | 27.00 |
| 7th Cavalry | 0.75 to 1.00 | 0.25 to 0.75 | 0.10 to 0.25 | 1,100.25 | 25.00 |
| 8th Cavalry | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.10 up. | 1,282.50 | 570.00 |
| 9th Cavalry | 1.00 to 1.25 | ..... | ..... | 226.50 | 90.00 |
| 10th Cavalry | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92.00 | 40.00 |
| Totals, etc | 0.50 to 1.25 | 0.20 to 0.75 | 0.10 to 0.50 | 8,051.55 | 1,732.50 |
| 1st Infantry | 1.00 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 630.00 | 405.00 |
| 2d Infantry | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.10 to 0.25 | 1,050.00 | 560.00 |
| 3d Infantry | 0.75 | 0.15 to 0.25 | 0.10 to 0.25 | 230.00 | ..... |
| 4th Infantry | 0.75 to 1.25 | 0.25 to 0.35 | 0.15 to 0.25 | 819.50 | 290.00 |
| 5th Infantry | 0.80 to 1.00 | 0.20 to 0.25 | 0.10 to 0.25 | 931.00 | 485.00 |
| 6th Infantry | 0.50 to 0.75 | 0.10 to 0.30 | 0.10 to 0.30 | 526.00 | 168.00 |
| 7th Infantry | 0.25 to 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 580.00 | 335.00 |
| 8th Infantry | 0.75 to 2.00 | 0.25 to 1.00 | 0.20 to 0.50 | 221.30 | 75.00 |
| 9th Infantry | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200.00 | 200.00 |
| 10th Infantry | 0.75 to 1.00 | 0.25 to 0.50 | 0.15 to 0.25 | 664.00 | 279.00 |
| 11th Infantry | 0.75 to 1.00 | 0.25 to 0.50 | 0.10 to 0.25 | 850.00 | 145.00 |
| 12th Infantry | 0.75 to 1.00 | 0.25 to 0.50 | 0.06 to 0.30 | 361.25 | 459.25 |
| 13th Infantry | 0.75 to 1.00 | 0.20 to 0.50 | 0.15 to 0.25 | 650.00 | 611.00 |
| 14th Infantry | 0.75 to 1.25 | 0.25 to 0.50 | 0.25 | 669.50 | 173.60 |
| 15th Infantry | 0.75 to 1.00 | 0.25 | 0.15 to 0.25 | 1,124.00 | 0 |
| 16th Infantry | 0.75 to 1.00 | 0.25 | 0.20 to 0.25 | 870.00 | 80.00 |
| 17th Infantry | 1.00 | 0.25 | 0.10 to 0.25 | 1,379.00 | 382.00 |
| 18th Infantry | 0.75 | 0.25 | ..... | 350.00 | 30.00 |
| 19th Infantry | 0.75 to 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.10 to 0.25 | 491.00 | 274.65 |
| 20th Infantry | 0.75 to 1.00 | 0.20 to 0.25 | 0.10 to 0.25 | 580.00 | 385.00 |
| 21st Infantry | 1.00 | 0.25 | 0.15 to 0.25 | 525.00 | 100.00 |
| 22d Infantry | 1.00 | 0.25 | 0.05 to 0.50 | 225.00 | 0 |
| 23d Infantry | 0.75 to 1.00 | 0.25 | 0.10 to 0.15 | 7.10 | 295.00 |
| 24th Infantry | 1.00 to 2.50 | 0.25 to 0.50 | 0.25 to 0.50 | 25.00 | 0 |
| 25th Infantry | 1.00 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 220.00 | 0 |
| Totals, etc | 0.25 to 2.50 | 0.10 to 1.00 | 0.05 to 0.50 | 14,178.65 | 5,739.90 |
| General service recruits: | | | | | |
| Davids Island | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 660.00 | 300.00 |
| Columbus Barracks | 0.70 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 250.00 | 165.00 |
| Jefferson Barracks | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 482.00 | 93.00 |
| Totals, etc | 0.70 to 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 1,392.00 | 558.00 |
| Engineers: | | | | | |
| Willets Point | 0.50 to 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.05 to 0.10 | 440.00 | 0 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artillery | 0.50 to 1.25 | 0.15 to 0.30 | 0.05 to 0.25 | 4,295.00 | 1,746.60 |
| Cavalry | 0.50 to 1.25 | 0.20 to 0.75 | 0.10 to 0.50 | 8,051.55 | 1,732.50 |
| Infantry | 0.25 to 2.50 | 0.10 to 1.00 | 0.05 to 0.50 | 14,178.65 | 5,739.90 |
| Recruiting depots | 0.70 to 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 1,392.00 | 558.00 |
| Engineers | 0.50 to 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.05 to 0.10 | 440.00 | 0 |
| Totals, etc | 0.25 to 2.50 | 0.10 to 1.00 | 0.05 to 0.50 | 28,357.20 | 9,776.40 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

SUMMARY.

| Dormitories. | | | | Messing and cooking. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air space per man (cubic feet). | Floor space per man (square feet). | Chairs needed to meet the requirements. | What money subscription per man per month to improve company mess. | Cost of food served in addition to ration. | Men skilled in field-cooking. | Men employed in preparing and serving rations. |
| 530 to 1,000 | 50 to 100 | 32 | 0 | $259.20 | 31 | 35 |
| 404 to 1,200 | 30 to 162 | 173 | 0 | 558.97 | 35 | 34 |
| 575 to 5,751 | 50 to 86 | 283 | 0 | 1,113.25 | 62 | 43 |
| 661 to 1,213 | 53 to 233 | 37 | 0 | 634.10 | 59 | 39 |
| 470.4 to 1,957 | 40.1 to 160 | 134 | 0 | 854.40 | 61 | 35 |
| 470.4 to 5,751 | 30 to 233 | 659 | 0 | 3,419.92 | 248 | 186 |
| 780 to 1,750 | 30 to 125 | 254 | 0 | 687.77 | 70 | 31 |
| 650 to 2,000 | 40 to 100 | 216 | 0 | 880.07 | 165 | 40 |
| 522.5 to 1,230 | 20.5 to 118 | 276 | $0.50 to $1.50 | 491.11 | 88 | 31 |
| 765 to 1,920 | 54 to 174.5 | 245 | 0 | 880.00 | 131 | 34 |
| 620 to 1,034 | 50 to 100 | 167 | 0 | 1,114.00 | 55 | 34 |
| 535.5 to 843 | 45.5 to 69 | 50 | 0 | 225.00 | 33 | 16 |
| 645 to 864 | 48 to 80 | 143 | 0 | 503.50 | 10 | 8 |
| 761 to 1,150 | 45 to 125 | 155 | 0 | 451.66 | 73 | 28 |
| 773.7 to 1,600 | 55.3 to 150 | 61 | 0 | 208.42 | 16 | 6 |
| 700 to 1,000 | 63 to 81 | 181 | 0 | 263.89 | 73 | 24 |
| 522.5 to 2,000 | 20.5 to 174.5 | 1,748 | 0.50 to 1.50 | 5,771.42 | 714 | 252 |
| 530 to 1,000 | 20 to 100 | 104 | 1.00 | 509.44 | 36 | 24 |
| 460 to 924 | 34 to 60 | 0 | 0 | 740.00 | 55 | 32 |
| 1,000 to 1,728 | 90 to 144 | 111 | 0 | 567.97 | 29 | 34 |
| 614 to 4,542 | 56 to 454 | 172 | 0 | 663.00 | 75 | 31 |
| 357 to 1,700 | 58.75 to 98 | 74 | 0 | 243.31 | 74 | 17 |
| 660 to 950 | 40 to 78 | 168 | 0 | 40.00 | 42 | 23 |
| 600 to 1,000 | 54 to 90 | 0 | 0 | 513.64 | 69 | 22 |
| 494 to 2,404 | 41 to 108 | 33 | 0 | 373.78 | 51 | 27 |
| 308¾ to 1,163 | 32.5 to 116 | 88 | 0 | 278.82 | 54 | 22 |
| 609 to 1,622 | 36 to 140 | 151 | 0 | 505.00 | 32 | 32 |
| 550 to 1,705 | 18 to 114 | 54 | 0 | 390.33 | 82 | 25 |
| 600 to 1,134 | 17 to 84 | 187 | 0.50 | 622.66 | 76 | 27 |
| 476.24 to 900 | 22 to 100 | 111 | 2.50 | 388.90 | 43 | 29 |
| 500 to 930 | 50 to 81 | 183 | 0 | 383.62 | 62 | 20 |
| 223 to 2,880 | 35.5 to 144 | 125 | 0 | ..... | 14 | 8 |
| 550 to 900 | 50 to 75 | 26 | 0 | 802.97 | 55 | 29 |
| 372.46 to 1,139 | 49.5 to 81 | 148 | 0 | 624.11 | 34 | 21 |
| 624 to 1,811 | 59.3 to 125 | 205 | 0 | 305.00 | 19 | 25 |
| 491 to 559½ | 35 to 98 | 22 | 0.25 | 448.66 | 60 | 21 |
| 408 to 948 | 40 to 95 | 88 | 0 | 620.13 | 25 | 24 |
| 169.11 to 1,414 | 16.75 to 127 | 56 | 0 | 512.00 | 55 | 23 |
| 600 to 900 | 50 to 75 | 120 | 0 | 40.00 | 35 | 22 |
| 814 to 1,252 | 58 to 76 | 64 | 0.67 | 160.00 | 24 | 20 |
| 498 to 1,060 | 50 to 77 | 253 | 0 | 377.63 | 89 | 31 |
| 517.5 to 850 | 37 7/11 to 72 | 29 | 0 | 275.25 | 30 | 16 |
| 169.11 to 4,542 | 16.75 to 454 | 2,572 | 0.25 to 2.50 | 10,395.22 | 1,239 | 605 |
| 800 | 65 | 45 | 0 | 700.00 | 0 | 12 |
| 800 | 46.4 to 99.2 | 185 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 33 |
| 761 to 2,321 | 54 to 211 | 0 | 0 | 200.00 | 0 | 13 |
| 761 to 2,321 | 46.4 to 99.2 | 230 | 0 | 900.00 | 0 | 58 |
| 640 | 60 | 247 | 0 | 408.00 | 8 | 21 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 470.4 to 5,751 | 30 to 233 | 659 | 0 | 3,419.92 | 248 | 186 |
| 522.5 to 2,000 | 20.5 to 174.5 | 1,748 | 0.50 to 1.50 | 5,771.42 | 714 | 252 |
| 169.11 to 4,542 | 16.75 to 454 | 2,572 | 0.25 to 2.50 | 10,395.22 | 1,239 | 605 |
| 761 to 2,321 | 46.4 to 99.2 | 230 | 0 | 900.00 | 0 | 58 |
| 640 | 60 | 247 | 0 | 408.00 | 8 | 21 |
| 169.11 to 5,751 | 16.75 to 454 | 5,456 | 0.25 to 2.50 | 20,894.56 | 2,209 | 1,122 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

SUMMARY.

| Regiments. | Tents. | | | | Gardens. | | Company animals. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wall. | Shelter. | "A." | Other. | Gardeners. | Approximate pounds of vegetables received from garden. | Cows. | Pigs. | Fowl. |
| 1st Artillery | 23 | 272 | 24 | 33 | 3 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Artillery | 43 | 60 | 166 | 14 | 7 | 30,496 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 3d Artillery | 44 | 50 | 124 | 53 | 0 | 6,650 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th Artillery | 66 | 121 | 150 | 0 | 2 | 3,000 | 4 | 90 | 0 |
| 5th Artillery | 40 | 128 | 107 | 13 | 4 | 250 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Totals, etc | 216 | 631 | 571 | 113 | 16 | 40,396 | 9 | 95 | 6 |
| 1st Cavalry | 12 | 684 | 28 | 18 | 3 | 5,960 | 5 | 30 | 0 |
| 2d Cavalry | 50 | 895 | 100 | 101 | 2 | 40,750 | 6 | 325 | 30 |
| 3d Cavalry | 43 | 890 | 192 | 31 | 2 | ..... | 0 | 81 | 25 |
| 4th Cavalry | 42 | 1,127 | 93 | 56 | 3 | 91,000 | 15 | 115 | 34 |
| 5th Cavalry | 87 | 715 | 109 | 26 | 1 | 1,754 | 1 | 51 | 48 |
| 6th Cavalry | 19 | 289 | 39 | 31 | 3 | 22,000 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 7th Cavalry | 38 | 821 | 13 | 34 | 9 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8th Cavalry | 40 | 597 | 23 | 50 | 3 | 43,000 | 5 | 23 | 0 |
| 9th Cavalry | 7 | 259 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 7,000 | 1 | 38 | 0 |
| 10th Cavalry | 20 | 703 | 24 | 24 | 9 | 16,000 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals, etc | 358 | 6,980 | 623 | 403 | 37 | 227,664 | 36 | 671 | 137 |
| 1st Infantry | 8 | 439 | 25 | 12 | 2 | 8,300 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Infantry | 32 | 683 | 274 | 29 | 1 to 5 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d Infantry | 26 | 475.5 | 21 | 34 | 12 | 207,660 | 17 | 27 | 0 |
| 4th Infantry | 26 | 707 | 79 | 40 | 6 | 152,000 | 5 | 11 | 5 |
| 5th Infantry | 26 | 295 | 28 | 31 | 4 | 1,200 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 6th Infantry | 22 | 389 | 116 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 7th Infantry | 29 | 623 | 38 | 46 | 2 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8th Infantry | 35 | 669 | 63 | 24 | 9 | 33,750 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9th Infantry | 34 | 503.5 | 80 | 60 | 7 | 4,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10th Infantry | 40 | 698 | 77 | 91 | 6 | 10,640 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| 11th Infantry | 17 | 695 | 42 | 62 | 4 | 1,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12th Infantry | 36 | 451 | 57 | 46 | 3 | 18,920 | 9 | 57 | 0 |
| 13th Infantry | 27 | 414 | 146 | 22 | 2 | 5,852 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 14th Infantry | 24 | 513.5 | 102 | 15 | 8 | 39,600 | 2 | 16 | 75 |
| 15th Infantry | 18 | 412 | 41 | 34 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16th Infantry | 33 | 609 | 26 | 40 | 4 | 51 daily | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| 17th Infantry | 35 | 358 | 103 | 54 | 9 | 14,640 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18th Infantry | 29 | 448 | 93 | 58 | 7 | 700.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19th Infantry | 30 | 510 | 152 | 12 | 7 | ..... | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| 20th Infantry | 30 | 444 | 32 | 46 | 8 | 31,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21st Infantry | 14 | 705 | 0 | 26 | 5 | 16,500 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 22d Infantry | 23 | 359 | 18 | 37 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23d Infantry | 23 | 434 | 13 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24th Infantry | 27 | 823 | 97 | 22 | 1 | 5,350 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| 25th Infantry | 24 | 374 | 23 | 32 | 9 | 48,200 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals, etc | 668 | 13,031.5 | 1,754 | 921 | 124 | 609,972.4 | 45 | 200 | 80 |
| General service recruits: | | | | | | | | | |
| Davids Island | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbus Barracks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 30,177 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson Barracks | 11 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 32,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals, etc | 11 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 62,677 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Engineers: | | | | | | | | | |
| Willets Point | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artillery | 216 | 631 | 571 | 113 | 16 | 40,396 | 9 | 95 | 6 |
| Cavalry | 358 | 6,980 | 623 | 403 | 37 | 227,664 | 36 | 671 | 137 |
| Infantry | 668 | 13,031.5 | 1,754 | 921 | 124 | 609,972.4 | 45 | 200 | 80 |
| Recruiting depots | 11 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 62,677 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Engineers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Totals, etc* | 1,253 | 20,642.5 | 2,952 | 1,447 | 183 | 941,709.4 | 90 | 966 | 223 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

SUMMARY.

| Approximate cost price of property condemned during year. | | | | Strength—present. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | For duty. | | On extra and special duty. | | Sick. | | Arrest or confinement. | |
| Clothing, camp and garrison equipage. | Quartermaster stores. | Ordnance stores. | Miscellaneous. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. |
| 401.70 | 1,372.93 | 798.54 | 0 | 28 | 518 | 2 | 110 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 11 |
| 308.23 | 1,905.22 | 623.38 | 0 | 38 | 468 | 1 | 127 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 9 |
| 397.17 | 27.19 | 328.04 | 0 | 33 | 513 | 0 | 94 | 1 | 27 | 0 | 15 |
| 443.52 | 1,147.00 | 936.35 | 0 | 33 | 498 | 1 | 82 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 13 |
| 260.13 | 29.52 | 815.06 | 0 | 32 | 467 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 10 |
| 1,810.75 | 4,481.86 | 3,501.37 | 0 | 164 | 2,464 | 4 | 538 | 2 | 105 | 0 | 58 |
| 1,615.90 | 2,287.68 | 3,475.47 | 3,790.00 | 18 | 395 | 1 | 94 | 2 | 26 | 0 | 14 |
| 642.50 | 4,551.38 | 5,484.49 | 0 | 23 | 340 | 1 | 118 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 11 |
| 887.81 | 3,463.89 | 5,386.81 | 0 | 20 | 349 | 3 | 107 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 10 |
| 966.38 | 3,969.00 | 4,892.24 | 3,572.00 | 20 | 384 | 1 | 94 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 5 |
| 1,613.31 | 7,808.51 | 5,417.06 | 0 | 23 | 388 | 1 | 112 | 2 | 22 | 0 | 9 |
| 932.89 | 615.00 | 2,455.18 | 0 | 11 | 180 | 1 | 66 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 13 |
| 598.95 | 3,802.36 | 7,291.18 | 1,210.00 | 23 | 449 | 5 | 99 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 20 |
| 1,103.24 | 8,924.48 | 5,508.53 | 125.00 | 23 | 319 | 4 | 119 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 7 |
| 267.72 | 27.53 | 1,675.19 | 1,750.00 | 10 | 160 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,900.87 | 3,877.48 | 4,974.59 | 5.00 | 24 | 368 | 2 | 70 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 6 |
| 10,529.57 | 39,327.31 | 46,560.74 | 10,452.00 | 195 | 3,332 | 19 | 918 | 7 | 198 | 0 | 95 |
| 249.25 | 0 | 891.88 | 12.00 | 17 | 345 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 4 |
| 550.42 | 20.10 | 635.90 | ..... | 23 | 358 | 1 | 66 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 10 |
| 352.00 | 93.17 | 701.40 | ..... | 18 | 308 | 1 | 94 | 4 | 26 | 0 | 10 |
| 558.89 | 2.75 | 1,205.25 | 0 | 22 | 253 | 3 | 100 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 14 |
| 1,079.01 | 16.10 | 2,336.69 | 0 | 17 | 289 | 1 | 86 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 8 |
| 222.76 | 3.00 | 146.69 | 0 | 15 | 223 | 1 | 54 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 4 |
| 1,022.81 | 1.75 | 1,056.67 | 0 | 22 | 346 | 2 | 63 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 11 |
| 739.64 | 0 | 486.16 | 0 | 16 | 290 | 3 | 119 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 10 |
| 254.55 | 10.00 | 1,192.11 | 0 | 20 | 351 | 0 | 71 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 6 |
| 514.86 | 3.32 | 733.61 | 0 | 19 | 352 | 0 | 100 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 9 |
| 203.83 | 0 | 1,225.79 | 0 | 16 | 339 | 3 | 114 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 5 |
| 719.38 | 1.36 | 471.57 | 416.00 | 17 | 300 | 4 | 106 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 11 |
| 320.77 | 5.35 | 1,097.95 | 0 | 15 | 307 | 4 | 93 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 6 |
| 267.66 | 11.00 | 495.51 | 129.71 | 11 | 299 | 4 | 105 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 7 |
| 256.62 | 1.25 | 1,493.00 | 0 | 26 | 352 | 1 | 59 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 6 |
| 502.32 | 43.50 | 279.62 | 0 | 18 | 344 | 1 | 79 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 8 |
| 533.41 | 0 | 528.97 | 0 | 24 | 283 | 1 | 68 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 14 |
| 600.35 | 0 | 853.65 | 6.00 | 15 | 282 | 3 | 89 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 7 |
| 111.70 | 0.70 | 247.15 | 0 | 20 | 392 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 2 |
| 546.83 | 8.96 | 756.30 | 0 | 20 | 308 | 1 | 81 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 3 |
| 710.36 | 7.25 | 515.43 | 0 | 18 | 334 | 4 | 103 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 |
| 577.02 | 0 | 1,647.74 | 0 | 15 | 253 | 0 | 64 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 15 |
| 513.43 | 0 | 1,795.37 | 0 | 16 | 282 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 9 |
| 351.18 | 22.76 | 949.36 | 103.28 | 16 | 302 | 3 | 78 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 14 |
| 468.13 | 275.89 | 555.63 | 0 | 17 | 324 | 2 | 74 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 8 |
| 12,233.18 | 528.27 | 22,299.40 | 666.99 | 453 | 7,816 | 45 | 2,122 | 16 | 347 | 1 | 212 |
| 44.23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 433 | 1 | 61 | 1 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| 252.61 | 0 | 2.50 | 0 | 11 | 436 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 373 | 1 | 76 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 8 |
| 296.84 | 0 | 2.50 | 0 | 27 | 1,242 | 2 | 207 | 1 | 79 | 0 | 15 |
| 42.93 | 0 | 39.84 | 0 | 14 | 179 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,810.75 | 4,481.86 | 3,501.37 | 0 | 164 | 2,464 | 4 | 538 | 2 | 105 | 0 | 58 |
| 10,529.57 | 39,327.31 | 46,560.74 | 10,452.00 | 195 | 3,332 | 19 | 918 | 7 | 198 | 0 | 95 |
| 12,233.18 | 528.27 | 22,299.40 | 666.99 | 453 | 7,816 | 45 | 2,122 | 16 | 347 | 1 | 212 |
| 296.84 | 0 | 2.50 | 0 | 27 | 1,242 | 2 | 207 | 1 | 79 | 0 | 15 |
| 42.93 | 0 | 39.84 | 0 | 14 | 179 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| 24,913.27 | 44,337.44 | 72,403.85 | 11,118.99 | 853 | 15,033 | 70 | 3,918 | 26 | 736 | 1 | 387 |

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,*

SUMMARY.

| Regiments. | Strength—present. | | | | | | Strength—absent. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | | Under arms at inspection. | | Horses. | | Detached service. | | With leave. | |
| | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers | Enlisted men. |
| 1st Artillery | 30 | 660 | 28 | 564 | 84 | 16 | 20 | 8 | 2 | 35 |
| 2d Artillery | 39 | 619 | 34 | 462 | 96 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 26 |
| 3d Artillery | 34 | 649 | 27 | 424 | 100 | 5 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 19 |
| 4th Artillery | 35 | 609 | 32 | 509 | 92 | 10 | 20 | 39 | 1 | 24 |
| 5th Artillery | 32 | 628 | 28 | 458 | 98 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 16 |
| Totals, etc | 170 | 3,165 | 149 | 2,437 | 470 | 32 | 87 | 74 | 14 | 120 |
| 1st Cavalry | 21 | 529 | 18 | 421 | 536 | 27 | 15 | 38 | 2 | 8 |
| 2d Cavalry | 24 | 484 | 24 | 429 | 512 | 17 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 18 |
| 3d Cavalry | 23 | 500 | 21 | 450 | 476 | 1 | 13 | 44 | 3 | 19 |
| 4th Cavalry | 21 | 508 | 20 | 380 | 475 | 18 | 15 | 28 | 2 | 15 |
| 5th Cavalry | 26 | 531 | 19 | 433 | 492 | 28 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 20 |
| 6th Cavalry | 13 | 268 | 7 | 91 | 232 | 34 | 22 | 325 | 2 | 12 |
| 7th Cavalry | 29 | 584 | 25 | 452 | 553 | 21 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 23 |
| 8th Cavalry | 27 | 468 | 24 | 368 | 485 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 33 |
| 9th Cavalry | 10 | 202 | 10 | 171 | 202 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 10th Cavalry | 27 | 469 | 24 | 385 | 456 | 21 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 9 |
| Totals, etc | 221 | 4,543 | 192 | 3,680 | 4,419 | 190 | 103 | 479 | 24 | 163 |
| 1st Infantry | 17 | 432 | 16 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 2d Infantry | 24 | 451 | 23 | 393 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| 3d Infantry | 23 | 438 | 20 | 325 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 17 |
| 4th Infantry | 25 | 386 | 25 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 23 |
| 5th Infantry | 18 | 400 | 17 | 345 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 17 |
| 6th Infantry | 16 | 292 | 16 | 260 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 147 | 1 | 20 |
| 7th Infantry | 25 | 429 | 24 | 370 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| 8th Infantry | 20 | 434 | 19 | 374 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| 9th Infantry | 21 | 441 | 18 | 303 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 13 |
| 10th Infantry | 21 | 480 | 19 | 399 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| 11th Infantry | 19 | 467 | 18 | 439 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 25 | 1 | 11 |
| 12th Infantry | 22 | 432 | 17 | 357 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 25 |
| 13th Infantry | 21 | 417 | 15 | 351 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| 14th Infantry | 15 | 423 | 15 | 367 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 11 |
| 15th Infantry | 27 | 426 | 27 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| 16th Infantry | 21 | 443 | 16 | 405 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 17th Infantry | 25 | 380 | 25 | 339 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| 18th Infantry | 18 | 394 | 17 | 372 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 13 |
| 19th Infantry | 20 | 485 | 20 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| 20th Infantry | 21 | 409 | 20 | 349 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| 21st Infantry | 22 | 457 | 21 | 403 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 12 |
| 22d Infantry | 16 | 338 | 13 | 256 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 11 |
| 23d Infantry | 20 | 411 | 18 | 304 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 18 |
| 24th Infantry | 19 | 409 | 19 | 351 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 54 | 3 | 10 |
| 25th Infantry | 19 | 423 | 16 | 377 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Totals, etc | 515 | 10,497 | 474 | 8,867 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 357 | 39 | 352 |
| General service recruits: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Davids Island | 11 | 522 | 10 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 23 |
| Columbus Barracks | 11 | 552 | ..... | 217 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 1 | 15 |
| Jefferson Barracks | 8 | 469 | 8 | 394 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 9 |
| Totals, etc | 30 | 1,543 | 18 | 961 | 53 | 0 | 1 | 161 | 2 | 47 |
| Engineers: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Willets Point | 14 | 326 | 14 | 299 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artillery | 170 | 3,165 | 149 | 2,437 | 470 | 32 | 87 | 74 | 14 | 120 |
| Cavalry | 221 | 4,543 | 192 | 3,680 | 4,419 | 190 | 103 | 479 | 24 | 163 |
| Infantry | 515 | 10,497 | 474 | 8,867 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 357 | 39 | 352 |
| Recruiting depots | 30 | 1,543 | 18 | 961 | 53 | 0 | 1 | 161 | 2 | 47 |
| *Engineers* | 14 | 326 | 14 | 299 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| *Totals, etc* | 950 | 20,074 | 847 | 15,244 | 4,942 | 222 | 359 | 1,071 | 80 | 696 |

*made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

SUMMARY.

| Strength—absent. | | | | | | Present and absent. | | | | Height of men (inches). | | Height of horses (inches). | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without leave. | | Total. | | Horses. | | | | Horses. | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Serviceable. | Unserviceable. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Tallest. | Shortest. | Horses exchanged during past fiscal year. | Horses condemned during year. |
| 0 | 2 | 22 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 705 | 84 | 16 | 74.5 | 60.5 | 67 | 60 | 0 | 19 |
| 0 | 4 | 17 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 655 | 96 | 0 | 73.5 | 62.5 | 65 | 60 | 0 | 15 |
| 0 | 2 | 20 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 684 | 100 | 5 | 74 | 62 | 66 | 60 | 0 | 9 |
| 0 | Conf. 1 | 21 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 673 | 92 | 10 | 75 | 60.25 | 66 | 59.5 | 0 | 12 |
| 0 | 3 | 21 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 654 | 98 | 1 | 74.7 | 62 | 64 | 60 | 0 | 13 |
| 0 | 12 | 101 | 206 | 0 | 0 | 271 | 3,371 | 470 | 32 | 75 | 60.25 | 67 | 59.5 | 0 | 68 |
| 0 | 1 | 17 | 47 | 27 | 0 | 38 | 576 | 563 | 27 | 76 | 60 | 68 | 56 | 151 | 77 |
| 0 | 1 | 10 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 515 | 512 | 17 | 76.5 | 61.5 | 68 | 52 | 43 | 46 |
| 0 | 2 | 16 | 65 | 23 | 2 | 39 | 565 | 499 | 3 | 72 | 60 | 76 | 56 | 12 | 101 |
| 0 | S.&C. 3 | 17 | 46 | 45 | 5 | 38 | 554 | 520 | 23 | 73.25 | 61 | 66 | 58 | 2 | 67 |
| 0 | 2 | 12 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 38 | 561 | 498 | 28 | 75 | 54.5 | 72 | 56 | 16 | 64 |
| 0 | 5 | 24 | 342 | 303 | 0 | 37 | 610 | 535 | 34 | 71 | 64 | 64 | 56 | 0 | 16 |
| 0 | Conf. 1 | 8 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 619 | 553 | 21 | 73.5 | 61.5 | 66 | 50 | 0 | 47 |
| 0 | 2 | 9 | 39 | 1 | 0 | 36 | 507 | 486 | 0 | 72.5 | 62.25 | 65.5 | 58 | 26 | 98 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 208 | 202 | 23 | 73.5 | 63 | 64 | 60 | 0 | 12 |
| 0 | 1 | 12 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 488 | 456 | 21 | 73 | 54.5 | 68 | 59 | 470 | 40 |
| 0 | 18 | 127 | 660 | 405 | 7 | 348 | 5,203 | 4,824 | 197 | 76.5 | 54.5 | 76 | 50 | 720 | 568 |
| 0 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 443 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 62 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 7 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 492 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 60.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 7 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 472 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 63.25 | | | | |
| 0 | 3 | 6 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 413 | 0 | 0 | 73.5 | 60.75 | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 9 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 425 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 61 | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 13 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 62 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 442 | 0 | 0 | 74.5 | 62 | | | | |
| 0 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 449 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 62.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 9 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 461 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 60.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 7 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 501 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 61.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 13 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 504 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 61 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 9 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 467 | 0 | 0 | 75.5 | 60.37 | | | | |
| 0 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 435 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 53.62 | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 14 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 444 | 0 | 0 | 74.5 | 61 | | | | |
| 0 | 3 | 1 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 464 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 62 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 451 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 62 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 390 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 63 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 412 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 60 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 496 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 62.25 | | | | |
| 0 | 5 | 10 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 433 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 61 | | | | |
| 0 | 3 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 473 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 61.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 358 | 0 | 0 | 73.5 | 60.75 | | | | |
| 0 | 2 | 5 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 438 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 62.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 2 | 9 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 475 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 60.75 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 446 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 60.25 | | | | |
| 1 | 38 | 208 | 747 | 0 | 0 | 723 | 11,244 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 53.62 | | | | |
| 0 | 3 | 2 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 602 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 62.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 629 | 0 | 0 | 74.75 | 61.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 527 | 53 | 0 | 71 | 63.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 7 | 3 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 1,758 | 53 | 0 | 74.75 | 61.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 340 | 0 | 0 | 74.33 | 62.25 | | | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 12 | 101 | 206 | 0 | 0 | 271 | 3,371 | 470 | 32 | 75 | 60.25 | 67 | 59.5 | 0 | 68 |
| 0 | 18 | 127 | 660 | 405 | 7 | 348 | 5,203 | 4,824 | 197 | 76.5 | 54.5 | 76 | 50 | 720 | 568 |
| 1 | 38 | 208 | 747 | 0 | 0 | 723 | 11,244 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 53.62 | | | | |
| 0 | 7 | 3 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 1,758 | 53 | 0 | 74.75 | 61.5 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 340 | 0 | 0 | 74.33 | 62.25 | | | | |
| 1 | 75 | 440 | 1,812 | 405 | 7 | 1,390 | 21,916 | 5,347 | 229 | 78 | 53.62 | 76 | 50 | 720 | 636 |

## SUPPLEMENT 7.

### TABULATION OF STATISTICS RELATIVE TO RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

| Rendezvous. | Officer in charge. | Location suitable. | Rooms. | | | | Enlisted men in party. | | | System of messing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number of. | In good police. | Sufficient capacity. | Monthly rental. | Number of. | Wear the prescribed uniform. | Intelligent and well informed in regard to their duties. | |
| Albany, N. Y., 513 Broadway | Capt. L. S. Ames, 2d Inf | Yes. | 8 | Yes. | Yes. | $37.50 | 4 | Yes. | | Cooked rations at boarding house 60 cents per day. |
| Baltimore, Md., corner of Lombard and Eutaw streets. | Capt. W. H. Beck, 10th Cav | Yes. | 13 | Yes. | Yes. | 60.00 | 4 | Yes. | Yes | 50 cents for the complete ration at boarding house. |
| Boston, Mass., 30 Portland street (infantry) | Capt. B. D. Price, 4th Inf | No. | | Yes. | Yes. | 75.00 | 5 | | | Contract, 20 cents per meal. |
| Boston, Mass., 75 Beach street (cavalry) | Capt. D. C. Pearson, 2d Cav | Yes. | | | | 70.00 | 5 | | | Contract, 60 cents per ration. |
| Bridgeport, Conn., Connecticut Bank building (branch of New Haven, Conn.). | Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf | Yes. | 3 | Yes. | | 40.00 | 1 | | Yes | |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. (branch of New York) | Capt. D. W. Burke, 14th Inf | No. | 2 | Yes. | | 15.00 | 2 | | Yes | Contract, 59 cents per ration. |
| Buffalo, N. Y., 94 Niagara street | Capt. D. B. Wilson, 25th Inf | Yes. | | Yes. | Yes. | 50.00 | 4 | Yes. | | Contract, 57 cents per ration. |
| Chattanooga, Tenn., Bates Block | Capt. W. L. Finley, 9th Cav | Yes. | 3 | No. | No. | 29.00 | 4 | | | Contract, 64 cents per ration. |
| Chicago, Ill., 82 West Madison street (infantry). | Capt. A. Morton, 9th Inf | No. | 7 | | | 75.00 | 5 | | Yes | Contract, 50 cents per man a day. |
| Chicago, Ill., 10 South Clark street (cavalry). | Capt. E. G. Mathey, 7th Cav | Yes. | 10 | | | 90.00 | 6 | | Generally. | Contract, 55 cents per man a day. |
| Cincinnati, Ohio, 219 West Fourth street | Capt. Abner Haines, jr., 2d Inf | No. | 0 | | No. | 60.00 | 4 | | Yes | Contract, 65 cents per man a day. |
| Cleveland, Ohio, 1441 Ontario street | Capt. G. S. Carpenter, 14th Inf | | 5 | | | 69.00 | | | | Contract, 55 cents per man a day. |
| Concord, N. H | Capt. W. H. Kell, 22d Inf | Yes. | 5 | Yes. | Yes. | 20.50 | 3 | Yes. | | Contract, 57½ cents per ration. |
| Davenport, Iowa | Lieut. J. G. Galbraith, 1st Cav | Yes. | 8 | Yes. | | 56.00 | 3 | | | Contract, 50 cents per man a day. |
| Detroit, Mich., 110 Woodward avenue | Lieut. James Lockett, 4th Cav | | 4 | Yes. | | 65.00 | 4 | | | Contract, 45 cents per man a day. |
| Evansville, Ind., corner First and Locust streets. | Lieut. D. E. McCarthy, 12th Inf | Yes. | 3 | Yes. | | 55.00 | 4 | | Yes | Contract, 45 cents per man a day. |
| Greensboro, N. C., 115 West Market street | Lieut. W. Lassiter, 16th Inf | | | Yes. | | | 4 | Yes. | | |
| Harrisburg, Pa., 443 Market street | Capt. C. A. Booth, 7th Inf | Yes. | 6 | No. | Yes. | 50.00 | 3 | Yes. | | Contract, 65 cents per man a day. |
| Indianapolis, Ind., 82½ E. Washington street | Capt. R. Vance, 19th Inf | Yes. | 7 | Yes. | | 60.00 | 5 | | Yes | Contract, 47 cents per man a day |
| Knoxville, Tenn., 140 Prince street | Capt. W. H. W. James, 24th Inf | Yes. | 8 | Yes. | | 57.00 | 4 | Yes. | Yes | Contract, 57½ cents per man a day. |
| Louisville, Ky., 504 West Jefferson street | Lieut. W. H. Allain, 23d Inf | Yes. | 5 | Yes. | No. | 43.00 | 5 | | Yes | Contract, 49 cents per day a man. |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 445 East Water street | Capt. Charles Morton, 3d Cav | Yes. | 7 | Yes. | | 50.00 | 4 | | Yes | Contract, 60 cents per day a man. |
| Minneapolis, Minn., 119 Nicollet avenue | Capt. J. F. Huston, 20th Inf | Yes. | | Yes. | Yes. | | | | | |
| Nashua, N. H. (branch of Concord, N. H.) | Capt. W. H. Kell, 22d Inf | | | | | 25.00 | 1 | | | Contract, 75 cents per day. |
| Newark, N. J., 275 Market street | Capt. Robert London, 5th Cav | Yes. | 0 | Yes. | No. | | 4 | Yes. | | Contract, 49 cents per man a day. |
| New Haven, Conn., 153 Church street | Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf | Yes. | 6 | Yes. | | 50.00 | 3 | | | Contract, 22 cents per meal per man. |
| New York City, 146 Park Row (infantry) | Capt. D. W. Burke, 14th Inf | | 8 | Yes. | | 105.00 | 5 | Yes. | | Contract, 59 cents per ration. |
| New York City, 11 Abingdon Square (cavalry). | Capt. H. H. Wright, 9th Cav | | 13 | Yes. | Yes. | 116.66 | 5 | Yes. | | Contract, 53 cents per man a day. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Adams, Mass., Mansion House, (branch of Springfield, Mass.). | Capt. C. B. Hinton, 18th Inf | | 2 | | | 40.00 | 1 | | Yes | Contract, 75 cents per ration. |
| Philadelphia, Pa., corner Filbert and Juniper streets. | Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf | Yes | 9 | Yes | Yes | 75.00 | 4 | Yes | Yes | Contract, 58 cents per ration. |
| Philadelphia, Pa., 939 Spring Garden street | Capt. A. Kramer, 6th Cav | Yes | 9 | Yes | No | 50.00 | 5 | Yes | Yes | Contract, 53 cents per ration. |
| Pittsburg, Pa., 915 Pennsylvania avenue | Capt. F. W. Mansfield, 11th Inf | Yes | 8 | | Yes | Building owned by U. S. | 3 | Yes | | Contract, 60 cents per man a day. |
| Providence, R. I., 24 North Main street | Capt. F. D. Garretty, 17th Inf | Yes | 5 | Yes | Yes | 58.33 | 4 | Yes | | Contract, 19 cents per meal a man. |
| Reading, Pa. (branch of Harrisburg) | Capt. C. A. Booth, 7th Inf | | 2 | | | 22.00 | 2 | | | Contract, 65 cents per man a day |
| Rochester, N. Y., 200 East Main street | Lieut. D. H. Brush, 17th Inf | Yes | 6 | | | 68.00 | 4 | Yes | | Contract, 48 cents per ration. |
| St. Louis, Mo., 1126 Pine street | Capt. C. M. O'Connor, 8th Cav | Yes | 10 | Yes | Yes | 75.00 | 5 | Yes | | Contract, 65 cents per ration. |
| St. Paul, Minn., Seventh and Cedar streets | Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Inf | Yes | 5 | Yes | Yes | | | | | |
| San Francisco, Cal., corner Eighth and Market streets. | Capt. H. Neide, 4th Inf | | | Yes | Yes | | 4 | | | Contract, 23 cents per meal per man. |
| Seattle, Wash., Boston block | Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, 14th Inf | Yes | 12 | | | 72.00 | 4 | | Yes | Contract, 60 cents per man a day. |
| Springfield, Ill., Fifth and Monroe streets | Maj. J. H. Gageby, 12th Inf | Yes | 4 | | Yes | 32.50 | 3 | | No | Contract, 60 cents per man a day. |
| Springfield, Mass., 231 Main street | Capt. C. B. Hinton, 18th Inf | | | | | 45.00 | 3 | | | Contract, 20 cents per meal a man. |
| Terre Haute, Ind., 672 Main street | Capt. J. R. Richards, jr., 4th Cav | Yes | 4 | | | 60.00 | 3 | | Yes | Contract, 50 cents per man a day. |
| Washington, D. C., 419 Tenth street NW | Capt. C. S. Burbank, 10th Inf | Yes | 7 | Yes | Yes | 65.00 | 4 | Yes | Yes | Contract, 50 cents per man a day. |
| Waterbury, Conn. (branch of New Haven) | Lieut. W. H. C. Bown, 5th Inf | | 2 | | | 40.00 | 1 | | No | |
| Wayne, Fort, Ind., Bass block | Lieut. Charles S. Hall, 13th Inf | Yes | 7 | Yes | Yes | 60.00 | 3 | | Yes | Contract, 45 cents per man a day. |
| Wilkesbarre, Pa., Laning building | Capt. James H. Gagely, 3d Inf | Yes | 3 | Yes | Yes | 32.00 | 4 | Yes | | Contract, 50 cents per man a day. |
| Wheeling, W. Va., 1131 Main street | Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, 15th Inf | | 8 | | | 43.83 | 3 | | Yes | Contract, 42 cents per ration. |
| Total | | | 257 | | | 2,262.32 | 161 | | | |

*Tabulation of statistics relative to recruiting rendezvous*—Continued.

| Rendezvous. | Books and records. | | Applications for enlistment. | | | | | Causes of rejection. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Up to date. | Properly kept. | Total during year. | Accepted. | | | Rejected. | Under size. | Inability to furnish testimonials of character. | Inability to speak the English language. | General unfitness. | Defective. | | | | Varicocele. | Bad character and other causes. |
| | | | | Native. | Foreign. | Total. | | | | | | Teeth. | Sight. | Hearing. | Chest measurement. | | |
| Albany, N. Y., 513 Broadway | Yes. | Yes. | [1]194 | 65 | 10 | 84 | 110 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Baltimore, Md., corner of Lombard and Eutaw streets. | Yes. | Yes. | 319 | ..... | ..... | 112 | 207 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Boston, Mass., 30 Portland street (infantry) | Yes. | Yes. | [2]560 | 32 | 45 | 77 | 489 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | Yes. | ..... | Yes. | ..... | ..... |
| Boston, Mass., 75 Beach street (cavalry) | Yes. | Yes. | [3]444 | (3) | ..... | 64 | 380 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | Yes. | ..... | Yes. |
| Bridgeport, Conn., Connecticut Bank building (branch of New Haven, Conn.). | Yes. | Yes. | 170 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 48 | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. (branch of New York) | Yes. | Yes. | [2]126 | ..... | ..... | 68 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo, N. Y., 94 Niagara street | Yes. | Yes. | [2]233 | 30 | 16 | 46 | 187 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chattanooga, Tenn., Bates Block | No, clerical assistance. | | [4]41 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago, Ill., 82 West Madison street (infantry). | Yes. | No. | 952 | ..... | ..... | 169 | 783 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| Chicago, Ill., 10 South Clark street (cavalry) | Yes. | No. | 541 | 47 | 42 | 89 | 452 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cincinnati, Ohio, 219 West Fourth street | Yes. | Yes. | 518 | ..... | ..... | 165 | 353 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cleveland, Ohio, 1441 Ontario street | ..... | ..... | 600 | ..... | ..... | 180 | 420 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Concord, N. H | Yes. | Yes. | [4]41 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Davenport, Iowa | Yes. | Yes. | 204 | ..... | ..... | 74 | 130 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Detroit, Mich., 110 Woodward avenue | No. | Yes. | [2]230 | ..... | ..... | 44 | 195 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Evansville, Ind., corner First and Locust streets. | ..... | ..... | 222 | ..... | ..... | 80 | 142 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Greensboro, N. C., 115 West Market street | ..... | ..... | [2]312 | ..... | ..... | 87 | 225 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harrisburg, Pa., 443 Market street | No. | No. | 218 | ..... | ..... | 135 | 83 | Yes. | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... |
| Indianapolis, Ind., 82½ E. Washington street | Yes. | Yes. | 483 | ..... | ..... | 127 | 356 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Knoxville, Tenn., 140 Prince street | Yes. | Yes. | 480 | (5) | ..... | 72 | 408 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | ..... |
| Louisville, Ky., 504 West Jefferson street | Yes. | Yes. | 574 | ..... | ..... | 78 | 496 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| Milwaukee, Wis., 445 East Water street | Yes. | Yes. | 366 | ..... | ..... | 51 | 315 | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Minneapolis, Minn., 119 Nicollet avenue | ..... | ..... | 720 | ..... | ..... | 216 | 504 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nashua, N. H. (branch of Concord, N. H.) | ..... | ..... | [4]10 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Newark, N. J., 275 Market street | Yes. | Yes. | 502 | ..... | ..... | 73 | 429 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Haven, Conn., 153 Church street | Yes. | Yes. | [6]236 | 39 | 35 | 74 | 162 | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | Yes. | ..... | ..... |
| New York City, 140 Park Row (infantry) | Yes. | Yes. | [2]556 | 45 | 107 | 152 | 404 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | ..... |
| New York City, 11 Abingdon Square (cavalry). | Yes. | Yes. | [2]590 | 38 | 29 | 67 | 523 | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. | ..... | Yes. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Adams, Mass., Mansion House (branch of Springfield, Mass.) | | | [10]103 | | | 15 | 88 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia, Pa., corner Filbert and Juniper streets. | Yes. | Yes. | 467 | | | 78 | 389 | Yes. | | | Yes. | | Yes. | | | | | |
| Philadelphia, Pa., 939 Spring Garden street. | Yes. | Yes. | 409 | | | 84 | 325 | | | Yes. | | Yes. | Yes. | | | | | |
| Pittsburg, Pa., 915 Pennsylvania avenue | | | 198 | | | 110 | 88 | | | | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | | | | Yes. | |
| Providence, R. I., 24 North Main street | Yes. | Yes. | [11]187 | 20 | 28 | 48 | 139 | | | | Yes. | | | | | | | |
| Reading, Pa. (branch of Harrisburg) | | | [12]16 | | | 9 | [8] 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rochester, N. Y., 200 East Main street | Yes. | Yes. | [2]258 | 34 | 18 | 52 | 206 | | | | Yes. | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis, Mo., 1126 Pine street | Yes. | Yes. | 756 | | | 163 | 593 | | | | Yes. | | Yes. | | | | Yes. | |
| St. Paul, Minn., Seventh and Cedar streets. | | | 675 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 375 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco, Cal., corner Eighth and Market streets. | Yes. | Yes. | 615 | | | 123 | 492 | | Yes. | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle, Wash., Boston block | Yes. | Yes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Springfield, Ill., Fifth and Monroe streets | Yes. | Yes. | [1]61 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 58 | Yes. | | Yes. | Yes. | | Yes. | | | | | |
| Springfield, Mass., 231 Main street | Yes. | Yes. | [9]94 | | | 28 | 66 | | | | | | Yes. | | | | | |
| Terre Haute, Ind., 672 Main street | Yes. | Yes. | 262 | | | 81 | 181 | | Yes. | | | | Yes. | | | | | |
| Washington, D. C., 419 Tenth street NW | No. | Yes. | 519 | | | 113 | 406 | | | | Yes. | | | | | | | |
| Waterbury, Conn. (branch of New Haven) | Yes. | Yes. | 208 | 40 | 30 | 70 | 138 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wayne, Fort, Ind., Bass block | No. | No. | 315 | | | 83 | 232 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilkesbarre, Pa., Laning building | Yes. | Yes. | [4]74 | | | 9 | 65 | | | Yes. | | | | | | | | |
| Wheeling, W. Va., 1131 Main street | Yes. | Yes. | 104 | | | 82 | 22 | | | | | | Yes. | | | | Yes. | |
| Total | | | 15,678 | 504 | 580 | 3,876 | 11,802 | | | | | | | | | | | |

[1] For 5 months.
[2] For 6 months.
[3] Over one-half.
[4] For 1½ months.
[5] For 2 months.
[6] For 7½ months.
[7] For 9 months.
[8] Generally native Tennesseeans.
[9] For 1 month.
[10] For 8 months.
[11] For 10 months.
[12] For 4 months.

# SUPPLEMENT 8.

## TABULATION OF INSPECTION AND INVENTORY REPORTS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY INSPECTED, CONDEMNED AND RETAINED IN SERVICE.

*A.—Statement of public property inspected by regular and special inspectors from (about) February 10, 1892, to June 30, 1892.*

| Kind of proprety. | Total number of articles presented. | Condemned. | | | | Retained in the service. | | | | Property not classified as "articles" included in the foregoing. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of articles cost reported. | Cost price. | Number of articles cost not reported. | Total number of article condemned. | Number of articles cost reported. | Cost price. | Number of articles cost not reported. | Total number of articles retained in the service. | Inches. | Feet. | Yards. | Pounds. | Pecks. | Barrels. | Tons. | Gallons. | Packages. | Cartridges. |
| **Military posts:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing, camp and garrison equipage | 12,878½ | 7,406½ | $8,549.51 | 5,123 | 12,529½ | 322 | $545.06 | 27 | 349 | .... | 105 | 358 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quartermaster stores | 41,532½ | 14 681 | 7,806.78 | 25,556½ | 40,237½ | 115 | 149.84 | 1,180 | 1,295 | 95 | 2,585 | ..... | 39,018 | ..... | ..... | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ordnance stores | 31,092 | 4,621½ | 1,498.98 | 1,253 | 5,874½ | 14,057½ | 3,462.78 | 11,160 | 25,217½ | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,506 |
| Subsistence stores | 3,601 | 3,436½ | 2,928.69 | 164½ | 3,601 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 38 | 136,452½* | 4 | 6 | .... | 76½ | 10 | ..... |
| Subsistence property | 1,213 | 15 | 10.14 | 1,181 | 1,196 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 17 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Medical stores | 1,431 | 1 | .54 | 897 | 898 | 1 | 27.10 | 532 | 533 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Medical property | 2,003 | ..... | ..... | 1,821 | 1,821 | ..... | ..... | 182 | 182 | .... | 100 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Signal property | 240 | ..... | ..... | 232 | 232 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 8 | .... | 1,735 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Public animals | 130 | 44 | 5,827.35 | 70 | 114 | 1 | 157.00 | 15 | 16 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 94,121 | 30,205½ | 26,621.99 | 36,208 | 66,503½ | 14,496½ | 4,341.78 | 13,121 | 27,617½ | 95 | 4,525 | 406 | 175,470½ | 4 | 6 | 57 | 76½ | 10 | 8,506 |
| **Cavalry regiments:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage | 8,204 | 5,790 | 4,871.47 | 2,022 | 7,812 | 230 | 266.66 | 162 | 392 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quartermaster stores | 2,802 | 740 | 552.00 | 1,583 | 2,323 | 469 | 1,149.66 | 10 | 479 | .... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ordnance stores | 21,469 | 13,209 | 11,413.24 | 5,364 | 18,573 | 2,447 | 9,742.72 | 449 | 2,896 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Public animals | 342 | 190 | 25,121.60 | 113 | 303 | 36 | 4,281.78 | 3 | 39 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 32,817 | 19,929 | 41,958.40 | 9,082 | 29,011 | 3,182 | 15,440.82 | 624 | 3,806 | .... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Artillery regiments:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage | 1,688 | 254 | 73.51 | 1,333 | 1,587 | ..... | ..... | 101 | 101 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quartermaster stores | 74 | | | 74 | 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance stores | 2,556½ | 655½ | 298.40 | 1,635 | 2,290½ | 42 | 679.37 | 224 | 266 | | | | | | | | | |
| Public animals | 22 | 20 | 3,251.75 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 156.75 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4,340½ | 929½ | 3,623.66 | 3,043 | 3,972½ | 43 | 836.12 | 325 | 368 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Infantry regiments:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage | 9,433 | 6,777 | 2,896.44 | 2,527 | 9,304 | 129 | 130.44 | | 129 | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster stores | 181 | 51 | 22.95 | 126 | 177 | 1 | 1.43 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance stores | 9,264½ | 5,736 | 3,142.43 | 1,383½ | 7,119½ | 1,853 | 8,443.54 | 292 | 2,145 | | | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence stores* | | | 7.33 | | | | | | | | | 341 | | | | | | |
| Signal property | 1 | 1 | 5.00 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 18,879½ | 12,565 | 6,074.15 | 4,036½ | 16,601½ | 1,983 | 8,575.41 | 295 | 2,278 | | | 341 | | | | | | |
| **Staff departments, etc.:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage | 17,370½ | 14,617½ | 29,486.73 | 2,675 | 17,292½ | 2 | 1.86 | 76 | 78 | | | 149½ | 12,577 | | | | | |
| Quartermaster stores | 8,786½ | 1,339 | 1,948.66 | 7,379½ | 8,718½ | 1 | 1.01 | 67 | 68 | | 3,950 | 1,061½ | 666½ | | | | | |
| Ordnance stores | 165 | 7 | 1.79 | 158 | 165 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence stores | 4,239 | 4,030 | 366.91 | 199 | 4,229 | | | | | | | 251 | 3,667 | | 1 | | 23 | 1001 |
| Subsistence property | 449 | | | 434 | 434 | | | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical property | 233 | | | 233 | 233 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Signal property | 550 | 1 | 2.50 | 534 | 535 | | | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| Public animals | 34 | 31 | 2,976.00 | 3 | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 1,579 | | | 1,579 | 1,579 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 33,396 | 20,025½ | 34,782.59 | 13,194½ | 33,220 | 3 | 2.87 | 173 | 176 | | 3,950 | 1,462 | 16,910½ | | 1 | | 23 | 1001 |

## RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Military posts** | 94,121 | 30,205½ | 26,621.99 | 36,298 | 66,503½ | 14,496½ | 4,341.78 | 13,121 | 27,617½ | 95 | 4,525 | 406 | 175,470½ | 4 | 6 | 57 | 76½ | 10 | 8,506 |
| **Cavalry regiments** | 32,817 | 19,920 | 41,958.40 | 9,082 | 29,011 | 3,182 | 15,440.82 | 624 | 3,806 | | | | 100 | | | | | | |
| **Artillery regiments** | 4,340½ | 929½ | 3,623.66 | 3,043 | 3,972½ | 43 | 836.12 | 325 | 368 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Infantry regiments** | 18,879½ | 12,565 | 6,074.15 | 4,036½ | 16,601½ | 1,983 | 8,575.41 | 295 | 2,278 | | | | 341 | | | | | | |
| **Staff departments** | 33,396 | 20,025½ | 34,782.59 | 13,194½ | 33,220 | 3 | 2.87 | 173 | 176 | | 3,950 | 1,462 | 16,910½ | | 1 | | 23 | 1,001 | |
| **Total** | 183,554 | 83,654½ | 113,060.79 | 65,654 | 149,308½ | 19,707½ | 29,197.00 | 14,538 | 34,245½ | 95 | 8,475 | 1,868 | 192,822½ | 4 | 7 | 57 | 99½ | 1,011 | 8,506 |

*118 pounds retained in service.

B.—*Statement of public property inspected by regular and special inspectors from (about) February 10, 1892, to June 30, 1892.*

| Kind of property. | Total number of articles presented. | Condemned. | | | | Retained in the service. | | | | Property not classified as "articles," included in the foregoing. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of articles cost reported. | Cost price. | Number of articles cost not reported. | Total number of articles condemned. | Number of articles cost reported. | Cost price. | Number of articles cost not reported. | Total number of articles retained in service. | Inches. | Feet. | Yards. | Pounds. | Pecks. | Barrels. | Tons. | Gallons. | Packages. | Cartridges. |
| **Clothing, camp and garrison equipage:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military posts | 12,878½ | 7,406½ | $8,549.51 | 5,123 | 12,529½ | 322 | $545.06 | 27 | 349 | .... | 105 | 358 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cavalry regiments | 8,204 | 5,790 | 4,871.47 | 2,022 | 7,812 | 230 | 266.66 | 162 | 392 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Artillery regiments | 1,688 | 254 | 73.51 | 1,333 | 1,587 | ..... | ..... | 101 | 101 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Infantry regiments | 9,433 | 6,777 | 2,896.44 | 2,527 | 9,304 | 129 | 130.44 | ..... | 129 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Staff departments, etc | 17,370½ | 14,617½ | 29,480.73 | 2,675 | 17,292½ | 2 | 1.86 | 76 | 78 | .... | ..... | 149½ | 12,577 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Total** | 49,574 | 34,845 | 45,877.66 | 13,680 | 48,525 | 683 | 944.02 | 366 | 1,049 | .... | 105 | 507½ | 12,577 | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Quartermaster's stores:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military posts | 41,532½ | 14,681 | 7,806.78 | 25,556½ | 40,237½ | 115 | 149.84 | 1,180 | 1,295 | 95 | 2,585 | ..... | 39,018 | .... | .... | 57 | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Cavalry regiments | 2,802 | 740 | 552.09 | 1,583 | 2,323 | 469 | 1,149.66 | 10 | 479 | .... | ..... | ..... | 100 | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Artillery regiments | 74 | ..... | ..... | 74 | 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Infantry regiments | 181 | 51 | 22.95 | 126 | 177 | 1 | 1.43 | 3 | 4 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Staff departments, etc | 8,786½ | 1,339 | 1,948.66 | 7,379½ | 8,718½ | 1 | 1.01 | 67 | 68 | .... | 3,950 | 1,061½ | 666½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... |
| **Total** | 53,376 | 16,811 | 10,330.48 | 34,719 | 51,530 | 586 | 1,301.94 | 1,260 | 1,846 | 95 | 6,535 | 1,061½ | 39,784½ | .... | .... | 57 | .... | ..... | ..... |
| **Ordnance stores:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military posts | 31,092 | 4,621½ | 1,498.98 | 1,253 | 5,874½ | 14,057½ | 3,462.78 | 11,160 | 25,217½ | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,506 |
| Cavalry regiments | 21,460 | 13,200 | 11,413.24 | 5,364 | 18,573 | 2,447 | 9,742.72 | 449 | 2,896 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Artillery regiments | 2,556½ | 655½ | 298.40 | 1,635 | 2,290½ | 42 | 679.37 | 224 | 266 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Infantry regiments | 9,264½ | 5,730 | 3,142.43 | 1,383½ | 7,119½ | 1,853 | 8,443.54 | 292 | 2,145 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Staff departments, etc | 165 | 7 | 1.79 | 158 | 165 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Total** | 64,547 | 24,229 | 16,354.84 | 9,793½ | 34,022½ | 18,399½ | 22,328.41 | 12,125 | 30,524½ | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,506 |
| **Subsistence stores:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military posts | 3,601 | 3,436½ | 2,928.09 | 164½ | 3,601 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 38 | 136,452* | 4 | 6 | .... | 76½ | 10 | ..... |
| Infantry regiments | ..... | ..... | 7.33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 341 | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Staff departments, etc | 4,229 | 4,030 | 366.91 | 199 | 4,229 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 251 | 3,667 | .... | 1 | .... | 23 | 1,001 | ..... |
| **Total** | 7,830 | 7,466½ | 3,302.93 | 363½ | 7,830 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 289 | 140,460½ | 4 | 7 | .... | 99½ | 1,011 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subsistence property: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military posts | 1,213 | 15 | 10.14 | 1,181 | 1,196 | | | 17 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staff departments, etc | 449 | | | 434 | 434 | | | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,662 | 15 | 10.14 | 1,615 | 1,630 | | | 32 | 32 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical stores, military posts | 1,431 | 1 | .54 | 897 | 898 | 1 | 27.10 | 532 | 533 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical property: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military posts | 2,003 | | | 1,821 | 1,821 | | | 182 | 182 | | 100 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Staff departments, etc | 233 | | | 233 | 233 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,236 | | | 2,054 | 2,054 | | | 182 | 182 | | 100 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Signal property: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military posts | 240 | | | 232 | 232 | | | 8 | 8 | | 1,735 | | | | | | | | |
| Infantry regiments | 1 | 1 | 5.00 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staff departments, etc | 550 | 1 | 2.50 | 534 | 535 | | | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 791 | 2 | 7.50 | 766 | 768 | | | 23 | 23 | | 1,735 | | | | | | | | |
| Public animals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military posts | 130 | 44 | 5,827.35 | 70 | 114 | 1 | 157.00 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cavalry regiments | 342 | 190 | 25,121.60 | 113 | 303 | 36 | 4,281.78 | 3 | 39 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infantry regiments | 22 | 20 | 3,251.75 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 156.75 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staff departments, etc | 34 | 31 | 2,976.00 | 3 | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 528 | 285 | 37,176.70 | 187 | 472 | 38 | 4,595.53 | 18 | 56 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous, staff departments, etc | 1,579 | | | 1,579 | 1,579 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Clothing, camp and garrison equipage** | 49,574 | 34,845 | 45,877.66 | 13,680 | 48,525 | 683 | 944.02 | 366 | 1,049 | | 105 | 507½ | 12,577 | | | | | | |
| **Quartermaster's stores** | 53,376 | 16,811 | 10,330.48 | 34,719 | 51,530 | 586 | 1,301.94 | 1,260 | 1,846 | 95 | 6,535 | 1,081¼ | 39,784½ | | | 57 | | | |
| **Ordnance stores** | 64,547 | 24,229 | 16,354.84 | 9,793½ | 34,022½ | 18,399½ | 22,328.41 | 12,125 | 30,524½ | | | | | | | | | | 8,506 |
| **Subsistence stores** | 7,830 | 7,466½ | 3,302.93 | 363½ | 7,830 | | | | | | | 289 | 140,460½ | 4 | 7 | | 99½ | 1,011 | |
| **Subsistence property** | 1,662 | 15 | 10.14 | 1,615 | 1,630 | | | 32 | 32 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Medical stores** | 1,431 | 1 | .54 | 897 | 898 | 1 | 27.10 | 532 | 533 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Medical property** | 2,236 | | | 2,054 | 2,054 | | | 182 | 182 | | 100 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| **Signal property** | 791 | 2 | 7.50 | 766 | 768 | | | 23 | 23 | | 1,735 | | | | | | | | |
| **Public animals** | 528 | 285 | 37,176.70 | 187 | 472 | 38 | 4,595.53 | 18 | 56 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Miscellaneous** | 1,579 | | | 1,579 | 1,579 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | 183,554 | 83,654½ | 113,060.79 | 65,654 | 149,308½ | 10,707½ | 29,197.00 | 14,538 | 34,245½ | 95 | 8,475 | 1,868 | 192,822½ | 4 | 7 | 57 | 99½ | 1,011 | 8,506 |

*118 pounds retained in service.

## TABULATION OF INSPECTION RE

## TABULATION OF

| Location. | Date of inspection. | Inspector. | Superintendent. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Acres.* |
| Alexandria, Va | July 10, '92 | Maj. J. P. Sanger | J. V. Davis | 4½ |
| Alexandria, La | June 30, '92 | Maj. P. D. Vroom | E. Rittenhouse | 10 |
| Andersonville, Ga | Oct. 16, '91 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | J. M. Bryant | 125 |
| Annapolis, Md | | | | |
| Antietam, Md | July 19, '92 | Maj. J. P. Sanger | George Hess | 10 |
| Arlington, Va | July 7, '92 | do | John A. Commerford | 475 |
| Balls Bluff, Va | July 19, '92 | do | S. T. Jackson | ¾ |
| Barrancas, Fla | Mar. 10, '92 | Col. R. P. Hughes | James Browning | 9⅝ |
| Baton Rouge, La | May 20, '92 | Maj. P. D. Vroom | Thomas Krementz | 7 |
| Battle Ground, D. C | June 3, '92 | Maj. J. P. Sanger | Gardner P. Thornton | 1 |
| Beverly, N. J | May 19, '92 | do | Peter Wynne | 1½ |
| Beaufort, N. C | Oct. 14, '91 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | Geo. W. Ford | 30 |
| Brownsville, Tex | April 3, '92 | Maj. P. D. Vroom | John I. Smith | 25 |
| Camp Nelson, Ky | Feb. 19, '92 | Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th Infy. | Stephen S. Cole | 10½ |
| Camp Butler, Ill | Feb. 26, '92 | Col. E. M. Heyl | D. M. Bryan | 6⅞ |
| Cave Hill, Ky | Feb. 22, '92 | Capt. J. M. Lee | James Keigwin | 5 |
| Chalmette, La | Feb. 26, '92 | Col. R. P. Hughes | E. M. Main | 13½ |
| Chattanooga, Tenn | June 27, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | John Trindle | 75 |
| City Point, Va | June 11, '92 | do | George A. Dichtl | 9 |
| Cold Harbor, Va | do | do | Thomas H. Savage | 2 |
| Corinth, Miss | Mar. 24, '92 | Capt. J. M. Lee | James M. Dickey | 19 |
| Crown Hill, Ind | Mar. 7, '92 | Col. E. M. Heyl | S. W. Chislett | 1 |
| Culpeper, Va | July 1, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | Robert Y. Patterson | Not given. |
| Custer Battlefield, Mont. | July 24, '92 | Lt. Col. J. F. Kent | No superintendent | 640 |
| Cypress Hill, N. Y | Apr. 2, '92 | Capt. H. J. Nowlan | Noble Warwick | 18 |
| Danville, Va | June 29, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | James H. Smith | 4 |
| Danville, Ky | Feb. 20, '02 | Capt. J. M. Lee | P. E. Sullivan | ½ |
| Fayetteville, Ark | Nov. 18 '91 | Col. E. M. Heyl | Richard P. Hill | 6 |
| Finns Point, N. J | May 20, '92 | Maj. J. P. Sanger | Theodore Joseph | 2½ |
| Florence, S. C | Oct. 13, '91 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | W. M. Jones | 5 |
| Fredericksburg, Va | June 12, '92 | do | Andrew J. Birdsall | 12 |
| Fort Donelson, Tenn | Mar. 27, '92 | Capt. J. M. Lee | Absalom Hyde | 15 |
| Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter | Apr. 20, '92 | Col. E. M. Heyl | John R. Dickson | 6 |
| Fort Harrison, Va | June 10, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | John Ridgely | 1½ |
| Fort Leavenworth, Kans. | Oct. 11, '91 | Maj. P. D. Vroom | William Dillon | 15 |
| Fort McPherson, Nebr | Oct. 24, '91 | Maj. J. M. Bacon | Benjamin F. Baker | 4½ |
| Fort Scott, Kans | Mar. 28, '92 | Col. E. M. Heyl | Frank Barrows | 10 |
| Fort Smith, Ark | Apr. 21, '92 | do | R. G. Bulgin | 15 |
| Gettysburg, Pa | May 21, '02 | Maj. J. P. Sanger | Calvin Hamilton | 17 |
| Glendale, Va | June 10, '02 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | Francis H. Osbourne | 2½ |
| Grafton, W. Va | June 20, '92 | Maj. J. P. Sanger | M. M. Jeffreys | 3⅝ |
| Hampton, Va | Jan. 31, '92 | Col. R. P. Hughes | Thomas D. McAlpine | 11 |
| Jefferson Barracks, Mo | Apr. 26, '92 | Capt. J. M. Lee | Martin Burke | 25 |
| Jefferson City, Mo | Apr. 25, '92 | do | Clayton Hart | 2 |

## PORTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

### NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

| Inclosure. | Room for how many more graves. | Number of head-stones required. | Condition of head-stones. | Lodge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stone; good condition | | | Good | Good. |
| Brick; good condition | | 61 | ....do | Brick; good condition. |
| Brick; fair condition | | | Some need cleaning. | Good. |
| | | | | |
| Stone; good condition | | | Good | Excellent condition throughout. |
| .....do | | (*) | ....do | New one needed. |
| Stone; fair condition | | | Fair | Fair condition throughout. |
| Brick; good condition | | | Good | Very fair condition. |
| Brick; excellent condition | | 6 | Very good | Brick; good condition. |
| Stone and iron fence; good condition | | | Good | Needs painting. |
| Stone; good condition | | 2 | ....do | Floors need repairing. |
| .....do | | | ....do | Steps need repairs. |
| Barb wire; fair condition, but unsightly. | | | Dirty | Brick; good condition. |
| Stone; good condition | | | Good | Do. |
| Brick; needs repointing; northwest wall settled and cracked. | | | Fair | Brick; needs painting; also new steps. |
| Iron and barb wire; good condition | | | Good | Stone and brick; needs painting on outside and papering inside. |
| Brick; good condition | | 20 | ....do | Fair condition. |
| Stone; good condition | | | ....do | Good condition. |
| Stone; very much broken; part should be rebuilt. | | | ....do | Needs painting; new kitchen needed. |
| Brick; good condition | | 1 | Need cleaning | Good. |
| .....do | | 4 | Good, but discolored by mold. | Brick; needs painting, plastering, and calcimining; otherwise in good condition. |
| None; open plot | | | Some have shrunken. | None. |
| Brick; good condition | | | Fair | Brick; good condition. |
| Wire | | 95 | Good | None. |
| Arbor vitæ hedge; picket, iron, and stone; all in good condition. | | 62 | ....do | Brick; excellent condition. |
| Stone; in need of repair | | | ....do | Good; good condition. |
| Plank and hedge; good condition | | | Discolored by mold. | |
| Brick; good condition, except few cracks in northwest wall. | | 9 | Good | Brick; very good condition. |
| Stone; good condition | | | Dead in pits | Good. |
| .....do | | | Good | Cemetery in good condition throughout. |
| Brick; good condition | | | ....do | Porch needed over north door of lodge. |
| Stone, good condition; hedge, poor condition. | | | ....do | Brick; good condition. |
| Stone; good condition | | 4 | Excellent | Stone; basement damp. |
| Brick; good condition | | | Good | Good. |
| Stone; excellent condition | 325 | | ....do | Stone; good condition. |
| Brick; very good condition | | | Very good | Brick; very good condition. |
| Stone; good condition | | 11 | Good | Do. |
| Brick; good condition | | | ....do | Stone; bad condition; new one should be built. |
| Stone and iron; good condition | | | ....do | Good. |
| Stone; good condition | | 1 | ....do | Good; except that the shutters need painting. |
| .....do | | | ....do | Good. |
| .....do | None | 426 | ....do | Good. |
| .....do | | 40 | ....do | Brick; fair condition. |
| .....do | | 3 | 10 per cent need cleaning. | Stone; good condition, except that rooms need kalsomining. |

* Some needed; number not stated.

*Tabulation of national*

| Location. | Date of inspection. | Inspector. | Superintendent. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Acres.* |
| Keokuk, Iowa | Feb. 25, '92 | Col. E. M. Heyl | John S. Ferguson | 2½ |
| Knoxville, Tenn | May 24, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | Thomas Ridge | 10 |
| Lebanon, Ky | July 8, '92 | Capt. J. M. Lee | R. A. Kennedy | 2½ |
| Lexington, Ky | | | | |
| Little Rock, Ark | Nov. 20, '91 | Col. E. M. Heyl | Ed. Taubenspeck | 12 |
| Loudon Park, Md | May 12, '92 | Maj. J. P. Sanger | T. J. Brown | 4½ |
| Marietta, Ga | June 26, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | A. B. Drum | 21½ |
| Memphis, Tenn | June 22, '92 | Maj. J. P. Sanger | C. P. Rogers | 44 |
| Mexico City, Mex | | | | |
| Mill Springs, Ky | Feb. 20, '92 | Capt. J. M. Lee | Peter McKenna | 3½ |
| Mobile, Ala | ....do | Col. R. P. Hughes | L. B. Gould | 3 |
| Mound City, Ill | July 27, '92 | Capt. J. M. Lee | Thomas A. Fitzpatrick | 12 |
| Nashville, Tenn | Mar. 20, '92 | .....do | Leonard S. Doolittle | 64½ |
| Natchez, Miss | June 27, '92 | Maj. P. D. Vroom | Charles Fitchett | 11 |
| New Albany, Ind | Feb. 23, '92 | Capt. J. M. Lee | John Laun | 5 |
| Newberne, N. C | June 21, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | Thomas Shea | 8 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | May 18, '92 | Maj. J. P. Sanger | Frederick Kauffmann | 14 |
| Poplar Grove, Va | June 11, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | E. L. Grant | 8½ |
| Port Hudson, La | June 29, '92 | Maj. P. D. Vroom | Edward Harbison | 8 |
| Quincy, Ill | Nov. 11, '91 | .....do | No superintendent | ¼ |
| Raleigh, N. C | June 20, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | Wm. J. Elgie | 6¾ |
| Richmond, Va | June 11, '92 | .....do | David Allen | 8 |
| Rock Island, Ill | Nov. 11, '92 | Col. E. M. Heyl | Has no superintendent | 5 |
| St. Augustine, Fla | Mar. 18, '92 | Col. R. P. Hughes | .....do | |
| Salisbury, N. C | June 28, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | James Burke | 17 |
| San Antonio, Tex | July 5, '92 | Maj. P. D. Vroom | August Miller | 4 |
| San Francisco, Cal | June 18, '92 | Lt. Col. G. H. Burton | Henry V. Ritchie | 7 |
| Seven Pines, Va | June 10, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | Edwin P. Barrett | 1⅓ |
| Shiloh, Tenn | Mar. 25, '92 | Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th Inf'y | Frederick Schmidt | 10 5/10 |
| Soldiers' Home, D. C | June 3, '92 | Maj. J. P. Sanger | Mathfas Glynn | 19 |
| Springfield, Mo | Mar. 27, '92 | Col. E. M. Heyl | John De Lacroy | 5 |
| Staunton, Va | June 17, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | William O'Brien | 1 |
| Stone River, Tenn | Mar. 18, '92 | Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th Inf'y | R. C. Taylor | 20 |
| Vicksburg, Miss | Nov. 22, '92 | Col. E. M. Heyl | Thomas Frame | 40 |
| Wilmington, N. C | June 23, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | Henry C. Lacy | 5 |
| Winchester, Va | June 17, '92 | .....do | W. A. Donaldson | 5 |
| Woodlawn, N. Y | Mar. 16, '92 | Capt. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cav | Charles A. Abbott | 2 |
| Yorktown, Va | June 10, '92 | Lt. Col. H. W. Lawton | Benjamin F. Baker | 3 |
| Total | | | | 2,045 |

*cemeteries*—Continued.

| Inclosure. | Room for how many more graves. | Number of head-stones required. | Condition of head-stones. | Lodge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iron; fair condition | | 27 | Good | Brick; walls cracked. |
| Stone and iron; good condition | | 24 | ....do | Needs painting. |
| Stone and osage hedge; good condition. | | 1 | ....do | Brick; bad condition. |
| Stone; fair condition | | 24 | Good | Brick; good condition. |
| Stone and iron; needs repair | | 42 | ....do | Very good condition. |
| Stone; good condition | | 2 | Need cleaning | Needs repairs. |
| Brick; good condition | | 3 | Good | Brick; good condition. |
| Stone, hedge, and plank; good condition. | | 1 | Very good | Stone; needs repairs. |
| Brick; bad condition | | 9 | Good | Brick; needs thorough overhauling. |
| Stone and iron; latter in bad condition. | | 3 | Fair | Brick; good condition. |
| Hedge; good condition | | 43 | 10,000 need cleaning. | Brick; slight repairs needed. |
| Brick; good condition | | 1 | Excellent | Brick; good repair. |
| Stone; fair condition | | 5 | Good | Brick; good condition; frame, one room needs new floor. |
| Brick; good condition | | 14 | ....do | Good condition. |
| Stone; good condition | | 80 | ....do | Do. |
| Brick; good condition | | | Need cleaning | Bad condition. |
| ....do | | 1 | Good | Brick; good condition. |
| Stone; good condition | | | ....do | None. |
| Brick; good condition | | 2 | ....do | Good. |
| Stone; good condition | | 3 | Need cleaning | Do. |
| Iron fence; good condition | | | Good | None. |
| Monolithal; excellent condition | | | Fair | Fair. |
| Stone; good condition | | | Good | Good. |
| ....do | | | ....do | Stone; good condition. |
| ....do | 3,000 | | ....do | Good repair; needs coat of paint on front and back porches. |
| Brick; good condition | | 4 | ....do | Back and front porches require repairing, and new blinds are needed. |
| Stone; good condition | | 9 | Generally good | Brick; good condition. |
| Stone wall and iron fence; in good condition. | | 63 | Good | Good. |
| Stone; good condition | | 12 | Fair | Brick; needs painting and whitewashing. |
| ....do | | | Good | Good. |
| Stone; slight repairs needed | | 1 | 2,000 very much discolored. | Stone; bad condition. |
| Brick; good condition | | 14 | Good | Brick; good condition. |
| ....do | | 1 | Need cleaning | Needs painting and other repairs. |
| Stone; good condition | | 1 | ....do | Good. |
| Picket and arbor vitæ hedge; good condition. | 30 | 4 | Good | None. |
| Brick; good condition | None | 2 | ....do | New floor needed in kitchen. |
| | | 1,134 | | |

*Tabulation of national*

| Location. | Outhouses. | Flagstaff. | Drainage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va | Good | New one needed | Good |
| Alexandria, La | 2, brick; excellent condition | Wood; good condition | Very good |
| Andersonville, Ga | Good | Good | Good |
| Annapolis, Md | | | |
| Antietam, Md | Excellent condition throughout. | | |
| Arlington, Va | Good | Good | Good |
| Balls Bluff, Va | Fair condition throughout. | | |
| Barrancas, Fla | None reported | None reported | Not given |
| Baton Rouge, La | Brick | Wood; fair condition | Excellent |
| Battle Ground, D. C | Needs painting | None reported | Not given |
| Beverly, N. J | None reported | do | do |
| Beaufort, N. C | Good; old lodge near gate should be removed. | Good | Good |
| Brownsville, Tex | 3, frame; good condition | Iron; good condition | Excellent. |
| Camp Nelson, Ky | Frame; bad condition | Good condition | Good |
| Camp Butler, Ill | Brick; good condition | Wood; needs painting | More needed to carry off surface water. |
| Cave Hill, Ky | Wooden; unfit for further use. | Good condition | Good |
| Chalmette, La | None reported | None reported | Not given |
| Chattanooga, Tenn | do | do | do |
| City Point, Va | do | do | do |
| Cold Harbor, Va | Sheds for storerooms needed. | do | do |
| Corinth, Miss | 4, frame and brick; good | Wood; needs painting | About 200 feet needed near rostrum. |
| Crown Hill, Ind | None | Good condition | Excellent |
| Culpeper, Va | Good | Good | Good |
| Custer Battlefield, Mont | None | None reported | do |
| Cypress Hill, N. Y | Brick; excellent condition | Iron; good condition | do |
| Danville, Va | Good condition | Good condition | do |
| Danville, Ky | | Bad condition; new one needed. | do |
| Fayetteville, Ark | Brick; good condition | Fair condition | do |
| Finns Point, N. J | Good | Good | Needs attention |
| Florence, S. C | | | |
| Fredericksburg, Va | Good | Good | Good |
| Fort Donelson, Tenn | Frame; good condition | Wood; bad condition; should be replaced by iron. | do |
| Fort Gibson, Ind. T | do | Iron; good condition | do |
| Fort Harrison, Va | Good | Good | do |
| Fort Leavenworth, Kans | 3, frame; bad condition | Wood; good condition | Excellent. |
| Fort McPherson, Nebr | Brick; good condition | Good condition | Very good |
| Fort Scott, Kans | Frame; fair condition | Bad condition | Good |
| Fort Smith, Ark | Brick; good condition | do | do |
| Gettysburg, Pa | Good | Not vertical | do |
| Glendale, Va | do | Good | do |
| Grafton, W. Va | New one should be built in rear of lodge. | New one badly needed | do |
| Hampton, Va | Good | Good | do |
| Jefferson Barracks, Mo | Brick and frame; good condition. | Wood; too short; new one needed 90 feet high. | do |

*cemeteries*—Continued.

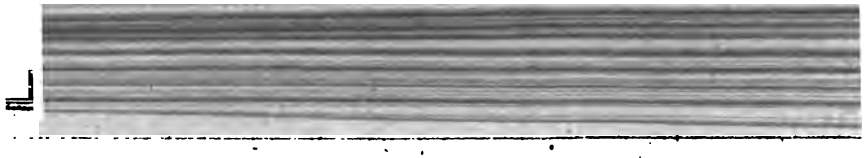
| Grounds. | Water supply. | Records. | Needs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent | Good | Excellent | |
| do | Ample; windmill pump. | Properly kept | Tank and windmill needs painting. |
| Good | Good | Very complete and neatly kept. | |
| | | | |
| | | Properly kept | |
| Good | Good | Complete and perfectly kept. | Painting old mansion; roofing rostrum; new gate at Fort Myer entrance; widening all gateways and sidewalks from mansion to Potomac bridge. |
| | | Properly kept | Walls of lodge need painting. |
| Good | Not given | Good | |
| Excellent | Cistern and well insufficient. | Properly kept | New privy. |
| Good | Not given | do | Stove for superintendent's office. |
| do | do | do | Walls require attention. |
| Should be kept neater. | Well; ample | Fair | |
| Good | Lagoon; insufficient | Excellent | |
| do | Cistern; supplies good water. | Properly kept | Good water-closet. |
| Fair | 2 cisterns; good condition. | do | Driveways need repairing |
| Good | Ample; hydrant and cistern. | Good | |
| do | Not given | Neatly kept | |
| Excellent | do | Fair | |
| Fair | Cistern; leaks | do | |
| do | Not given | do | |
| Very good | Cistern; ample | No index books kept. | Posts of summer house need painting and new shed for carts. |
| Good | From the city waterworks. | Properly kept | More ground. |
| Not as neat as they should be. | Not reported | Fair | |
| Good | Little Big Horn River | do | |
| do | Long Island Supply Company. | Good | |
| do | Ample | Fair | Portion of wall should be rebuilt. |
| do | None required | Good | |
| do | Cistern and well; latter in fair condition. | Properly kept | |
| do | Good | Incomplete | |
| | Ample; well and cistern | Complete and neatly kept. | |
| Excellent | Good | Good | |
| do | Cistern; good condition. | Well kept | |
| do | Cistern and well insufficient. | Good | Well to supply water for plants. |
| Good | Good | Well kept | No tools on hand, and a laborer urgently needed. |
| Excellent | 2 cisterns; ample | Properly kept | New stable, tool house, and water-closet. |
| Very good | Cistern at lodge, ample; windmill pump, insufficient. | do | |
| Good | Windmill pumps; sufficient. | Good | Summer kitchen, and a coating of cement to keep water out of lodge. |
| do | Ample; cistern | do | |
| do | Good | do | |
| do | do | Fair | |
| do | do | do | |
| do | do | Properly kept | More ground. |
| do | Cistern and Jefferson Barracks water main. | do | |

*Tabulation of national*

| Location. | Outhouses. | Flagstaff. | Drainage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jefferson City, Mo | 3, all frame; fair condition. Wood shed should be replaced by brick. | Wood; good condition | Good |
| Keokuk, Iowa | 2, brick walls of one cracked. | New one now being put up | do |
| Knoxville, Tenn | Good | Good | do |
| Lebanon, Ky | Brick; good condition | Bad condition | do |
| Lexington, Ky | | | |
| Little Rock, Ark | Frame; good condition | Good condition | Good |
| London Park, Md | Very good condition | do | do |
| Marietta, Ga | Good condition | do | Fair |
| Memphis, Tenn | Frame; dilapidated and beyond repair. | Iron; good condition | Good |
| Mexico City, Mex | | | |
| Mill Springs, Ky | Frame; bad condition | Wood; very poor affair | Good |
| Mobile, Ala | Roof leaks | Good | do |
| Mound City, Ill | 3; good condition | Iron; good condition | do |
| Nashville, Tenn | Stone; needs painting outside. | do | do |
| Natchez, Miss | 2, brick; good repair | Wood; bad condition | Very good |
| New Albany, Ind | Brick; good condition | Bad condition; new one to be erected. | Good |
| Newbern, N. C | Good condition | Good | Very good |
| Philadelphia, Pa | do | do | Good |
| Poplar Grove, Va | Bad condition | do | do |
| Port Hudson | Frame; bad condition | Wood; good condition | Very good |
| Quincy, Ill | None | None | Excellent |
| Raleigh, N. C | Bad | New one needed | Good |
| Richmond, Va | Good | Good | do |
| Rock Island, Ill | None | None | do |
| St. Augustine, Fla | Fair | Fair | Fair |
| Salisbury, N. C | Good | Good | Good |
| San Antonio, Tex | 4, frames and 1 brick; all in good condition. | Wood; good condition | Very good |
| San Francisco, Cal | Good | Good | Good |
| Seven Pines, Va | do | do | do |
| Shiloh, Tenn | 3, 2 of which are in bad condition. | Wood; good condition | Complete, but needs speedy repair. |
| Soldiers' Home, D. C | Good | Good | Good |
| Springfield, Mo | 3, frame; good condition | Requires slight repairs | do |
| Staunton, Va | Good | Good | do |
| Stone River, Tenn | 2, frame; good condition | Iron; good condition | do |
| Vicksburg, Miss | Brick; good condition | Good condition | Very good |
| Wilmington, N. C | Should be brick, and some painting should be done. | Needs painting | Good |
| Winchester, Va | Good | Not perpendicular | do |
| Woodlawn, N. Y | None | Iron; good condition | do |
| Yorktown, Va | Tool house needed | Good condition | do |

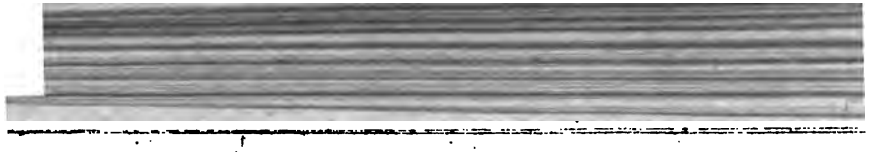
*cemeteries*—Continued.

| Grounds. | Water supply. | Records. | Needs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clean and neat in all respects. | Cistern and well; latter fails in dry weather. | Complete. | |
| Good; might be improved by a coat of manure. | Cistern; insufficient. | Properly kept | Kitchen. |
| Good | Good | Fair | |
| do | Ample; cistern and well | Neatly kept | |
| Good | Cistern; good condition. | Complete | |
| do | Good | Incomplete and improperly kept. | |
| Fair | do | Fair | |
| Excellent | Ample; cistern and well | Properly kept | New outbuildings. |
| Good | Insufficient; 2 cisterns; one, bad condition. | Properly kept and complete. | |
| do | Good | do | |
| Neat and clean in every respect. | Sufficient; 2 cisterns | Fair | |
| Very good | Cistern and windmill pumps. | Complete and correctly kept. | |
| Excellent | Ample; cistern; good condition. | Properly kept | New lodge; wood shed and flagstaff. |
| Good | Ample; cistern and water main from city. | Correctly kept. | |
| Very good | Good | Fair | |
| Good | do | Incomplete | |
| A little neglected | do | Fair | |
| Excellent | Cistern; poor condition. | Properly kept | New outbuildings. |
| Good | City waterworks | No record kept at cemetery. | |
| do | Good | Properly kept | |
| do | do | Fair | |
| do | None | Kept by quartermaster, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. | |
| Fair | Fair | Fair | |
| Good | Good | Well kept | |
| do | City waterworks | Properly kept | 20 graves need marking. |
| do | Cistern; new | do | |
| do | Good | Fairly well kept | |
| Fair | Abundant; well and cistern. | Incomplete | |
| Good | Good | Properly kept | Tool house and stable. |
| do | Ample; well and cistern | do | |
| do | Good | Fairly well kept. | |
| do | Ample; 3 cisterns | Correctly kept. | Lodge needs plastering throughout. |
| do | Good; 4 cisterns | do | Wash and bath house, new roof and tin gutter. |
| do | Good | Fair | Coalpit needs repairing. |
| do | do | do | |
| do | do | Properly kept | |
| Fair condition | do | Fair | |



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# SUPPLEMENT 10.

## MILITARY EDUCATION.

### REPORT ON MILITARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

[By Maj. J. C. Post, Corps of Engineers, Military Attaché, United States Legation, London, England. Received at the Military Information Division of the War Department, January 15, 1892.]

LONDON, ENGLAND, *January 6, 1892.*

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of War Department letter dated November 17 last asking that, at the request of the Inspector-General, the Department be advised concerning the military education given to boys by the English Government. It was also stated that what was particularly desired was information as to whether in this country there is a system for the military service similar to that which we have in the United States for naval apprentices.

This letter was received in London during my absence on the continent, which accounts in greater part for my delay in replying.

The only schools which the British Government has in charge, or toward which it contributes funds for the education of boys for the army, are the Military College at Sandhurst, the Military Academy at Woolwich for training young men to be officers, the Royal Military Asylum, and the Royal Hibernian Military School for the education and training of soldiers' sons. There is no apprentice school for the Army similar to that provided for our Navy.

The Royal Military Asylum is located at Chelsea and the Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Ireland, and these schools cost the Government, with slight variation, about £9,500 and £8,500, respectively.

They both contain about 500 pupils, of which about 80 per cent join the army upon the completion of their education. They are taken at the age of 9 and retained under tuition and instruction until 15. During this period they are given a good common-school education, made proficient in military exercises, and are either taught a trade or instructed in music. Those instructed in music and who intend joining the army are given an extra year at the school.

In the selection of boys for admission, preference is given: (1) to orphans; (2) to those whose fathers have been killed or have died on service abroad; (3) to those who have lost their mothers and whose fathers are absent on duty abroad; (4) to those whose fathers are ordered on service abroad or whose parents have other children to maintain.

The parents or friends applying for the admission of boys are required to sign a declaration of their consent to such boys remaining in the institution as long as the commissioners may think fit, within the prescribed limits of age, or to their being placed, with their own free consent, in the army as private soldiers.

Other details in regard to these schools may be found in the Royal Warrant, 1891, Pay and Noneffective Pay, a copy of which was forwarded with my dispatch, No. 95, dated July 4, 1891.

The boys when they leave the schools are either taken in charge by their parents and friends, or are apprenticed out by the school authorities, or enlist in the service as musician or saddler and tailor assistants, they being still too young to serve as privates. The majority of them, so far as I have learned, became musicians, and in this capacity some of them have attained the leadership of bands, band sergeants, etc., while others, who have been taught a trade, have become tailor sergeants or saddler sergeants.

From what I have written, it will be seen that these schools do not correspond in character with that proposed by the Inspector-General, whose object is to elevate the position and standard of the private soldier, and not to educate soldiers' sons, and therefore but few useful hints can be obtained from the schools that are applicable to what is proposed.

The schools mentioned have a beneficial effect upon the service generally, for a soldier with a good character, and who has a family of young children, is more contented to remain in the service, knowing that if he is absent abroad or loses his life on duty, his sons will have an opportunity of being educated and having a start in life; and the service also receives in some capacity a large number of the

boys educated and trained, and it may be that many of these finally find their way into the ranks as privates.

In the latest report of the director-general of military education in army schools, that of 1889, it is stated that during the five years from 1884 to 1888, inclusive, 836 boys trained at the asylum and at the Hibernian school have subsequently enlisted in the army. The excellence of the bands and drum corps in the British army, is no doubt due in a large measure to the education given at these schools.

What I have written merely gives an outline of these institutions, the object for which they were created, and the results obtained. There is much concerning the details of the methods employed that might have been stated, but they have been omitted, partly because the instructions received did not seem to include them and also because of the delay in submitting this report they would have made had I undertaken to obtain them. If they are desired or if there is anything else in connection with this subject that I may have omitted and that is wanted, I shall be glad to supply them.

Very respectfully,

JAS. C. POST,
*Major, Corps of Engineers, Military Attaché.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
*Washington, D. C.*

## NOTES FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

### GERMANY.

The institutions in this country are divided into 7 different classes:

I. Schools for soldiers' children, comprising—

(1) Military Orphanage;

(2) Soldiers' Boys' Training Institute, comprising—

(*a*) Infant's school,

(*b*) Under officers' preparatory school.

The Soldiers' Boys' Training School is under command of a colonel. It holds 600 boys who receive free tuition and engage on entering to serve 2 years in the army for every year's tuition or else reimburse cost of education. Pupils wear uniform and the organization is entirely military. Age of entrance, 10 to 12 years.

II. Schools for training of non-commissioned officers, comprising—

(1) Under officers' preparatory school, open to boys 15 to 16 years who desire to enter Under Officers' School. Education at expense of State. Pupils uniformed. Course, 2 years. Pupils engage to enter Under Officers' School and serve 2 years in army for every year at school or else refund cost of education. One school with 250 boys.

(2) Under officers' schools.

Of these there are 6 in Germany, with 3,136 capacity. Recruited from preparatory school. Course, 3 years. Pupils engage to serve 4 years after leaving school.

From the above schools material for non-commissioned officers is principally drawn.

The other institutions in this country are:

III. Institutions for higher training of non-commissioned officers; 4 schools; one with 240 scholars, others not given.

IV. Institutions for training of officers.

V. Institutions for higher training of officers.

VI. Institutions for the training of medical officers and veterinary surgeons.

VII. Institutions for special training.

### AUSTRIA.

Military schools for youths are divided into 2 groups, viz:

I. Schools for sons of meritorious or needy persons who are or have been in the military service, namely:

(1) Military Orphan School. Age of admission, 7 to 13. Course, 7 years. This school is preparatory for—

(2) Military lower technical schools, of which there are 4. Course of each, 4 years. Age, according to class entered, 10 to 13, and not over 12 to 15.

(3) Military Upper Technical School. Course, 3 years. Age, according to class entered, 14 to 16, and not over 16 to 18. This school is preparatory for—

(4) Military academies, of which there are 2, each of a 3 years' course. Admission age, 17 to 20. Here pupils receive professional knowledge required of an officer.

The object is to educate youth to officers.

II. Cadet schools. Object, recruitment for commissioned grade.

(1) Infantry cadet schools, of which there are 12, each with 4 years' course.

(2) Cavalry cadet school, of which there is but one. Course, 3 years.

(3) Artillery cadet school, of which there is but one. Course, 4 years.

(4) Pioneer cadet school, of which there is but one. Course, 4 years.

SAXONY.

This country has a similar institution as that noted under Germany for the training of boys with a view to entering the army and become non-commissioned officers.

FRANCE.

There is nothing similar to our naval apprentice system in this country, and the need of preparatory schools is not felt, owing to compulsory army service at the age of 20.

The Prytanée Militaire and the 6 preparatory military schools receive sons of worthy non-commissioned officers, and of poor lieutenants and captains. Instruction as in public schools, combined with a certain amount of military discipline.

Military instruction in public schools is limited to setting-up exercises and gymnastics once or twice per week.

ENGLAND.

Nothing similar to our naval apprentice school, but entrance to the royal navy is limited to boys between 15 and 17, who are sent to 5 training ships. The work on board these vessels consists of school duties and instruction, and training in the practical work of a seagoing vessel.

There are, however, under the Government, in addition to the Military College at Sandhurst, and the Military Academy at Woolwich for training young men to be officers, the following schools:

(1) Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea; and

(2) Royal Hibernian Military School for Soldiers' Sons at Dublin. At these two schools boys are taken at 9 and retained till 15. They learn the common branches and a trade or music. About 80 per cent join the army as musicians or saddler or tailor assistants.

CHINA.

Military instruction conducted by retired German officers. Course, 5 years. Age of admission, 13 to 17.

NETHERLANDS.

(1) Boys' school at Nienwersluis, founded 1887. Object to educate boys for the military service. Age, 12 to 14. Education free for sons of soldiers or veterans; Those of civilians pay. Contains 250 scholars. At 16th year each engages to serve for a term of 8 years.

(2) Instructional battalion. Located at Kampen. Object to train lads to become non-commissioned officers. Six hundred scholars—500 for home, 100 for East Indian army. Age, 15 to 18. Each engages to serve 5 years.

(3) Instructional company at Schoenhoven. Candidates trained to become corporals in fortress artillery and pontoon and torpedo corps. Age, 15½ to 19. Each engages to serve 5 years. Capacity of school, 200.

(4) Instructional battery. Object to train lads to become corporals in field and horse artillery. Age, 15½ to 19 years. Capacity, 150.

(5) School company of engineers at Utrecht.

This school is divided into 5 sections, as follows:

(*a*) Training lads for corporal.

(*b*) Training lads for higher non-commissioned officers.

(*c*) Training of non-commissioned officers.

(*d*) Training for post of foreman of works.

(*e*) Training for field telegraphist.

This country has also various schools for the training of officers.

## REPORT ON MILITARY EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

[By Lieut. H. T. Allen, Second Cavalry, military attaché, United States legation, St. Petersburg. Received at the military information division of the War Department January 18, 1892.]

Instruction in reading and writing is given to recruits after the first summer's encampment, and continues until the following encampment. This devolves upon the non-commissioned officers and better instructed privates at times when there is no drill.

Company commanders are required to continue the period of instruction for those who desire it.

To prepare privates for a more thorough knowledge in reading and writing, and likewise for entering the regimental command of instruction, there are established company and squadron schools.

For these schools company commanders detail, in preference, the more assiduous and better drilled privates. The number should be not less than twelve, two-thirds of whom should be of the last levy and of those who have passed through one camp.

Instruction is given by a subaltern, assisted by the best qualified non-commissioned officer. In absence of subaltern, a non-commissioned officer may be intrusted with the duties.

The responsibility of the success of the school devolves upon the company commanders in the same way as does the success of the manual training.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught. Instruction in the first is carried to that point where the soldiers can read script and printed matter, though slowly, and without spelling out the words, and can understand the contents of an article entirely within the scope of a soldier's intellect. In writing, he should be able to copy from a book and also from dictation, without gross errors, phrases formed of words not very difficult. In arithmetic, he should be able to manipulate whole numbers, not exceeding thousands, in the four simple rules.

Those attending the schools continue with the manual instruction.

The period continues from the end of one camp to the beginning of another. Instruction should, as far as possible, continue daily. The supervisor of the school should keep a journal, showing the daily attendance. In the same journal is kept a record of the progress, as follows:

Once a year before the beginning of the encampment battalion commanders are required to have an examination of the schools. The marking is based on a system of 5. Five indicates very good; 4, good; 3, satisfactory; 2, fair, and 1, unsatisfactory.

At the end of the examinations the papers are presented to the regimental commanders, who publish the results to the regiments.

### PREPARATION OF PRIVATES FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—REGIMENTAL (BATTALION) COMMAND OF INSTRUCTION.

For the preparation of privates for non-commissioned officers, there is established in each regiment and separate battalion a command of instruction (school detachment).

An officer is appointed by the chief of division as superintendent of the school, with the rights of a company commander.

As assistants to the superintendent there are detailed in each infantry regiment two officers; in each separate battalion and cavalry regiment, one officer. These officers are excused from guard and drill.

Besides that, in each infantry regiment there are detailed 5 non-commissioned officers; and in each separate battalion and cavalry regiment, 3 non-commissioned officers. One of these exercises the rights of first sergeant, the others such duties as the superintendent may direct.

The general supervision of the detachment is given by the regimental commander to a field officer, who exercises the duties of battalion commander, both as to the instruction and as to the administration. The privates are designated for the command by the company commanders from among those who have shown characteristics necessary for non-commissioned officers, and who have shown a proficiency required in the company schools. The selection should also be from among those who have not served more than two years, in order that they may have a longer period as non-commissioned officers before being transferred to the reserve.

In addition to the general number selected, there are also detailed company drummers and fifers, at the rate of two per regiment or one per separate battalion, who are to be promoted the regimental drummers and fifers.

The "command of instruction," being separate and attached to regimental headquarters, should have separate quarters. For convenience the command is divided into four half platoons. The supplying of the command may be separate or by companies, depending upon circumstances.

Money for its maintenance is provided for in the yearly assignments. In the administration the commander is governed by the regulations for company commanders.

### INSTRUCTION.

Privates who have served four to seven years can not be promoted except for *distinguished* service, unless they have passed through the school.

Volunteers (free willige) may be promoted non-commissioned officers by passing an examination corresponding to that of the "command of instruction."

The number receiving instruction should not be less than half the number of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment or battalion. The infantry, for convenience, is divided into two parallel sections.

The command is assembled in the autumn before the beginning of company drills.

In the command are taught the Bible, reading, writing, arithmetic, regulations, organization of the army, service and supply of the soldier, parts of military criminal law, small-arms firing, hygienic principles; and in the cavalry, instruction concerning horses and reading of topographical maps. Besides this, they are instructed in drill, gymnastics, and fencing.

Besides the above persons, there are also attached to the command a priest, an ordnance officer, a doctor, and in cavalry a veterinary. The fifers and drummers are instructed in their duties by a regimental or battalion fifer or drummer, under the supervision of a music teacher.

Instruction continues from the end of one encampment to the beginning of another.

There are 16 lessons per week, each of 1¼ hour's duration. Instruction in gymnastics and fencing is not longer than one-half hour, nor drill longer than 1¼ hours.

Soldiers unable to continue the course are sent back to the companies, and each time by regimental order.

On finishing the course the soldiers are sent to their respective companies, and upon recommendation of company commanders are promoted to the first vacancies.

## Report on Military Education in Austria-Hungary.

[By Capt. O. L. Hein, First Cavalry, military attaché, United States legation, Vienna. Received at the military information division of the War Department December 23, 1891.]

LÉGATION DES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE,
L'ATTACHÉ MILITAIRE,
*Vienna, February 12, 1891.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 17th ultimo I have the honor to state that the system of military education of boys in Austria-Hungary is described in my dispatches numbered 148 and 150, and that further and more detailed information on this subject can be found in the following books: Militär-Erziehungs- und Bildungs-Anstalten, Aufnahms-Bedingungen und Organisation, and Aufnahms Bedingungen der Cadetschulen, copies of which were forwarded to the Department some time ago.

If further additional data concerning these schools and the text-books used in them are desired, I can readily obtain the same from the chief of the division of military education of the war ministry.

### AUSTRIAN MILITARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

In this country the military education of boys is entirely in the hands of the Government and provided for by its own educational institutions. There are—

*Group I.*

A.—(1) The Military Orphan Asylum of Fischau, (7 years' course); (2) The Lower Military Technical Schools of Guns Eisenstadt, Kaschau and St. Polten, (3 years' course); (3) The Military Upper Technical School of Weinkircken, (3 years course.)

B.—(1) The Military Academy of Wiener Neustadt; (2) The Technical Military Academy of Vienna; each with 3 years' course.

*Group II.*

The 12 infantry cadet schools, (4 years' course); the Cavalry Cadet School, (3 years' course); the Artillery Cadet School, (3 years' course); the Engineer Cadet School, (3 years' course).

The orphan school serves as a preparatory school for the lower technical and cadet schools.

The lower technical schools prepare pupils for the upper technical schools, and also furnishes a portion of the pupils of the cadet schools.

The upper technical school is a preparatory school for the military academies, the graduates of which enter the army as sublieutenants of infantry, rifles, cavalry artillery and engineers.

The plan of study of a lower technical school is similar to that of a 7-class (civil) technical school.

The military academies impart not only the special professional knowledge required in an officer of the Army, but furnish the basis of a scientific education which is indispensable for eventual admission into the special schools for officers, such as the War School, Advanced Artillery, and Engineer Courses.

Pupils of the academies whose final class standing is rated as only "satisfactory," enter the army as cadets; if rated as "insufficient," they are enrolled in the army as non-commissioned officers.

Graduates of the academies classified as (at least) "sufficient," and those of the upper technical schools as (at least) "good," but who are deemed to be unfit for the combatant list of officers, are assigned to the departments of the economic administrative branch of the army, provided they possess the requisite physical qualifications.

Graduates of the schools of Group II enter the army as cadets (warrant officers, with duties similar to those of the lowest grade of commissioned officer.)

The schools of Groups I and II are under the direct supervision of the minister of war, and are inspected by the inspector generals of their respective arms and by the chief of the general staff.

A general or field officer is commandant of each school, and is assisted by a staff of instructors consisting of a number of combatant officers, a chaplain, judge-advocate, military doctor, and veterinary surgeon.

The boys of the schools of Group I are pay, half pay, or Government pupils, while those of the schools of Group II are all educated at the expense of the Government.

Boys with the prescribed qualifications upon passing the examination for admission may enter either of the 4 classes of a lower technical school, either of the 3 classes of the upper technical school, the fourth class of a military academy, and either of the 4 classes of an infantry cadet school, or either of the 3 classes of the cavalry or artillery cadet school.

The general qualifications for admission are: (1) Austrian or Hungarian citizenship. Foreigners only by permission of the Emperor, upon complying with certain conditions as to future service. (2) Proper physique for military training at the school, and for future military service. (3) Satisfactory moral character. (4) Prescribed age. (5) Requisite preparatory knowledge; and (6) to subscribe to certain conditions as to future service with the colors. Government or charity pupils are obliged to serve one year with the colors for every year passed at the school, and pay and half-pay pupils, half a year with the colors for each year passed at the school.

The entire number of pupils is limited to 140 at the orphan schools, 860 at the lower technical schools, 450 at the upper technical schools, 400 at the military academy, 250 at the technical military academy, and 3,000 at the 12 infantry cadet schools, the cavalry cadet schools, the artillery cadet schools, and the engineer cadet schools.

The cadet schools furnish 75 per cent of the recruitment of the officers of the army, and the academies about 25 per cent.

### ARMY SCHOOLS.

In addition to the above-mentioned schools are the company non-commissioned officers' and men's schools, but these, properly speaking, cannot be included in the schools for the military education of boys, as the enrollment age of a recruit is his twenty-first year.

The instructors of the non-commissioned officers and men's schools are all officers and non-commissioned officers, in accordance with the correct principle that an officer should not only command his men, but be their instructor likewise.

The schools of the one-year volunteers are also included in the army schools, the young men also entering in their twenty-first year, except in case of minors enlisting with the consent of their parents.

With respect to the system of education of naval apprentices in the United States service I have no knowledge, and am therefore unable to make any comparison between it and that in vogue in this country, but that a partial application of the Austrian system could be made with advantage to our military service seems to be not an unreasonable supposition.

Proposed Plan.

This could be easily effected in the following manner: One military school of each State of the Union, now allowed by law one or more officers of the Army as instructors, under prescribed conditions could be designated as Cadet School of the State of (New York), and constitute a preparatory school for the United States Military Academy, and furnish a certain number of cadets to the regular Army for a limited tour of duty and service.

The candidates and alternates for the United States Military Academy to be sent to the cadet school of their State for a year's course of instruction preliminary to entering West Point. This would result in raising the standard of the curriculum

of the Military Academy, and place all candidates on a more uniform basis with respect to previous advantages of schooling and military training than is at present the case, and would almost if not entirely alienate the large percentage of failures at the annual preliminary examinations at West Point.

2. The two graduates of each cadet school who stand highest in military branches to be appointed cadets (warrant officers) in the Army and assigned at the rate of two to each company, troop, and battery for a year's course of theoretical and practical instruction and for a period of actual service with troops. Army cadets with good record as regimental officers, and who pass a suitable examination with a certain standing, to be honorably discharged and granted commissions as second lieutenants of reserve of the U. S. Army, and to be enrolled in the National Guard of his State, to be available for employment as military instructor, etc.

Army cadets to receive the pay of the highest grade of non-commissioned officer in the Army, with clothing, rations and allowances.

By this method 80 cadets could be appointed lieutenants of reserve annually, and in 10 years a large reserve of officers would be found who would form a valuable means for disseminating military knowledge throughout the entire country, and would form a valuable complement of officers for their respective States. Non-commissioned officers of the Army who have served 3 years to be eligible for examination with the Army cadets, and if successful to be honorably discharged and commissioned as reserve officers. Reserve officers of this class to be enrolled in a list to be kept at the War Department and to be selected for appointment as agents, clerks, etc., of the Supply Department of the Army and War Department. Officers of reserve to receive no pay, but to be under certain obligations as to military service in case of war, their names to be borne in the Army Register.

Cadet school staff.—This should consist of an officer of the Army as commandant and one or more officers as instructors. Details should comprise officers of good regimental record, who possess a certain amount of experience and are of known professional ability. Selections should be made by competitive examination before a board of officers, and be based entirely upon fitness.

PLAN OF STUDY.

This, in case of candidates for admission to West Point, should be prepared by the staff of the Military Academy; and in case of candidates for cadetships in the Army, should comprise the following studies, at least: English grammar, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, United States history, elementary topography, drill regulations, and field service instructions.

Advantages.—The advantages of this system would be:

(1) To secure preparatory schools for the Military Academy (now badly needed) without expense;

(2) To form a constantly increasing cadre of reserve officers and to furnish a class of men available as competent military instructors in their respective States, while entailing but a very moderate increase of the Army credit;

(3) To establish a connection between the Regular Army and national guard; and finally;

(4) To constitute a means for rewarding deserving and efficient non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army.

It would seem to be a step in the right direction if a division of our War Department could be formed for the special conduct of all matters relating to military education and schools; to be under charge of a chief whose entire attention could be devoted to the study of schools and school methods at home and abroad, and who would be the adviser and assistant of the Secretary of War in everything relating to this most important subject.

In Austria-Hungary military education is considered of sufficient importance as to require one of the fifteen divisions of the war ministry for its charge alone.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. L. HEIN,
*Captain First Cavalry, Military Attaché.*

[Condensed extracts from an article in the United Service Magazine of March and April, 1892, entitled The Backbone of an Army.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ABROAD.

If the staff of an army can be justly called its "brain," its non-commissioned officers may as appropriately be described as its "backbone," for, without this indispensable class, the military body would be useless and invertebrate.

To play the part of a link between the officer and the private soldier, the non-commissioned officer requires, above all things, the tact and judgment age and experience alone can give.

The tendency in all modern armies is to shorten as much as possible the term of service in the ranks, in order to train the greatest number of men to arms at a given time. * * * And, although so short a period may suffice for the making of an efficient private, it can not produce a really intelligent and experienced non-commissioned officer. * * *

The inducements offered to non-commissioned officers to remain are, as a rule: (1) A sum of money down on reëngagement; (2) Increasing sums at various periods during reëngagement; (3) Increased, and increasing rates of daily pay during reëngagement; (4) A sum down on completion of the period of reëngagement; and (5) Employment in civil life when the period of reëngagement is over. * * *

France. In France the importance of this question has long been appreciated, as the following extracts from military writings show: "The value of an army is in direct proportion to the value of its cadres of *sous-officiers* and officers." "I am convinced that the proper constitution of *sous-officiers'* cadres is not less important than that of the officers' cadres." "La durée de trois ans de service est en effet trop courte pour former de bons sous-officiers, et surtout pour les utiliser."

* * * The law of 1873 first held out a promise of civil employment on leaving the army to reëngaged non-commissioned officers, to whom increased pay was granted in 1874. This pay was added to in 1875. * * * According to this a non-commissioned officer reëngaging for five years after his compulsory three years are finished, receives in all £125 as extra pay, and even then quits the active army at the comparatively early age of 28. Such is the price France is prepared to pay over and above the ordinary rates of pay to induce non-commissioned officers — the "backbone" of her army—to remain with it voluntarily for the short period of five years. * * *

Germany. But even in Germany the non-commissioned ranks are not full, it being apparently considered better to be short of non-commissioned officers than to have indifferent ones. * * *

A French authority remarks that whereas in France a man is first made a non-commissioned officer and then asked to reëngage, in Germany the process is reversed, and those men who are anxious to reëngage are encouraged to do so, and then from them the non-commissioned officers are selected.

Germany, the first to introduce such short terms of service, was also the first to offer inducements to men to remain as non-commissioned officers, and in 1867 advantages were first held out to non-commissioned officers who reëngaged. * * *

A means of supply was introduced in the shape of training schools, in which young men of about 17 years of age were trained for a period of three, or occasionally two, years. They then joined the army at about the age of 20, and at once became full-blown corporals and even sergeants, engaging to remain with the active army for six years. * * *

In 1879 there were 6 such schools, which turned out annually about 990 men, and as these remained with the army for six years, this gave a maximum (not allowing for waste of any kind) of 5,940 non-commissioned officers, forming only one-fifth of the total establishment, which then was 27,330. The balance of four-fifths had still to be found from the ranks in the usual way. * * * And recent revelations throw a lurid light upon the relations of the non-commissioned officer to the private soldier.

I have omitted to mention the number of civil employments, with salaries rising to £180 and £200 per annum, to which reëngaged men are entitled on leaving; nor have I noticed the pensions granted to non-commissioned officers of eighteen years' service and upwards. * * *

Russia. The comparatively short period of service of six years was first adopted in Russia in 1874. * * * In March, 1877, non-commissioned officers with five years' reëngaged service and a good character were given preference for civil employments on leaving, and a bonus of £40 was given to men reëngaged for ten years; while pensions for widows and for wounds in action, and other rewards, were added for reëngaged men. * * *

When we note the great expenditure of to-day as compared with that of twenty years ago, we are able, by the price the Russian Government is prepared to pay for reëngaged non-commissioned officers, to judge of the importance it attaches to their retention, and the difficulty it has in securing it. * * *

Italy. When Italy in 1875 adopted a service of three years in the ranks for infantry and four for cavalry, she found herself confronted with the same difficulty as did the other powers. Taking a leaf out of the German book, she established instructional battalions, in which young men were trained for periods of eighteen, twenty-one, and twenty-four months, and then entered the army as sergeants with engagements of from five and a half to six years. * * *

The chief inducement to reëngage was employment in civil life when the reën-

gaged period ended, and in 1883 it was decreed that the minister for war when submitting the budget should state the number of civil employments open to reengaged men. * * *

The first consists of places in government departments for which not much education is required, such as messengers, door-keepers, etc. It numbers 8,935 posts, 2,398 of which, being in the naval and military departments, are entirely reserved for reengaged men of both services, while half the others are open to them.

The second class is chiefly formed of clerkships, and these are mainly given to non-commissioned clerks in staff offices.

* * * * * * *

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AT HOME. (GREAT BRITAIN.)

On the continent it is by no means unusual for a man to be made a junior non-commissioned officer with from six months' to a year's service, and two years' service is, in almost every foreign army, considered quite a long period for the private soldier to have served before receiving advancement. * * *

Our men remain in the ranks, however, in sufficient numbers to give us a larger choice than we require of non-commissioned officers, as far as age and length of service go. * * * In fact, our non-commissioned officers now are all more of an age. * * * The following is, as a rule, the course of a soldier's progress through the various grades: Entering at from 18 to 19¼ years of age, he serves some five or six years before he receives his first step in rank, becomes a corporal at about 26, a sergeant two or three years later, and reaches the highest non-commissioned grades at about 35 or 36 years of age. His limits of age as a non-commissioned officer may then be taken as extending from 24 to 36, with a smaller percentage below the former. * * * We can easily see that our choice of non-commissioned officers of a certain age and length of service must of necessity be larger than that any continental army can hope for.

With us most men enter the army at from 18 to 19¼ years of age, and can do so between the ages of 18 and 25, serving for at least seven years (the guards excepted). * * *

There is no link in this chain of more importance than that formed by the non-commissioned officer. He it is who instructs, guides, encourages, and imparts motion to the private soldier. In a word, a better non-commissioned officer is now required than we have ever had before.

* * * * * *

[From the American State Papers; Military Affairs; Vol. 5, pp. 121. 122.]

General Alexander Macomb, Major-General commanding the Army, in a letter dated February, 1832, to Hon. William Drayton, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, says:

SIR: Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 24th of January, I have the honor of stating here below my opinion of the expediency and practicability of carrying into effect the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d of January, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs on motion of Mr. Ward:

"First. Of enlisting into the Army minors, from the ages 16 to 17, by and with the consent of their parents or guardians, to serve for the period of four years.

"Second. Of establishing schools at such military posts garrisoned exclusively by troops so enlisted, for the purpose of teaching such branches of education as will fit and prepare the soldiers for situations of usefulness in life, and of reducing their monthly pay in the ratio of $2 for every $5 now paid."

* * * * * * *

With regard to the several propositions contained in the resolution, I have to remark that I am of the opinion that lads of the proposed age who might be enlisted into the service with the consent of their parents, in times of peace, would generally in all probability be of a character not suited for the public service; that none but idle, profligate, and incorrigible lads, who could not be controlled by their parents or guardians, would be permitted to be enlisted; and if should such be enlisted there would be no probability of improving them, as they would come with confirmed habits of idleness, and our discipline is too mild to expect a reformation of them through its means. I would prefer that the ages of the boys should be much younger, and would propose not less that 12 nor more than 13 years, and the term of enlistment to be twelve years, or until they should respectively have attained the age of 25 years. At such a tender age the boys might be instructed in the art of reading and writing the English language correctly; and, as they advanced, they should be taught the principles of mathematics, as far as to enable them to apply them to all common calculations and to practical geometry for civil and military purposes. I would also propose that they be instructed in all the various handicrafts which

might be useful to the service in their capacity as soldiers, and which might enable them, after leaving the service, to provide for themselves a decent support. In a word, I would cause them to be instructed after the manner of the cadets at West Point, only beginning at the very rudiments of everything to be taught. They should be neatly and well dressed as soldiers, drilled every day in military exercises, and made to perform all the duties of soldiers and non-commissioned officers. For which purpose I would propose that one of the forts best situated should be made the school; and after the experiment is fully tested, if successful, that other schools should be established at other suitable places. For instance, let us begin the experiment at Fort Monroe, in the Chesapeake, where there are all accommodations necessary for the purpose. Let there be enlisted five hundred boys of the age above mentioned, and for the terms specified; these boys to receive for the first three years $3 a month, with suitable clothing and rations; then, for two years, the full pay of a soldier; after that to be promoted to corporals, and when eighteen years of age to be formed into companies; the most expert soldiers and the best in regard to conduct to be made sergeants. Then send all except two companies to relieve such companies as are in other garrisons, so as to relieve a whole garrison at a time, that there may be none of the old soldiers at any of the posts occupied by the schooled soldiers. Fill up the school at Fort Monroe until the whole of the artillery may be composed of the lads educated at that place, unless other schools should be established for the same purpose. In order to give encouragement to those who have attained the rank of corporal, they should, after serving three years as corporals, be promoted to the rank of sergeants, so that eventually the whole Army would be composed of non-commissioned officers, who should perform the duties of privates and non-commissioned officers in rotation, except two in each company, who should be selected from the most deserving, to be sergeant-major and quartermaster sergeant of the company, to whom, as a suitable encouragement, a higher pay should be allowed. I would, in like manner, provide for musicians, to be instructed according to the same rule, who should have the advantages of education, promotion, and increased pay. If the plan here proposed should be adopted, three points might be mentioned as suitable points for the schools, to wit: Fort Adams, in the harbor of Newport, R. I., Fort Monroe, in the Chesapeake, and Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri. As a further encouragement to the troops so educated, I would recommend that the President be authorized to appoint to each military post a post adjutant and post commissary, to be selected from the non-commissioned officers who may have served out their term. These post officers to have the rank, pay, and emoluments of second lieutenants, or of the lowest grade of commissioned officers that then might exist; and thereafter, that all commissaries of posts be appointed from the non-commissioned officers who had performed their duties faithfully; and that, besides, to each battalion there should be appointed a sub-adjutant, to be also a promotion for the non-commissioned officers, and that, after having attained these places, they shall respectively be considered as candidates for appointments of higher degree in the military establishment should they continue to merit further advancement. No bounty should be offered for enlistments. The boys should be received after a careful inspection as to health, size, and probable fitness for the duties to be encountered. The punishments should be small deductions from their pay, and confinement to quarters, etc., to be established by a fixed rule. Good conduct to authorize a restitution of the pay deducted, in proportion to amendment. No flogging or other severe punishment should be allowed. The officers who have been educated at the Military Academy should be the instructors of the school, who should receive a small additional compensation in consideration of their services.

The advantages expected to result from these schools are: First. To render the rank and file of the Army more respectable. Second. To insure good officers and non-commissioned officers for a large army whenever it may be necessary to augment the military establishment. Third. To disseminate practical military knowledge more generally throughout the Republic; and finally, to banish vice and prevent desertion in the Army. The soldier, should he think proper to retire from the service at the end of his first enlistment, will retire to his friends with a good education, with a knowledge of some useful trade, and will, in fact, be a valuable citizen wherever he may establish himself. Besides the advantages which would result to the regular forces, men thus educated for military purposes would on retiring to their homes, be found to be a great acquisition to the militia of their respective States, and therefore ought not to be exempted from duty in the militia, as proposed.

The great difficulty in our country has been the obtaining of persons of the requisite character and intelligence to be non-commissioned officers. In time of war that class of officers, well instructed, is indispensable to the efficiency of the service. They are so intimately connected with the soldiers that on them, in a great measure, depend the moral character, health, comfort, discipline, and general efficiency of the *rank and file*. There are so many small yet essential duties to be performed by non-commissioned officers that unless they are well instructed and practiced in them no

system can be pursued; and on the faithful execution of what is entrusted to them the good of the service in a great measure rests. There will also be created by this plan a description of officers long needed in our service; that is, persons of the requisite habits, intelligence, honesty, and carefulness—a kind of isolated staff officers; such, for instance, as post commissary, post adjutant, military storekeeper, keeper of magazines of powder and ammunition, keeper of arsenals in which arms are deposited for safe-keeping or for immediate distribution and use. These men, from their habits and knowledge of such things, would be the most fit persons to occupy such places; and the places would be so many rewards for, and inducements to, good conduct. Some scheme of this nature has been wanted to give respectability to the rank and file of the Regular Army, to induce good men to enter it, and, finally, to secure the public faithful and efficient officers for keeping in a state of preservation the military supplies, vast quantities of which are constantly accumulating. When it shall be generally known that such advantages are offered to the faithful soldier, there will be no difficulty in filling our ranks, and I have no doubt that applications for admission into the schools of the Army will be as pressingly made as they now are for filling the lists of cadets at West Point. The advantages, though not in every respect equal, will nevertheless be considered of sufficient importance to claim the attention of many worthy, good people.

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# SUPPLEMENT 11.

SPECIMEN BLANK FORMS FOR KEEPING ACCOUNT OF SUBSISTENCE STORES RECEIVED AND ISSUED.

*Company of instruction, Hospital Corps, Fort Riley, Kans., in account with post commissary from ——— to ———, 1892.*

[No. of men, ———; No. of days, 10; No. of rations, ———.]

| Articles. | Total number of pounds. | Draw. | Save. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes | | | |
| Onions | | | |
| Pork | | | |
| Fresh beef | | | |
| Bread | | | |
| Beans | | | |
| Rice | | | |
| Coffee | | | |
| Sugar | | | |
| Vinegar | | | |
| Soap | | | |
| Salt | | | |
| Pepper | | | |

*Daily amount of rations used in company of instruction, Hospital Corps, Fort Riley, Kans.*

[Date, ———, 1892.]

| Articles. | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. | Total. | Bill of fare. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

*Daily and total amount of rations used in company of instruction, Hospital Corps, Fort Riley, Kans., from October 1 to 10, 1892.*

| Articles. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh beef | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Potatoes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Onions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pork | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liver | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beans | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cabbage | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Macaroni | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheese | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tomatoes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raisins | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cornstarch | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacon | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coffee | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Statement of subsistence received, issued, and remaining on hand at Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for week ending —— ——, 189–.*

| Date. | Received, issued, and remaining on hand. | Apples, green. | Apples, evaporated. | Apricots. | Asparagus. | Bacon, bk. | Barley, pearl. | Beans, med. | Beans, Lima. | Beans, string. | Beef, fresh. | Beef, corned. | Beets. | Butter, creamery. | Butter, apple. | Cabbage. | Cauliflower. | Chili, pepper. | Cheese, dairy. | Cheese, head. | Cherries. | Cinnamon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. | | *Bush.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Bunch.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Bush.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Heads.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Galls.* | *Lbs.* |
| | On hand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Received during the week by purchase | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Received during week from farm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total to be accounted for | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to kitchen 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to hospital 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to bakery 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total issued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sales to officers and others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total issued and sold | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Remaining on hand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Statement of subsistence received, issued, and remaining on hand at Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, etc.*—Continued.

| Date. | Received, issued, and remaining on hand. | | Coffee. | Corn. | Crackers. | Currants. | Eggs. | Extracts. | Fish, fresh. | Fish, D. C. | Flour, No. 1. | Flour, No. 2. | Flour, Graham. | Ginger. | Ham, S. C. | Ham, boneless. | Hominy. | Kraut, sauer. | Lard. | Leeks. | Lettuce. | Livers. | Macaroni. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. | | | *Lbs.* | *Doz.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Doz.* | *Bots.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Galls.* | *Lbs.* | *Bunch.* | *Bush.* | *No.* | *Lbs.* |
| | On hand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Received during the week by purchase | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Received during week from farm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total to be accounted for. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to kitchen | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to hospital | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to bakery | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total issued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sales to officers and others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total issued and sold. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Remaining on hand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Statement of subsistence received, issued, and remaining on hand at Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, etc.*—Continued.

| Date. | Received, issued, and remaining on hand. | | Mackerel. | Meal, corn. | Melons. | Milk. | Mustard. | Mutton. | Oats, rolled. | Okra. | Onions. | Onions, young. | Oranges. | Parsnips. | Parsley. | Peaches, evap. | Pickles, cuc. | Pickles, onions. | Peas, green. | Peas, D. G. | Peppers. | Pigs' feet. | Pimento. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. | | | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *No.* | *Galls.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Bush.* | *Lbs.* | *Bunch.* | *Boxes.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Galls.* | *Galls.* | *Bush.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* |
| | On hand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Received during the week by purchase | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Received during week from farm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total to be accounted for. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to kitchen | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to hospital | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to bakery | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total issued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sales to officers and others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total issued and sold. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Remaining on hand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Statement of subsistence received, issued, and remaining on hand at Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, etc.*—Continued.

| Date. | Received, issued, and remaining on hand. | | Pork, loins. | Pork, salt. | Potatoes. | Potatoes, sweet. | Prunes, Turkish. | Raisins. | Radishes. | Rice. | Salt, common. | Salt, table. | Sage. | Sausage, bolo. | Sausage, blood. | Sausage, liver. | Sausage, pork. | Shoulders, S. C. | Shoulders, S. P. | Spinach. | Squash. | Strawberries. | Soda, B. C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. | | | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Boxes.* | *Bunch.* | *Lbs.* | *Bbls.* | *Bush.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Bush.* | *No.* | *Galls.* | *Lbs.* |
| | On hand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Received during the week by purchase | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Received during week from farm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total to be accounted for. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to kitchen | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to hospital | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to bakery | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total issued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sales to officers and others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total issued and sold | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Remaining on hand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Statement of subsistence received, issued, and remaining on hand at Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, etc.*—Continued.

| Date. | Received, issued, and remaining on hand. | | Starch, corn. | Sugar, gran. | Sugar, C. | Sirup. | Tea. | Tobacco, smoking. | Tobacco, plug. | Tomatoes. | Tomatoes. | Turnips. | Veal. | Vermicelli. | Vinegar. | Wheat, pearl. | Yeast, comp. | Ice. | Molasses. | Mace. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. | | | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Galls.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Bush.* | *Galls.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Galls.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Tons.* | *Galls.* | *Lbs.* | | | |
| | On hand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Received during the week by purchase | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Received during week from farm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total to be accounted for | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to kitchen | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to hospital | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | " " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to bakery | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total issued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sales to officers and others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total issued and sold | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Remaining on hand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Statement of subsistence received, issued, and remaining on hand at Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, etc.*—Continued.

| Date. | Received, issued, and remaining on hand. | | Rations. | Cost. | | Received from bakery. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Cakes. | Buns. | Pies. | Bread. | | | |
| 1892. | | | *No.* | $ | *Cts.* | *Lbs.* | *No.* | *No.* | *No.* | *Lbs.* | *Oz.* | |
| | On hand | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Received during the week by purchase | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Received during week from farm | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total to be accounted for. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issued to kitchen | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | " " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | " " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | " " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| | " " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| | " " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| | Issued to hospital | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | " " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | " " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | " " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| | " " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| | " " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| | Issued to bakery | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| | Total issued | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sales to officers and others | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total issued and sold | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Remaining on hand | | | | | | | | | | | |

A.—*Delicacies received, issued, and remaining on hand for part of month —— from —— to —— Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (hospital).*

| | Apples, eating. | Apricots. | Sugar, brown. | Beef, dried. | Cerealine. | Cornstarch. | Cocoa. | Cocoa, desiccated. | Catsup. | Oysters, cove. | Oysters, fresh. | Tomatoes. | Italians. | Sardines. | Tapioca. | Tongues, potted. | Worcestershire sauce. | Pears. | Jelly. | Chickens, dressed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bbl.* | *Can.* | *Lbs.* | *Can.* | *Pkg.* | *Pkg.* | *Pkg.* | *Lbs.* | *Bottles.* | *Can.* | *Qts.* | *Can.* | *Box.* | *Box.* | *Lbs.* | *Can.* | *Bottles.* | *Can.* | *Glass.* | *No.* | |
| On hand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Issued as per abstract | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On hand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B.—*Abstract of delicacies issued to hospital of Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers from ——— to ———.*

| | Apples, eating. | Apricots. | Sugar, brown. | Beef, dried. | Cerealine. | Cornstarch. | Cocoa. | Cocoa, deficcated. | Catsup. | Oysters, cove. | Oysters, fresh. | Peaches. | Raisins. | Sardines. | Tapioca. | Tongues, potted. | Worcestershire sauce. | Pears. | Jelly. | Chickens, dressed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bbl.* | *Can.* | *Lbs.* | *Can.* | *Pkg.* | *Pkg.* | *Pkg.* | *Lbs.* | *Bottles.* | *Can.* | *Qts.* | *Can.* | *Box.* | *Box.* | *Lbs.* | *Can.* | *Bottles.* | *Can.* | *Glass.* | *No.* | |
| Ward | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consolidated ward | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insane ward | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isolated ward | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female nurses, night | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kitchen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



## SUPPLEMENT 12.

### REPORT OF INSPECTION OF THE ENGINEER SCHOOL AT WILLETS POINT.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., *July 19, 1892.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection of the Engineer School at Willet's Point, New York, which has just been made:

The commandant is Lieut. Col. William R. King, of the Engineers, whose zeal and ability are too well known to admit of remark from me. He is assisted by a staff of 3 captains. They are at present Capts. Sears, Hoxie, and Black. In addition to these 3 there are 2 lieutenants on duty with the school—Lieut. Jervey, who is the post quartermaster and *ex officio* in charge of the department of photography, and Lieut. McGregor, who is the post and school adjutant. In addition to their school duties the captains each have command of a company of engineer soldiers.

In addition to his duties as commandant of the school, Lieut. Col. King has charge of the engineer depot, command of the post, and is the constructing engineer of the works being built for the defense of New York against marine attack by way of the Sound.

It will thus be seen that this school, which is the highest of all our military institutions in the character of its course, and in the nature of the work for which it is preparatory, is the most scantily provided for in the way of a school staff and assistants. At our other military schools there are generally enough officers connected with the establishment in some way to do the great bulk of the work that is not directly connected with the school itself, but at this place all the work of the post, battalion, and depot must fall almost exclusively on the school—either to the staff of instructors or to the student officers—which must inevitably lead to a great many interruptions in the routine work of the course. However, as the policy is to make the school one of practical application, this feature of obstacles is certainly one that will be found to play a great part in the future work of the young gentlemen students.

At the present time the engineer student officers number but 9, 4 of the class that has now been at the school for nearly two years, and 5 who have been here for less than one year.

In addition to these officers there are 7 lieutenants of infantry present who are about completing the course in electrics and torpedo work. These officers do not take part in anything beyond this one department of study.

The electrical part of the torpedo course is capable of a good deal of development, and, as that portion of the department of submarine mining has been thrown open to the Army at large, by the generous sug-

gestion of Col. King, it seems to me that it might be well to appoint some officer, who has made the study of electrics a specialty, to the charge of this branch of that department. The exigencies of the service and the limited number of our engineer officers has made it necessary in the past to make frequent changes in the officer assigned to this department. As electrics is comparatively new and the daily inventions of instruments for the government, guidance, and application of electricity make it a study for an instructor to keep himself fully familiar with what is being done, it might be for the best interests of the establishment if some such line officer, as Lieut. Anderson (who now has charge of electrics at the Artillery School), were looked up and detailed for this work here. The laboratory, instruments, and equipment are all here for a very full course, but the engineer officer in charge has too many and diversified duties to admit of his making such a course in electricity as would be done by one to whom that duty was assigned specially.

The practical work with torpedoes seems to be confined to the stationary mine, the student officers of the class are detailed in couples, and two groups are to be prepared, taken out, and planted under their supervision, a detail of 3 non-commissioned officers and 24 men being made to carry out the work. In the two operations the duties of the two officers are reversed, *i. e.*, the electrician in the first operation becomes the field operator in the second. Both officers and men go through a theoretical course during the winter, in preparation for the practical work of the summer.

The electrical search light is also employed at irregular periods during the practical course, to give experience in vessel tracking and position finding.

The dirigent torpedo—Simm's patent—made a run of a mile during my stay at the post, and it demonstrated the fact that, with an expert hand on the rheostat, his torpedo can be given a fair degree of direction, while running at a rate of over 20 miles to the hour.

The department of astronomy is assigned to Capt. Hoxie. None but young gentlemen of the Engineer Corps take this course. They are required to put in six hours' work daily unless able to submit a reasonable excuse for failure to do so. The preliminary part of the course is in the manipulation and use of the instruments, and in the practical part actual work is required of each student with the sextant, transit, and zenith telescope.

In the practical problems the work has to be submitted in detail for the inspection of the commandant.

The observatory is well equipped, and any one of the students who wishes to continue his astronomical studies beyond the requirements of the school is given an opportunity to do so.

The department of civil engineering is assigned to Capt. Wm. M. Black, Corps of Engineers. In this course six hours' work per day is required of the student unless some reasonable excuse can be offered for failure. Capt. Black has given a very practical character to the work of his department. He does not attempt to follow any author as a text book. He finds the text for his instruction in the annual reports of the Chief of Engineers relative to our own improvements. As our works are possessed of some characteristics peculiarly our own, and much in advance of those treated of in Harcourt, etc., the policy is certainly a wise one. By this course Capt. Black has entailed a good deal of work on himself for he must first qualify himself for imparting instruction by a detailed and careful study of the works selected to rep-

resent the different types. Actual work has shown Capt. Black where the defects are in the undergraduate course of the students when they are sent out to grapple with some of the intricate problems connected with our system of river and harbor improvements, and he proposes to have these young gentlemen better prepared to cope with some of the difficulties incident to their specialty than he was when thrown out on his own resources.

The one feature in this school that is also prominent in the other military institutions that I visit is a general dissatisfaction for want of more time. But as none of the engineer students are from schools other than West Point, the four years there and the three years assigned for the post graduate course here give seven years of special preparation for their life work. This is all that can be asked and the problem is simply one of making the most economical use of the time allowed. That there must be many interruptions in an establishment of this kind is unavoidable. But all these duties are a part of the practical work although not all in the way of the specialty of the Corps of Engineers.

The department of photography is assigned to First Lieut. Henry Jervey, Acting Assistant Quartermaster. The gallery is provided with all the equipments and material necessary for as full a course as the officers may wish to take. The men in charge are exceptionally capable and some of the work done is of high excellence.

## ENLISTED MEN.

The annual course of the enlisted men is a very crowded one.

During the winter all the enlisted men are required to go over the theoretical part of their service as torpedoists at least twice.

They are detailed in such classes as the shops will accommodate. The duration of the detail on this work depends upon the individual—if he is quick to grasp his duties and becomes efficient he is excused from further attendance, and *vice versa*.

In addition to this, during the summer season all the battalion are required to go through the practical work of planting grand groups of stationary submarine mines. In the performance of this work the details are made in classes of 3 non-commissioned officers and 24 men, and 2 officers are assigned to each class to supervise the work.

In addition to this work the battalion has to go through a course in cordage, and rowing, in preparation for their pontonier work, then comes a course in pontonier and spar bridge building, some work is also done in profiling, etc., usually in the winter or during bad weather. In addition to this the usual work of the soldier, his drill, target practice, etc.

The question naturally arising in going over the situation here is as to how the Government proposes to act in case of war. This battalion numbers some 375 men. They may all become experts in the use of torpedoes as a weapon for harbor defense, but can they all be spared for that duty in case of war? And, if so, would the number answer the requirements? Both queries certainly must be answered in the negative. In so far as torpedo work is concerned, the Engineer Company stationed at West Point must be left out of the calculation. It would be available for other purposes. But one engineer soldier to every fifteen miles of coast is scarcely enough for effective national defense if torpedoes are to play any figure in the system. One of the companies authorized for the battalion of engineers has never been organized. While the number would not add much to the present strength, still

would it not be well now to secure authority to enlist and organize the fifth company?

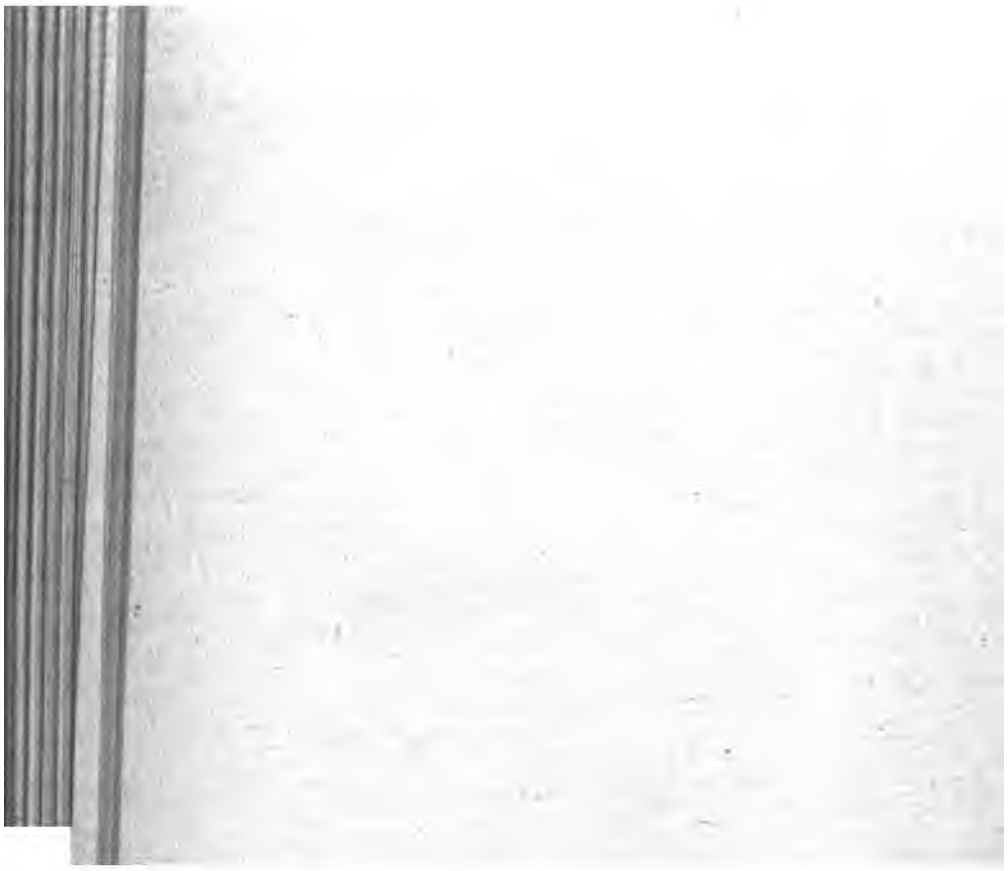
As a matter of school instruction it seems to me that it would be good policy to start this battalion out across country once in every two or three years and let them apply their bridge building, road making, castrametation, etc., on varied ground as found in actual movements. The transportation at the post would not be sufficient for such a movement in itself, but it could be assisted by a few teams hired for the purpose.

A little actual camp life on service conditions aids very greatly in getting a battalion up in its special work, and this battalion has had no displacement, beyond going to Creedmoor, for target practice or to a military procession, for many years. The experience would certainly be well worth the outlay necessary for its execution.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

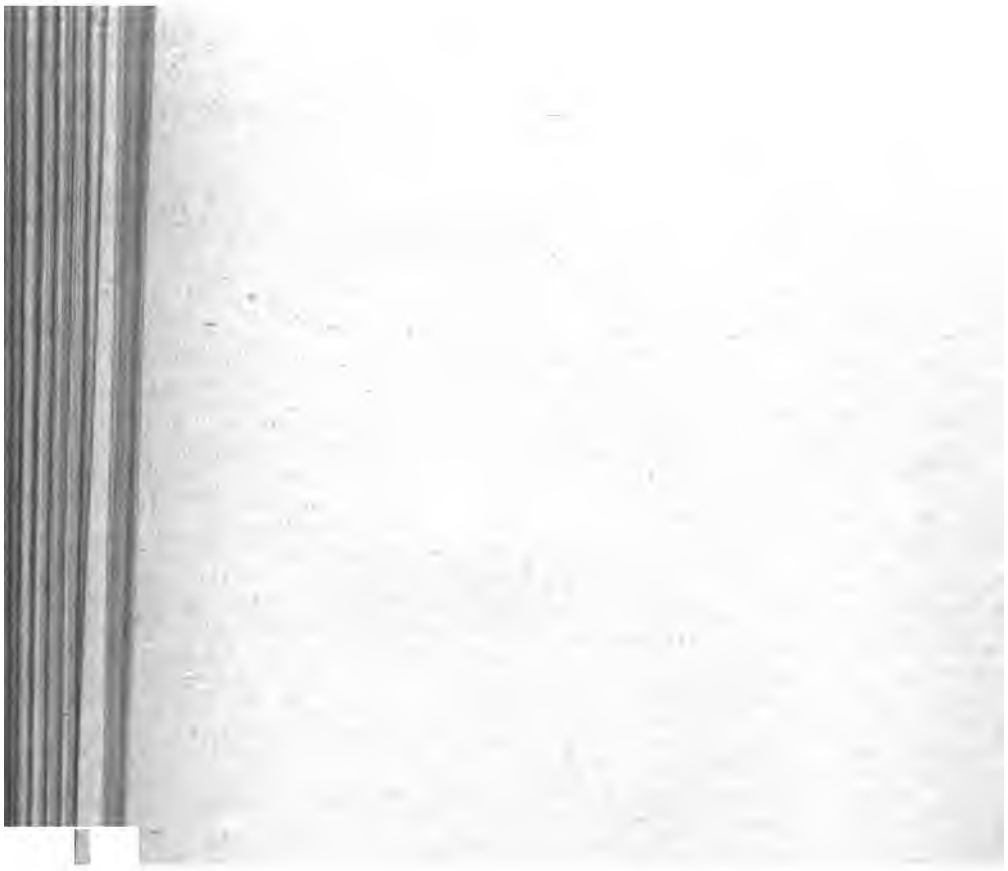
# REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL TO THE MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.



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# REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, D. C., September 15, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of matters pertaining to this department:

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

There has been no change in the personnel of the permanent officers of the Inspector-General's Department during the past fiscal year.

Stations and Duties.

The officers of the department have been on duty during the year at stations as follows: Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General of the Army, in charge of the Inspector-General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. He made the annual inspection of the Soldiers' Home required by section 2, act of Congress approved March 3, 1883. His usual annual tour did not fall within the fiscal year.

Col. Robert P. Hughes, inspector-general Department of the East, Governors Island, N. Y. He has inspected during the year 25 military posts, the Military Academy, 1 school of instruction, 4 arsenals, 1 subsistence depot, 11 colleges, 5 national cemeteries, 1 prison, 12 ungarrisoned posts, the money accounts of various disbursing officers of the Army, and has made 4 special investigations. In performing these duties he traveled 9,909 miles.

Col. Edward M. Heyl, inspector-general Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill. He has inspected during the year 1 school of instruction, the Army and Navy General Hospital, 3 arsenals, 1 quartermaster depot, 3 subsistence depots, 1 medical depot, 2 prisons, 7 colleges, 13 national cemeteries, 2 recruiting rendezvous, 2 public works in charge of engineer officers of the Army, the money accounts of various disbursing officers of the Army, and has made 14 special investigations. In the performance of these duties he traveled 15,217¼ miles.

Lieut. Col. George H. Burton, inspector-general Department of California, San Francisco, Cal. During the year he has inspected 7 military posts, 1 ordnance depot, 1 quartermaster depot, 1 subsistence depot, 1 medical depot, 2 colleges, 1 national cemetery, 1 recruiting rendezvous, 9 public works in charge of officers of the Army, 1 ungarrisoned post, the money accounts of various disbursing officers of the Army, and has made 5 special investigations. In the performance of these duties he traveled 4,139¼ miles.

Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton, inspector-general, assistant in the Inspector-General's office, Washington, D. C. In addition to his current duties he has inspected during the year 1 arsenal, 9 colleges, 22 national cemeteries, 8 recruiting rendezvous, 4 public works in charge

of officers of the Army, the money accounts of numerous disbursing officers of the Army, and has made 4 special investigations. In the performance of these duties he traveled 24,591 miles.

Maj. Peter D. Vroom, inspector-general, on temporary duty as inspector-general Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., from July 30, 1891. Assigned to duty December 10, 1891, as inspector-general Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., and assumed duties February 1, 1892. During the year he inspected 18 military posts, 1 arsenal, 1 subsistence depot, 6 colleges, 8 national cemeteries, 1 recruiting rendezvous, 1 ungarrisoned post, and the money accounts of numerous disbursing officers of the Army. In the performance of these duties he traveled 15,899 miles.

Maj. Joseph P. Sanger, inspector-general, on duty in the office of the Inspector-General of the Army, Washington, D. C. In addition to his current duties he has inspected 1 arsenal, 1 quartermaster depot, 1 subsistence depot, 7 colleges, 12 national cemeteries, 5 recruiting rendezvous, and the money accounts of numerous disbursing officers. He traveled 3,054 miles in the performance of these duties.

Acting Inspectors-General.

Since the last annual report the officers detailed as acting inspectors-general under the act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, have been:

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent, Eighteenth Infantry, acting inspector-general Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

Maj. John M. Bacon, Seventh Cavalry, acting inspector-general Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.

Maj. John M. Hamilton, First Cavalry, acting inspector-general Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, Ninth Cavalry, originally assigned (October 6, 1891) as in charge of the inspector-general's office at the headquarters of the Department of Arizona, Los Angeles, Cal., and was designated as acting inspector-general of that department by Special Order 287, Adjutant-General's Office, 1891, and assumed duties as such December 21, 1891.

Maj. Eugene B. Beaumont was relieved of duty as acting inspector-general Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., by Special Order 287, Adjutant-General's Office, 1891, and was succeeded at that headquarters by Maj. P. D. Vroom, inspector-general.

Lieut. Col. Kent inspected during the year 13 military posts, 1 ordnance depot, 1 quartermaster depot, 1 prison, 5 colleges, 1 national cemetery, 2 recruiting rendezvous, 1 public work in charge of an officer of the Army, the money accounts of various disbursing officers, has made 1 special investigation, and in the performance of these duties he traveled 11,794 miles.

Maj. Bacon inspected 12 military posts, 1 ordnance depot, 1 quartermaster depot, 9 colleges, 1 national cemetery, 1 recruiting rendezvous, the money accounts of various disbursing officers, made 4 special investigations, and traveled 13,985 miles in the performance of these duties.

Maj. Hamilton inspected 7 military posts, 1 ordnance depot, 3 quartermaster depots, 2 subsistence depots, 3 colleges, 1 recruiting rendezvous, 4 public works in charge of officers of the Army, the money accounts of several disbursing officers, and has made 5 special investigations. In the performance of these duties he traveled 5,181 miles.

Maj. Chaffee inspected 12 military posts and the money accounts of several disbursing officers, and in the performance of these duties traveled 10,631 miles.

Maj. Beaumont inspected 1 military post.

Officers Temporarily Attached.

Capt. Charles W. Miner, Twenty-second Infantry, originally assigned April 25, 1891, as assistant to the inspector-general, Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., was assigned to duty July 31, 1891, as assistant to the acting inspector-general Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., and was relieved from that duty May 1, 1892, by Special Order 100, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, and had made no inspections except of property during the fiscal year.

Capt. H. J. Nowlan, Seventh Cavalry, was assigned to duty as assistant to the inspector-general Department of the East by Special Order 287, Adjutant-General's Office, December 10, 1891, and entered upon his duties January 12, 1892. He has inspected the United States powder depot, 1 quartermaster depot, 1 subsistence depot, 1 medical depot, 8 colleges, 2 national cemeteries, 13 recruiting rendezvous, and the money accounts of 44 disbursing officers. He traveled 6,535 miles in the performance of these duties.

Capt. J. M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, was assigned to duty as assistant to the inspector-general Department of the Missouri by Special Order 287, Adjutant-General's Office, 1891, and entered upon his duties as such January 7, 1892. He has inspected 2 recruiting depots, 1 quartermaster depot, 1 subsistence depot, 1 powder depot, 12 colleges, 14 national cemeteries, 8 recruiting rendezvous, 1 public work in charge of an officer of the Army, the money accounts of 26 disbursing officers, 4 special inspections of post schools, and made 3 special investigations. In the performance of these duties he traveled 11,725 miles.

It is gratifying to note, as the needs of high soldierly qualities in the inspecting officers is recognized, that the two captains detailed as assistants to inspectors-general were also among those named in General Orders, No. 100, Headquarters of the Army, series of 1891.

*Statement of the work performed by officers of the Inspector-General's Department during the last fiscal year.*

| Officers. | Money accounts. | | Posts. | Ungarrisoned posts, staff posts, and depots. | Prisons. | Colleges. | Public works. | National cemeteries. | Rendezvous. | Special investigations. | Miles traveled. | Property condemned. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount involved. | | | | | | | | | | Number of inspections and inspection reports. | Cost or number of articles. |
| Col. R. P. Hughes | 154 | $12,928,375.73 | 25 | 19 | 1 | 11 | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | 9,909 | ..... | ..... |
| Col. E. M. Heyl | 92 | 8,417,317.67 | ... | 10 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 14 | 15,217½ | 359 | $99,724.94 |
| Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton | 45 | 3,588,559.76 | 7 | 4 | ... | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4,139½ | ..... | ..... |
| Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton | 100 | 10,699,873.69 | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 4 | 22 | 8 | 4 | 24,591 | ..... | ..... |
| Maj. P. D. Vroom | 70 | 5,297,211.28 | 18 | 3 | ... | 6 | .... | 8 | 1 | .... | 15,899 | ..... | 32,480.95 |
| Maj. J. P. Sanger | 59 | 7,396,566.01 | .... | 3 | ... | 7 | .... | 12 | 5 | .... | 3,054 | ..... | ..... |
| Lieut. Col. J. F. Kent | 55 | 4,395,649.28 | 13 | 2 | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11,794 | 514 | ..... |
| Maj. J. M. Bacon | 73 | 4,212,413.29 | 12 | 2 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 13,985 | ..... | ..... |
| Maj. J. M. Hamilton | 52 | 3,525,251.68 | 7 | 4 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | 5 | 5,181 | ..... | 1,481.58 |
| Maj. A. R. Chaffee | 44 | 2,360,126.34 | 12 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,631 | 339 | 72,495.94 |
| Inspected by others than above | 129 | 10,950,853.52 | 1 | 8 | ... | 20 | 1 | 16 | 21 | 7 | 18,260 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 873 | *73,772,198.25 | 95 | 56 | 3 | 79 | 21 | 79 | 42 | 44 | 132,060½ | 1,212 | 206,184.41 |

*This includes transfers and repeated inspections of the same funds.

An Increased Force Necessary.

The work of the year demonstrates more fully than ever the numerically insufficient force given this Department for the performance of the important services demanded at its hands. The officers of the Department have made every effort to perform the work completely and thoroughly, and their duties have been most faithfully and zealously performed; but the force is too small for the varied, important, and delicate duties demanded of it by law.

It is the province and duty of this corps to guard with jealous care the interests of the Government in every matter pertaining to the military service; to report extravagances or carelessness whereby the public funds are squandered or frittered away; to guard against fraud or peculation or irregularities, and to promote efficiency and economy throughout every branch of the service. The exigencies of the service and the interests of economy imperatively demand an improved organization, so as to secure the required numerical strength.

In some instances the generals commanding military departments have alleged that the work required of their inspectors was too great for them to complete, and assistance has been granted in two instances; but the law restricts us inconsiderately, and necessity, which knows no law, constantly calls for proper aid.

The work of this Department is constantly increasing in scope and importance, and the desire to accomplish the very best results possible suggests the hope of giving particular attention to certain most important branches, like the more careful inquiry as to disbursements, the personal examination of public property, or the inspection of the national-guard encampments, which is a matter of great moment and has been too long, but necessarily, neglected. It is impossible to perform such an important work thoroughly with borrowed officers, who, however efficient, are with us only temporarily. It seems unjust to be always robbing the line of so many men. The organization proper for one staff corps may logically be taken as best for all, and the needs of this one can not properly be disregarded. We only ask to have our officers permanently, like all the others; and the necessity for this has been recognized by successive Secretaries of War, generals commanding, and military committees of Congress. If the other bureaus had favored it, it would have been done long ago.

Gen. Sherman, in a letter dated September, 1876, addressed to the Secretary of War, who was president of a commission for the reorganization of the Army, says: "The Inspector-General's Department is certainly as low in numbers and rank as the most rigid economy could demand." It was then composed of nine permanent officers. In his annual report for 1881, when commanding the Army, he recommends an increase of nine officers in the Inspector-General's Department, making fourteen in all.

Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, in a letter dated October 9, 1876, addressed to the Secretary of War, speaks of the Inspector-General's Department in these words:

> This is one of the most important branches of the staff. Unlike most others, its officers can not simply make a specialty of some one subject, but they should be well acquainted with every arm of the service. They must examine and report whether proper and thorough instruction is given; whether discipline is maintained; whether administration is honestly and efficiently conducted, etc. The questions with which the officers of this department have to deal bring them constantly in contact with the higher grades of the Army. This fact, in connection with the peculiar and important character of their duties, leaves no doubt in my mind that the inspectors should hold high grades in the service. Duties of the same nature and importance are performed

by all the inspectors. This corps should be kept large enough to answer the demands of our peace establishment, covering, as it does, a vast territory.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, in his annual report for 1881, recommended an increase of nine officers in the Inspector-General's department, making fourteen in all.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Army, in a letter dated February 17, 1888, says:

The Inspector's corps, as organized by law, does not contain a sufficient number of officers for the proper performance of the duties devolving upon it, and there are at present four officers of the line of the Army detailed as Acting Inspectors-General at department headquarters. Their return to their proper regiments and replacement by officers of the regular corps would, I believe, be of benefit to the service.

Hon. W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War, concurred in this opinion.

Near the close of the Fifty-first Congress a bill was introduced increasing the inspection corps by one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and three majors, which was recommended by Secretary Proctor and yourself. A similar bill was introduced in the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, just closed, of which the Secretary of War in a letter to Senator Proctor, dated February 2, 1892, says:

This bill has the cordial and earnest approval of the Major-General Commanding the Army. It provides an organization identical with that recommended by you last year, and has my unqualified commendation as a public measure.

Such outspoken approval of a measure of relief to this department, and coming from such high sources, must surely have great weight in securing the assistance sought, and so sorely needed. One of the injuries for which relief has been steadily sought and not yet fully found is the stagnation in promotion among company officers. The proper organization of this department would bring relief to a half dozen deserving captains, some of whom earnestly prefer such soldierly though laborious and exacting duties.

In 1874 Congress assigned to the department five permanent and four temporary officers as necessary and proper for the work then expected of the inspection corps. The addition of the four temporary officers was a confession that the five permanent ones were not enough to do the work. Then our work was merely to inspect our army of 25,000 men and the money accounts of disbursing officers. Since then, and mostly within the past few years, have been added the inspection of 50,000 to 100,000 organized militia; the 10,000 to 15,000 military students at 75 colleges; the inspection of staff posts, rendezvous, and depots; the 82 national cemeteries; the service schools; many special matters referred to the department for investigation and report; the whole development of the accurate examination of every disbursement, and other military affairs which once escaped such rigid scrutiny. Other most important matters, like the examination of soldiers' home accounts and regulating the condemnation of property, are delayed by the limited personnel.

It is believed that with an adequate permanent force of a mere baker's dozen we can so improve both the economy and efficiency of the service that our pay will be saved many times over, even in peace times, and that the benefits we may establish will be multiplied incalculably in case of war.

## MILITARY POSTS.

During the past fiscal year 104 military posts have been inspected by officers of this department. Of this number 9 were ungarrisoned and

3 have since been abandoned. The law requires the inspections of disbursements to be made frequently, and in war when the troops were concentrated, they, too, were inspected monthly, but there is no attempt in peace times to inspect places or troops by officers of this corps but once a year. They should then be inspected very thoroughly and the reports should be as complete as possible, and it is to the credit of our troops that the more thorough the inspection the better their excellence is proved. This general inspection, including, according to the Army Regulations, "every branch of military affairs," line and staff, troops and disbursements, places and property, regulars and militia, has possibly never been more complete than during the last fiscal year, and its very thoroughness and completeness has apparently aroused some sturdy opposition to such complete inspections. But how can it long please either the inspected or the higher authorities to have a general inspection that is known to be partial or perfunctory.

Under the present system of handling the reports, it is hoped the work of the inspectors has been productive of somewhat better results, as greater and prompter and more formal attention is given to them; certainly the reports have been more rapidly disposed of than ever before, even though more may still be done to reap the full benefits of such inspections. The spirit and progress in the Army was never better than now, and these reports are enlivened with the commendations they bestow. The defects are usually easily and promptly corrected.

For instance, out of a total number of defects reported immediately to the post commander of say 2,121, and additional ones subsequently noted 421, total, 2,542; the supplementary reports would show explained or acted upon by post commanders 1,336, number acted upon by department commanders 265, number remaining unexplained or not acted upon 941, total, 2,542, or a good deal more than half promptly corrected, and the next year's reports hardly show any defects continuously.

There are thirteen posts from which no supplementary reports have been received, and this fact accounts in a large measure for the number of defects unexplained or not acted upon.

All these matters which seemed to deserve it have been brought to your notice from time to time in submitting the reports, and remedial measures have been applied from the War Department in such instances as seemed to require it. A proper interpretation and correct appreciation of General Orders No. 11, Headquarters of the Army, 1891, which you had issued modifying the practice under paragraphs 959 and 963, Army Regulations, will remove all difficulties and increase the prompt and efficient handling of these reports and increase the benefits and efficiency of post inspections if the natural course is carefully observed by commanders, inspectors, and all concerned; and the results so far have been gratifying just in the proportion that this has been done.

The first of these paragraphs required inspectors to report at once to the commanders of the troops all irregularities and violations of law, etc., which they might discover in the course of their inspection requiring prompt action, and paragraph 963 required them to mention in their reports the remedies, if any, that had been applied by such commanders, which of course could only be learned from them. These communications between inspectors and commanders of troops were generally oral when made at all, and in practice it seems were generally omitted altogether from the inspection reports, so that sometimes the department commanders or higher authorities might not be assured from the inspection reports whether the regulations had been complied with or

not, and whether irregularities had been fully remedied or not, and consequently extracts from the inspection reports mentioning defects were, under his direction, sent back to the several commanders for the explanations, thus causing a delay of months in the final disposition of the reports. It was sought to obviate this and render certain the necessary action on all irregularities and defects by requiring inspectors to report in writing in place of orally to the commanders of troops such irregularities, etc., as might be noted, no matter by whom discovered, and requiring such commanders to make their explanations in respect to remedies to department commanders direct rather than through the inspector, who was frequently a junior, to whom such an explanation might be made ordinarily with much reluctance. Reports which formerly took from one hundred to two hundred days to reach the general commanding, usually too late for beneficial action, are now more thoroughly attended to and filed away in thirty or forty days, though every report is now thoroughly summarized and all action noted and further action indicated with a fullness that was formerly impossible.

The effective execution of General Orders No. 11 requires the inspector to prepare for the post commander immediately a statement in writing of every irregularity or defect observed, no matter by whom pointed out. The commander of troops should then take action and forward his supplementary report without delay, stating the remedies he has applied to irregularities or defects within the scope of his authority, together with his recommendations in respect to those which are not. On the receipt of this communication the department commander should cause such extracts to be made for staff officers or others as may appear to be necessary, who thereupon render the supplementary reports required of them; and the whole series is then forwarded to the Adjutant-General for the consideration of the Commanding General of the Army, and to be subsequently filed with the report. In this way the condition of the troops is clearly shown to the highest authority in every particular, and it can be determined whether it is such as the circumstances surrounding them justify.

A glance at the figures given will disclose what remains to be done to perfect the practice under this system, which has already done so much to accomplish prompt and thorough work, and is assuredly worth the necessary attention if it is desired that beneficial results will follow inspections. As you interested yourself so particularly in this order, its working has been dwelt upon a little.

The scope of the inspections during the year has been confined generally to the Army Regulations and Orders of the War Department, and may be summarized as follows:

Recruits. As far as stated in the reports, the quality of the recruits enlisted during the past year has been generally satisfactory as compared with the kind so long furnished, although there appears to have been some difficulty in obtaining the requisite number to fill the various organizations. There are always great difficulties in improving an old system; but the effort to improve the type of recruit furnished the Army still continues, and is perhaps meeting with as much success as can yet be expected. It is evident that, as we need less than 10,000 men per annum out of a population of over 60,000,000, we can, with properly directed effort, get exactly the kind of men we prefer. There seems to be a growing feeling that the only remaining remediable cause of desertion is the recruiting system and the kind of recruits furnished. Our army is about the only one that

is not recruited by permanent localization, and so authentic proof of former good character is made most difficult.

Indian Companies and Scouts.

Reports of inspectors in reference to Indian troops are generally of a gratifying character, although in some localities but little if any progress has been made toward filling the infantry companies. As might have been expected, the Indians show remarkable aptitude for military service. They are described as amenable to discipline, generally of good habits, and proud of their occupation. It is reported that the cavalry companies have not been mounted in all cases. It seems desirable to provide them with horses as soon as practicable in order to prevent any suspicion as to the intention of the Government in regard to their status. Considering their ignorance of the English language, their progress in drill has been extraordinary. Whether it is wise, in transforming Indians into soldiers, to completely extinguish the individual traits and habits which have made them skillful warriors is a question worth considering. Too much of the parade ground may possibly deprive them of their skill as warriors without making them reliable or expert soldiers. It is the opinion of some of the more experienced officers that the presence of Indian scouts at posts where there are Indian soldiers is certain to create discontent among the latter, because the scouts receive $25 cash per month while the soldiers only receive $13 per month, of which $4 is retained, and the duties of the scouts are much more in accord with the Indian disposition than the garrison duties which devolve upon Indian soldiers.

There are about 800 Indians now in the service as soldiers.

Discipline.

No serious infractions of discipline have been reported, and the behavior of the troops has been generally excellent. The operation of the summary courts is considered a great improvement over the procedure by garrison courts in the punishment of minor military offenses and delinquencies.

Such complaints of enlisted men as have been made to inspectors appear to have been satisfactorily adjusted. Harmony, an excellent criterion of just rule, has prevailed generally in the garrisons, and the officers have frequently been commended and were probably never more efficient.

Police.

As a rule the police of posts has been very good; about one-third have been reported excellent.

Practical Instruction.

Facilities for instruction in infantry and cavalry drill are good with but few exceptions, the most noteworthy being where the nearest suitable drill ground is 5 miles from the post.

The scope of the instruction given has varied according to circumstances, no rule applicable to all garrisons, even in the different departments, appearing to govern. Generally but little beyond the drill of the two arms has been attempted. In the Department of the East the foot troops generally this year appear to have had no practice marches or instruction in the field; and in the Department of Arizona only such marches as the exigencies of the service have made necessary, which may have been sufficient. The garrisons of three posts in three several departments are not reported to have had such instruction during the past year.

Reports of inspections made since the new Drill Regulations were issued show commendable alacrity on the part of the troops in learning them, and those for the infantry and cavalry are considered an improvement over the old systems. But the practical instruction of our infantry can never be what it should be until the organization of the regi-

ments conforms to the tactical requirements of the day. Each regiment should have enough companies to form three battalions of not less than four companies if we expect to give thorough instruction in formations for attack and defense.

The instruction of the field artillery appears to have been carried on systematically and thoroughly, and the *materiel* has been greatly improved and is said to still need some minor improvements. All the foot artillery posts are not equipped with the necessary appliances for artillery instruction, and consequently this branch of the service has not been practiced as thoroughly or constantly in its duties as is desirable, but the improvement in the extent and thoroughness of the instruction has been most marked in their specialty. It would seem important that the permanent posts now garrisoned by foot artillery should be properly equipped or that the batteries be removed to stations where instruction in all that pertains to their duties can be effectively given.

At a few posts throughout the Army the troops were not organized as a fire battalion and had not been exercised in fire drill.

Small arms target practice appears to have been carried on systematically and according to existing regulations. Reports of inspection received thus far show that there are 25 posts at which there are either no target ranges, or the ranges in use are not satisfactory. Until the practice both with small arms and cannon more nearly simulates actual battle conditions, it can not be considered fully satisfactory. The recent contest with the militia and practice at movable targets at Fort Sheridan deserves special mention.

The reports of artillery inspections do not state in all cases whether the prescribed target practice has been held or not.

It is earnestly recommended that orders be issued from Army headquarters which will insure careful tactical instruction in addition to the drill at all posts.

Instruction in signaling has been given at all posts, and in some garrisons great interest and efficiency are reported. One of the principal difficulties attending instruction in signaling has been the irregular attendance of officers and men, of which much complaint is made. Owing to a deficiency in heliographs, signaling with this instrument has not been generally practiced.

Instruction of the hospital corps and litter-bearers in first aid to the injured and in the litter drill has been carried on by our medical officers at many of the posts with much enthusiasm and some success, and the results under Major Hoff at Fort Riley and Maj. Havard at Fort D. A. Russell have deserved the warmest praise, and the reports of the inspectors give assurance that this very important branch of military instruction is gaining a secure hold upon the Army. This is as it should be, "for assuredly nothing can do more to strengthen the *morale* of the soldier than the feeling of temporary security which this kind of training will give. The results already attained by the two instruction companies amply demonstrate the success of this special instruction, both when the companies are inspected as units, or when comparison is made between the trained individual drafted into ordinary post detachments and the average private of the hospital corps. The necessity for special training being thus demonstrated, and a scheme having been reached as the result of extended trial by the present separate method, it is plain that we should look forward to a recognition and definition of these companies by law, and to the establishment of one school of instruction suitably located and equipped, as permitting drafts to fill vacancies at posts, as

affording the only compact and instructed body for field service in extended operations, and as the nucleus of the larger organization for war, and as a constant object lesson for the National Guard."

Practice Marches and Summer Encampments.

Summer encampments and practice marches under campaign conditions should be extensively practiced, not only for the valuable instruction they afford, but as a sanitary measure. Possibly no army has less experience in army maneuvers than ours, and yet there is no way more efficacious to teach the first military principles. The militia and military colleges are also beginning to learn. The benefits of a life in the open air are so great that only those who have for a time enjoyed them and have then been deprived of them can adequately appreciate their value. Especially do the requirements of the march and the encampment instruct the individual how to take care of himself under every circumstance and bring into play the muscles of the body, chest, and limbs, and tend to produce greater lung capacity, a larger and more powerful heart, and to create a comparative indifference to minor changes of weather and diet, and thus to constitute a healthy organism capable of doing its required work with vigor and efficiency. These ends are accomplished by no forms of mechanical labor, still less by any other ordinary employment, so well as by that systematic training of the body procured by military drill and discipline. In some cases, it is true, there have been special dangers connected with these, such as heart troubles induced by drilling in badly adjusted accouterments which compress the chest and waist improperly; but these are now practically obviated, so that none but the most desirable results may be expected from the march and the encampment under campaign conditions if frequently practiced. Even in changing stations we can not always afford to march, and yet it offers almost our only opportunity for giving the troops practical experience in marching. It can not be ignored that unless the men are unhoused and are inured to hard work in tents and in large masses they do not form an instructed army.

Theoretical Instruction.

With but few exceptions the system of theoretical instruction for officers laid down in General Orders, No. 80, Headquarters of the Army, 1891, has been carried on at all posts during the past year, and the examination for promotion has added interest and efficacy to it. The theoretical instruction prescribed in paragraph 217 of the Army Regulations for non-commissioned officers has proceeded, but with less regular and admirable results. These non-commissioned officers should be given certificates showing their proficiency, and protecting them from the reiteration year after year of the same stale and tedious course of study. The essays prepared and read by the officers cover a wide range of subjects, and much interest is reported at some of the larger posts.

Nothing is more needed to render the instruction of the Army complete than such a course of applied tactics as will supplement the theoretical instruction. This kind of instruction is of vast importance to the Army and should be made obligatory on all officers commanding troops.

How marked the improvement has already been and how great is the impetus that has been given toward further improvement can hardly be appreciated fully until we begin to laugh at the old fogy ways that made even such long-needed and essential improvements difficult.

Tests of Efficiency for Service.

There has been for some years a tendency for inspectors to test the tactical and serviceable condition of the commands, as well as their mere drill and equipment,

and the new drill regulations should give a further impetus to this tendency. The wind and muscle and skill and knowledge of the officers and men seem to be receiving more attention and, possibly, to be more readily tested *en masse* than formerly, and such little problems as the protection of a wagon train, the attack upon a battery or a night attack, the tests of a reconnoissance, a picket guard, and dispositions for defense can be made as readily now as skirmish drill before the inspector. In practice the one thing essential to maintain soldierly interest and enthusiasm in such tests is that there shall actually be opposing forces whenever practicable, so the display of skill, as well as mistakes and their natural results, are patent to all who study them.

Gymnastics.

While no regular instruction in gymnastics has been given universally, except such as the new drill regulations prescribe, interest in this important subject is growing, and is exemplified at a few posts like the recruiting depots. The army appropriation bill for 1890–'91, under the head of "Barracks and quarters," recognized drill halls and gymnasiums as among the appurtenances of military posts, and it is understood that as far as seemed advisable they have been recognized by the Quartermaster-General in the plans of recent structures. A few posts report suitable gymnasiums, but no instruction. Occasionally instruction is regularly organized and compulsory. At a large majority there are no gymnasiums, although but few companies are entirely without gymnastic apparatus of some kind and such auxiliaries as boxing gloves, Indian clubs, and dumb-bells. It may be said that in a large portion of this country drill halls are indispensable to the health and efficient instruction of the troops, as without them foot drill and its attendant exercise must be suspended during a portion of the year.

Apart from the purpose it subserves in keeping up the health and efficiency of the men, the drill hall, equipped also as a gymnasium, will add much to the diversion so frequently lacking in our garrisons, to the detriment of the service. In this connection I beg to suggest the value of swimming to all soldiers and the importance of teaching it whenever practicable.

Swimming as a Military Calisthenic.

The beneficial results claimed to have been obtained through the swimming exercise in the German army are reputedly so great that some tentative efforts in that direction may well be regularly attempted in our own service with a view to the permanent adoption of the exercise if it develops the benefits claimed for it.

In the German army the swimming exercise is obligatory on the pioneers, and latterly also on the cavalry, but is optional with members of the other departments of the army, who have generally adopted it.

The Illustrirte Zeitung says of it:

> The instruction is given, under the direction of lieutenants, by under officers. It begins with the regular practice of the swimming strokes, the pupil being supported meanwhile by the so-called "fishing rod." When he has learned the movements well enough to be able to support himself above the water, he begins to swim on a loose line. At this stage it is often found that those for whom the highest hopes had been entertained lack one quality that is indispensable for a good swimmer—we mean that Olympic calm without which the most carefully acquired knowledge of the stroke is useless. When the pupil is able to keep himself on the surface safely and quietly, he must go into the water without the helping line, but a rod is placed a short distance above his head for use in case of need. After this he must submit to the test of swimming alone for fifteen minutes, then for half an hour, accompanied by a boat, and then comes the "Todtenfahrt" (death trip), which lasts an hour.
>
> The swimming exhibitions held at the end of the summer before the commanders of the battalions or regiments are pleasant festivals, and those held in Berlin or

Potsdam are often attended by any princes of the reigning house who happen to be in the neighborhood. Classes of men clad only in their swimming tights exhibit their proficiency in swimming, jumping, and diving, and this water exercise in regularly formed lines, squads, and sections is a pleasant sight. Lastly comes the most important feature of the programme—the exhibition of the finest swimmers in full marching uniform and with bayoneted guns in their hands. They jump from a high tower into the cool water, on the surface of which these fully armed sons of Mars amuse themselves until the command of the officer in charge calls them from the damp element.

The swimming service of the German army is an excellent institution, for, besides giving the men healthy exercise, it tests the courage and self-control of the men in time of peace.

Those of our officers who have visited Europe may have noted the swimming pools for horses as well as for men. Like the bayonet exercise, which had at one time almost died out in our Army, swimming seems, from the reports of the post commanders, to be regaining its proper place among our sturdier soldiers.

Training Soldiers.

Much has been said of the distance established between grades among professional soldiers for purposes of unquestionable discipline, and much has been said, too, of the effort to have every officer experienced in every grade below him by taking him as a cadet or apprentice, or by finding young men already in the ranks or in the military colleges or the militia to commission. The list of promotions from the ranks indicates how every grade is being knit together by consanguinity, and the sons of enlisted men are winning commissions, and the sons of officers are enlisting and reënlisting. The cadets with a warrant are given many advantages in the race of life, principally in being started so young and organized and trained in boyhood. It is perfectly feasible and very desirable to give the enlisted men this advantage, too, especially the colored and mounted troops. The law allows their enlistment at sixteen, and it is indubitable that much finer soldiers can be made of them without increased expense by taking them at that age.

It seems but just that they shall be taken at the age when they can do their best. The Government owes the soldiers as much as the soldiers owe it. The obligations are mutual and as strong as life or death.

The intellectual training for the enlisted man has so far aimed at nothing like the perfection demanded of their bodily training. In some localities it is improving very much for non-commissioned officers, and generally it has very much improved for the specially ignorant. The particular need at present is to have it benefit the bright men.

Experiment has proven that with a proper organization of the non-commissioned officers' schools this benefit can be extended to all who merit it, even with less labor and fewer instructors than now. If this instruction is recognized as desirable for the benefit of the instructed, and through the individual to improve the service, it is very evident how the benefit can be conferred more widely and more thoroughly than heretofore.

It is of the utmost importance that our permanent military establishment shall be thoroughly familiarized with all essentials of campaign and battle. This can not be obtained like the Buddhist gains Nirvana, but requires frequent, rugged practice of mind and muscle in the open, as well as the best possible training of the same minds and muscles within four walls, where nothing can distract the attention and everything will aid towards accomplishing the best preliminary results with the least loss of time and labor. Perhaps the individual soldiers of no army are more capable than our own of surmounting all difficulties, *and of* surely giving a good account of themselves against any enemy,

and of taking proper care of all that may be placed in their charge. But no army is fully instructed which is not familiar, throughout all its grades, in practice as well as in thought, with handling the three arms combined.

The smallest recognized body of troops where this combination occurs in perfect proportion is the army corps, which with us has been usually composed of three divisions, of three brigades, each of four regiments, with the usual reserves, engineers, artillery, cavalry, staff, pontoons, depots, and transport.

Of course we can limit our military training to as little as we please. If the manual of arms is all that we care to have known, it requires but a very limited number of people and a limited length of service or instruction to have the manual well known and exemplified. Or if the battalion drill is the height of our ambition, we know we have that excellently illustrated, both in the National Guard and Regulars.

But if we wish a thoroughly instructed army we must have at least an army corps sometimes assembled for practice, with regiments commanded by colonels, brigades by brigadiers, divisions by major-generals, and the corps by a lieutenant-general.

The single State of Pennsylvania formed and camped a division of three brigades of 8,223 men, in which the individual soldiers are well equipped, and it excited the enthusiastic comment of all who are interested in our constitutional duty of providing for the public safety and raising and organizing armies and establishing proper discipline.

If a single State can maintain a full division, our country of forty-four States can indubitably maintain and camp a model corps of three such divisions, properly equipped and commanded.

This is evidently essential for anything like the proper military instruction or self-protection of our population.

Ignorance of such matters can only be paid for in the time of necessity by the lives our fellow-citizens, and the pensions which can never pay for such lives.

Military instruction, like any other training for an acknowledged duty, is obligatory upon us, and the only question is how thoroughly we care to perform this duty and how fully we prefer to leave all such matters to the States, which some do so well and some do not.

The last assault upon Mexico was by a combination of three European countries. Such combination against us is hardly to be anticipated or any great results to be expected even should such a combine occur. So the only question for us to consider is, what does our duty require of us for an ordinary exigency of national life, and for the proper preparation of our citizens for this acknowledged and important duty?

Nowadays time and space is annihilated, so there is little or no time for preparation after war is declared, and the national armed forces have become so enormous that one officer may command an army of armies, like the first, second, and third German armies in their latest invasions, or the combination of several armies under Grant about Missionary Ridge; and it is more than ever evident that no nation can have a fully trained military force if it has not been practiced at least in corps manœuvers.

Probably many feel it in the air that a war is drawing nigh, though no one can tell from whence it cometh. And as we measured our preparation this year we know more is needed. Will we give to the needy and be kind and thoughtful to ourselves, or just let things drift?

Each generation has its own problems to settle, and the military

problems which are now pressing for solution are novel and exacting to a marked degree.

Often we have taken the lead among the nations, even in military matters, and may again when we have thoroughly adjusted ourselves to the new requirements of war. The need for progress has been widely recognized, and the fervor with which professional duties have been performed and professional acquirements attained has seldom been more marked in our service than during the last few years. The retiring Adjutant-General may be taken as a notable illustration of the spirit which pervaded many of the recent changes, as, through his enthusiasm, crime has been diminished and comfort increased, and consideration shown where needed, and by his efforts the Army is made better and more contented. To have accomplished so much in so short a time seems a marvel and explains how, despite his splendid physique, he retires in somewhat shaken health. All the 25,000 men in the Army feel the benefit of what he secured for them.

Messing.

At ten posts general messes are now in operation and mess buildings are being erected at four others. At other posts company messes are still continued. The two systems can thus be fairly compared. In regard to this, as to other matters of interior economy, there is much variance of opinion among line officers. It is believed by some that the company mess best subserves the needs of the soldier and those of the service; that it is more conducive to harmony, better and a greater variety of food, and to better cooking and service, especially in small companies, and to a greater number of cooks, while those who advocate the post mess see in it a remedy for all the defects which are supposed to have attended the messing of our soldiers. As the post mess is a larger concern it is not surprising that it requires a person of special aptitude to run it so as to obtain the best results, and great fluctuations in the merits of the mess have been developed at certain posts by a constant change of officers or stewards.

It became my duty to strongly recommend the introduction of the general mess at a recruiting depot, but it is rather soon to express an opinion on the relative merits of the two systems, each of which has advantages not possessed by the other. Time and experience alone can furnish the evidence as to which should be finally established to the exclusion of the other, or whether they should exist together, as they now do. But it seems clear that while in this transition stage the general mess should be organized as a feature of the post, with a proper *personnel* that will not be ordered away with any military organization and so demoralize the messing arrangements.

When well managed it should give the greatest economy and best cooking, and remove a burden from the captains and first sergeants that will afford more time for the perfect military training of the companies. Heretofore there was a good deal of talk about overworked first sergeants. Of course it is only a coincidence that army messing improved so much at the time general messes were introduced, but the interest that produced the improvement in the soldier's fare is indicated in these mess halls also.

Bakehouses.

The police and condition of the bakehouses are generally reported good or excellent, and the quality of the bread furnished the Army is almost without exception very good. In some instances there seems to have been some difficulty in procuring qualified bakers, and at one post at least (Fort Thomas, Ky.) the bread *has* been baked in the city for this reason, although this post is pos-

sessed of a good bakehouse. At a few other posts bread has been baked in the neighboring towns, owing to lack of a bakehouse, and at one post, though without a bakehouse, fairly good bread was baked in ovens situated in the masonry work. At three posts the condition of the bakehouses was reported poor, and at seven posts the ovens were in need of overhauling.

Clothing.

It is gratifying to know that sergeants of ordnance, so long overlooked in the matter of a clothing allowance, have at last been placed on the footing of other enlisted soldiers, and I am glad the officers of this department were so zealous for this as they were for adding fresh vegetables to the ration.

Under succeeding quartermasters-general special efforts to improve the articles issued to the soldiers have met with marked success, until now, instead of the shoddy issued during the last war, no complaints of the quality or amount of the clothing supplied the troops have been received, and it is not too much to say that the articles of uniform now issued to our soldiers are unsurpassed by those of any other army, if comfort and utility may be regarded as tests. Some minor defects are reported, such as the collars of dress coats not faced all around, color of trimmings not uniform, etc. Some fault has also been found with the shoe.

A large amount of unmade clothing is still issued to the Army, and the men bear the expense of cutting and fitting it, which they find more economical than drawing the clothing already made but so ill-fitting that it has to be made over again, if one has any regard to appearance. If the fitting is to be satisfactory it may seem equally incumbent upon the Government to pay the tailors as to pay wheelwrights or blacksmiths. It has been suggested that a considerable saving might be effected if a little more goods were allowed in the skirts, armholes, sleeves, and collars of unmade blouses, so there would be enough for the local tailors to work on without asking for larger sizes. It has been suggested that the shoe can be issued unmade, as well as the trousers, as so many posts have shoemakers at them.

From the information so far gathered it seems the private soldier pays about $10 per annum for working on his clothing, or about $250,000 for an army of 25,000 men, which is perhaps not fully reimbursed to them all on what is paid as savings on discharge.

It is understood that since attention was first invited to this matter in these reports that special reports not seen in this office have been called for on the subject of the clothing allowance, and perhaps some further attention will be given as to how it can be best and most economically made fit for the individuals. Attention is invited to the remarks of Maj. Chaffee on page 53 on this subject.

Spring Wagons

The deprivation of public conveyance at posts where there are no street cars has been greatly felt. A spring wagon that is not quite such a rattletrap might possibly be furnished at the posts as well as the cities.

Arms, Accouterments, Equipments, Ammunition.

There is some criticism of the design, but the material and make of the arms, accouterments, and ammunition issued to the Army continue to give satisfaction. But little has been said by inspectors in regard to the hunting knife or intrenching tool, either of which is useful in getting cover. I respectfully suggest that all infantry organizations be supplied with some intrenching tool and that instruction in getting cover be given regularly.

While the Springfield rifle has lost none of its prestige as a single-

loader, it will probably soon give way to a repeating or magazine rifle of smaller caliber—an important change of armament to which the Army is looking with much interest. The question whether the minimum bullet will promptly stop a savage, or charging cavalry, may have some effect on determining this point.

Much dissatisfaction continues to be felt in regard to the clothing bag, which may be largely due to the fact that there is not complete uniformity in respect to the articles it should carry or the manner in which they should be packed. When, in addition to the articles it was originally designed to hold, there are added a number of other articles, and these are stowed in it according to the whims of different minds, no general satisfaction can be expected, because the bag becomes, apparently from the misuse made of it, quite unsuited for service as a knapsack. From this one of two things must follow: Either the bag should be made large enough to carry all that the men usually try to crowd into it, or else the number of articles should be restricted to the capacity of the bag, and of the two plans I am heartily in favor of the latter, without deciding now in favor of any knapsack for war. Very little suffices for the needs of a soldier during a campaign, and it is not wise to encourage the idea that anything beyond what is absolutely necessary should be carried on the person. A change of underclothing, a blanket, and a few toilet articles are all that is needed.

Some dissatisfaction has been experienced in regard to the present cavalry bit, and some changes in the packing of the saddle have been suggested. Suitable horse equipments for officers are very much needed. Would it not be well to submit this subject to the cavalry for decision? The best minds in the cavalry are far from contented with some of the most important details of their equipment.

Subsistence Department.

Subsistence supplies are reported generally as good and sufficient. A few complaints of the beef have been made, and some complaint of the freshness of certain stores when they arrive at the posts. Some difficulty has been experienced in preserving certain stores in consequence of insufficient or inappropriate storage rooms, but considering the great vicissitudes of climate and the long distances traveled the total amount may be considered small, and the attention given to minimizing loss and keeping the stores fresh and avoiding over-stocking the storehouses has been careful, zealous, and progressive. The most serious losses reported have been in potatoes. The orders trammeling the procuring of articles on "List B" have made it nearly useless and some times an annoyance. It is hoped a more generous interpetation of a generous law may soon prove possible. The considerate action of the Exchange officers has been a great assistance.

With but few exceptions, existing orders regulating sales to enlisted men have been carried out. In cases where they have not been the irregularity has been due, usually, to a misconception of the orders, and has been corrected.

The only article which has been generally mentioned as poor is the wooden toothpicks.

Quartermaster's Department.

A deficiency of proper storerooms and of shelter for transportation exists at a few posts, but quartermaster's supplies have generally been of excellent quality and sufficient in quantity.

In this connection attention is invited to the requirements of General Orders, No. 6, of 1891, which have not been observed at a number of the

posts. Inspectors report that it is not considered practicable for post quartermasters at large posts to make accurate inventories, owing to the crowded condition of the storehouses and the great variety of articles, numbering nearly 1,200.

In some instances inspectors have found large discrepancies between the quartermaster's inventories and the articles in store, generally in in the form of a surplus, although some deficiencies have been noted. A thorough inventory once each year and when officers are relieved, would seem to be better than a half-way compliance with existing orders. The question is how to obtain thoroughness once everywhere; of course it is usual now.

A practice prevails in at least one regiment of making the regimental quartermaster at headquarters the custodian of all the tentage of the regiment. In consequence of this all the companies, save at regimental headquarters, are separated from their tents, and to that extent are not properly equipped for the field.

Public Buildings. The public buildings are generally in good repair, although there are notable exceptions. A few instances of overcrowding in barracks have been reported, as well as the need of new hospitals.

At Pena Colorado the buildings are of a temporary character and were constructed by the labor of the troops.

Fort Duchesne is believed to be the only post reported as without bathing facilities, although at many posts the conveniences are not considered sufficient. It may soon be abandoned.

Experience at the Soldiers' Home and the Military Prison proves that vermin can be kept down, even under the greatest disadvantages, but there are too many posts in the Army which seem to fail in this. It is a mere question of personal responsibility, attention, and cleanliness. The buildings at the posts were never so good as now, and the care of them must be expected to be equally good. With the present foundations and roofage, additional floor space that is sadly needed could be economically given in original construction. For instance, the general mess at the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth is two stories and an admirable basement, but at Forts Leavenworth or Riley they are less, though there are all sorts of needs of more floor space at these important schools. Most of these infantry atties were used as storerooms or for gallery practice, as they were floored and high enough for this purpose.

Drainage and Sewerage. At 56 posts a regular system of pipe sewerage is reported; at 9 a partial system. The sewerage at 24 posts is reported imperfect.

Water Supply. At 87 of the posts there is a pipe system of water supply, and at 11 there is no system, water being drawn from wells, streams, or hauled in wagons. At 21 of the posts the supply of water has been reported insufficient or the quality poor. At three of the posts water is distributed by water wagons. In the construction of all the new posts this subject, as well as the drainage and sewerage, are receiving the most careful attention. Apart from sanitary requirements it is of much importance that the supply of water be sufficient for protection against such serious conflagrations as have visited our garrisons in the past. But even with water in plenty there can hardly be much safety, unless the fire exercise is perfected at the posts almost as it is in cities, or like Major Hoff has developed his ambulance service.

Ordnance Stores.

Generally the ordnance stores of the various posts are in very fair condition. At some of the posts, however, some carelessness has been manifest in the care of machine guns and field guns, which have been exposed to the weather and otherwise neglected. This has been due in some instances to a lack of proper storerooms and magazines.

Post Exchanges and Traders.

At 48 posts these institutions are reported in every way satisfactory; 10 posts were without post exchanges at the date of inspection. The reports show a condition of affairs more or less satisfactory, the principal defects being poor accommodations or old and dilapidated or uninviting buildings. At one post the State prohibition law is said to interfere with the financial success of the exchange.

In some instances the orders prohibiting a lunch counter in the room where drinkables are served has not been observed. It has been recommended that cash registers be kept at all exchanges, and they would no doubt prove an additional security in transacting the business of the exchange. The comforts and benefits at the exchanges seem to have been sometimes hampered by the desire of profits to distribute elsewhere; and there has been some lack of mutual knowledge among canteen officers as to each other's success or bad bargains; and the company canteens are partial rivals, even where the barracks can ill afford space for the billiard table.

On the whole, the exchanges have proved a great convenience and are a great improvement over the post trader. The establishments of the latter have gradually closed, but the reports show that they still exist at 12 posts. No complaints have been made against them latterly, and at a few posts their presence is considered desirable.

Post Schools.

With but few exceptions the condition of the post schools is not favorable, and the inspectors report a variety of deficiencies and defects, coupled in some instances with a lack of interest on the part of all concerned, even teachers and pupils. At a few posts no schools have been in operation during the past year, and at one post satisfactory information regarding the school was not received, owing to the absence of the permanent post commander, the officer in charge of the school, and the school-teacher. It would seem as though some provision should be made for a permanent and accurate record of these schools.

Among the many deficiencies reported may be mentioned insufficient accommodations and school furniture, rooms badly lighted, ventilated, and heated, inexperienced and inefficient teachers. In many cases the attendance of pupils is reported as very irregular, and in one case, that of the officer in charge of the school, in consequence of other duties. That the influences retarding the establishment and development of post schools in our Army are treated with comparative indifference and need to be well considered and understood is manifest not only from the adverse reports which have been received, but from the marked success achieved at no less than 12 of the posts. It is to be hoped that a uniform system adapted to the wants of the soldier and to the exigencies of the service may be put in operation eventually whereby the many obstacles in the way of better results can be removed. The Adjutant-General's Department is the source of the very greatest power in our Army and these schools are almost wholly under it, and doubtless it will see to it that they succeed and are under interested line officers, both at the posts and at department headquarters. The schools can

soon be made all that could be expected. The enlisted men should be given certificates to show their proficiency, so they are protected from compulsory attendance on subjects in which they have sufficient knowledge. It is recommended that regimental commanders issue first, second, and third class certificates upon the recommendation of regimental examining boards, and that the appointment of non-commissioned officers be limited to the holders of these certificates; staff sergeants must hold a first-class certificate prior to appointment, company sergeants at least a second-class certificate, and corporals a third class. Time was when a non-commissioned officer did not have to know how to read and write. But there is no need of suffering any longer from any ignorant officers when the remedy is so easy and has been tried.

The contrast is exquisite between the half-hearted execution of the post school regulations without a special officer at department headquarters to look after it with enthusiasm, and the prompt success of the more radical and progressive artillery instruction. No one can doubt that the other arms can do as well as the artillery.

Post Gardens.

Fifteen posts are reported as without gardens, and in several instances the crops have failed or the yield has been small for lack of proper irrigation. In some cases the regulations in respect to the cultivation of the gardens have not been complied with. It is doubtless better in some localities to apportion the available ground to the different organizations and allow them to cultivate it, rather than to retain the whole under the supervision of one officer. It is reported that much greater satisfaction and success attend the cultivation of company than post gardens, especially where there is not a general mess, and it would seem desirable to make the regulations conform to the present practice of cultivating company or post gardens as may seem most desirable.

Post Cemeteries.

In several instances post cemeteries have been reported uninclosed and without walks. In some cases there is a deficiency in headboards and in others the headboards are not properly marked.

It has been suggested that stone be used in place of wood for headboards in all our cemeteries, and the dead be gradually brought into the national cemeteries.

## THE SPECIAL SERVICE SCHOOLS.

By comparing the reports of these schools found in Appendix B with the reports of last year it will be observed that no important changes have been made save in the organizations composing the schools and the removal of the Light Battery from Fort Leavenworth, which is greatly missed.

The development of these schools has been decided, except the cavalry school, which can establish as intellectual a course as any whenever it is desired. The report of its commandant doubtless indicates the best line of progress. They have accomplished an important work, even with the meager and irregular donations they have received, and have exercised a professional influence on their élèves which can not but result in great good to the military service. This is especially true of those officers who have not had the advantages of the Military Academy at West Point, but who, through the opportunities thus afforded, are placed more nearly on an equality with their more fortunate comrades, and are enabled to compete with them in the professional race for distinction.

It will be observed that the most pressing need of these schools is a sufficient supply of funds and professional appliances, which, it is hoped, may ere long be supplied, and that the means necessary to carry on all departments of instruction may be regularly and fully furnished. The quarters for the junior officers and non-commissioned officers at one of these long established and important schools have been reported discreditably inadequate again and again. It is hoped their wives and children will be better housed.

Whether an extension of the benefits of these schools in the manner suggested by Lieut. Scott of the First Cavalry is practicable or not only those in the highest authority can answer. The suggestion would seem to merit consideration. And the suggestion of Col. Hughes that our whole set of service schools should be carefully systematized is still receiving careful attention.

A successful service school requires to enlist the interest and enthusiasm at least of an entire arm. General Grant is said to have explained that he wished to reëstablish an artillery school and not a second artillery school.

It may be well to consider if the time is not ripe to have a school of the three arms or the four arms, if the engineers will join its work again, at Fort Leavenworth, where only the brighest young officers of each will be allowed, and we can demonstrate what is the utmost we can teach our ablest officers for war.

I need not invite attention to the admirable work done by the Signal Corps and Hospital Corps instruction commands and the pack train at Fort Riley and Fort D. A. Russell.

## ORDNANCE SERVICE DEPOTS.

During the past fiscal year the ordnance service depots at Fort Snelling, Minn., Omaha, Nebr., and Vancouver Barracks, Wash., have been inspected by officers of this department. The Government property was found in good condition throughout and well cared for, and under the immediate charge of ordnance officers, except the depot at Fort Snelling, which is commanded by Capt. Gerlach, of the Third Infantry. The grounds were well policed and the buildings are in good condition and afford ample storeroom for the purpose required. The frame storehouse at the Vancouver depot, in which the ammunition on hand is kept, is not thoroughly secured in every respect.

## THE MILITARY PRISON.

The annual inspection of the Military Prison, as prescribed by law, was made May 27, by Col. E. M. Heyl, inspector-general, whose full report will be found in Appendix C.

The discipline of the prisoners is reported excellent; the laws, rules, and regulations relative to the prison have been strictly complied with. The changes and improvements in the structure of the prison have been carried forward as rapidly as possible.

It seems better that the prisoner's work shall be of the highest type possible, and to this end that as much of this work as practicable which the army requires should be done there. Complaint is made of the make and material of the new lockers, which could certainly be better and possibly cheaper done at the prison; perhaps, too, it could make some-

thing better than the rattle-trap spring wagon or escort wagon now found at posts.

### ALLOWANCE OF QUARTERS.

The present allowance of quarters is wholly inadequate for gentlemen. It was established something more than half a century ago; and even if sufficient then, when the requirements of civilized life were much more simple and meager than at present, and everyone in America was supposed to be roughing it constantly, now no officer willingly restricts himself and family near our cities to such ridiculous limits as one room and a kitchen; nor could he do so under ordinary circumstances, even if willing to, and properly maintain what is expected from a gentleman. Practically the so-called "allowance" is less than is allowed college boys nowadays at the larger institutions, and is unseemly for professional gentlemen, and means a fine of several hundred dollars per annum to nearly every officer whose duties require him to hire quarters. Evidently the law has lagged far behind the progress of the times, and is not sustained by public opinion nor the private opinions of the Congressmen.

It is suggested that steps be taken to have the law granting the present allowance of quarters repealed, so some more equitable arrangement may be effected. Possibly an extended argument might be made for this, but a sense of justice and mercy seems to indorse it and may be all that is necessary to win favor for it. Congress has repeatedly passed appropriations for constructing posts with an allowance of quarters not so humiliating, and it is time this allowance should be applied equally to all officers, whether residing at a military post or not.

If Congressmen desire to know something of the hardships imposed by the present system let them read an extract from the inspection report on even so old a post as Fort Leavenworth, which may give luxuries to some of the higher officers, but under this Congressional allowance is binding on the juniors.

Special attention is invited to the views expressed by the other officers of this Department on this subject on page 31.

### A FUND FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MILITARY MEN.

The poverty and desolation of the widows and orphans of military men suggests that the Government, like the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other corporations, should provide a compulsory system of life insurance in the Army. The heedlessness of men who habitually carry their lives in their hands is proverbial; and the duty is imposed and recognized as resting upon those who run a particularly dangerous business to furnish proper care for the sufferers. Generally, what is fair for one person is fair for all. There is a stoppage against the soldier's pay, and if 3 per cent of the pay of all persons hereafter appointed in the Army could be retained until they finally leave the service and then be paid to themselves or heirs, with interest at 4 per cent per annum, compounded semiannually, and could all fines and forfeitures imposed upon commissioned officers by courts-martial, and not otherwise expressly dedicated, go to this fund, a momentary relief to the desolation and poverty of Army widows and orphans would be granted, under such regulations as the Secretary of War might establish, without any increased expense to the Government. A humane

suggestion like this deserves to immediately find warm supporters. Gen. Fry, years ago, presented a properly elaborated plan of governmental action, and attention is respectfully invited to it.

Something is needed before the next war, and if it cares to take it up it is evident that Congress can just now enact a kindly and just law that is needed.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
*Inspector-General.*

To the MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

# APPENDICES.



# APPENDIX A.

## EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS OF OFFICERS OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AND FROM ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORTS OF POST COMMANDERS, ETC.

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# APPENDIX A.

## EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS OF OFFICERS OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT AND FROM ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORTS OF POST COMMANDERS, ETC.

### OFFICERS.

### Col. Hughes reports:

Examination for Promotion.

The act of Congress, approved October 1, 1891, makes provisions for the examination of officers of the line of the Army, and of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments below the grade of field officer to whom the right to promotion is about to accrue. When it is taken into consideration that a line officer who receives an appointment as a captain in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments may continue to be an inefficient administrative officer for fifteen or twenty years before an examining board gets hold of him it becomes apparent that the requirements of the statute are not quite stringent enough. Furthermore, why should appointees to the position of Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspector-General be made an exception? The duties of staff officers call for special aptitude, and it would certainly improve the public service if appointees were required to pass an examination as to capacity and fitness for the specialties of the department in which they seek appointments, before admission into any staff corps. This policy of examination before admission is now pursued in some of the staff departments with very gratifying results, and the extension of like requirements to all the departments would undoubtedly have a beneficial effect.

Infantry Captains and Artillery Lieutenants.

The congested condition of the lists of infantry captains and artillery lieutenants still continues. The bill introduced, and still pending in Congress, would afford great relief in this respect, as stated in my annual report of last year.

### Col. Heyl reports:

Retirement after Thirty years.

I would specially recommend the introduction of a bill in Congress retiring all officers, on their own application, after thirty years' service—with an additional grade to those who served during the war of 1861–'65. This measure will remove the long complaint of stagnation in promotion, more than the proposed three-battalion organization bill or the bill for increase of artillery regiments, and also give to many meritorious officers an additional grade, which they will never be able to attain if they remain on the active list and are retired under the present laws.

### Capt. A. G. Hennisee, Eighth Cavalry, Troop I—

Recommends that lieutenants be required to participate in the annual course of firing until they qualify as marksmen (General Order 143, Adjutant General's Office, dated December 17, 1890) that they may be better qualified to instruct enlisted men from their own personal experience.

### QUARTERS, ALLOWANCE OF.

### Col. Heyl reports:

The number of rooms allowed officers is not sufficient and should be increased. In the early days, when the Army was the pioneer of the great unknown West,

officers were inclined to celibacy; but now the conditions have changed. Officers marry young and in ten years have large families. It is simply absurd to confine a second lieutenant with wife and 6 children to one room as an allowance of his quarters. It is not in keeping with the advanced condition of civilization nor common decency.

### Lieut. Col. Burton reports:

In my report of August 1, 1889, I invited attention to the hardship of requiring civilized, genteel people to live in the number of rooms allowed officers under the regulations. This is not felt so severely at posts for the reason that by common consent the absolute demands and decency outweighed the regulations, and all quarters have been provided with from two to three times the rooms allowed by regulations, and hence there has been no protest from the great bulk of the Army on this account; bu. the antiquity of the regulations bears with peculiar hardship on officers detailed away from their regiments, where they are compelled to rent quarters, such as officers detailed at colleges and those on recruiting service, and department officers stationed in cities. The generality of this class are compelled to resort to boarding-houses in consequence of their inability to secure homes for their commutation. Every officer on duty in this city who lives in a rented house pays from $10 to as high as $52 more per month than the Government allows. This is not all nor the worst, for at posts the Government furnishes cooking and heating stoves for quarters and barracks, but not so in the city; hence, besides the increased cost for rent, an officer is compelled to go to a large outlay for ranges and stoves, most of which is a dead loss to him when he moves. There should be at least one room added to each grade and an additional room for every ten or fifteen years' service.

### Lieut. Col. Kent reports:

The allowance of quarters as laid down in the regulations for officers is insufficient for the requirements of gentlemen, and it is not adhered to, save in the matter of the payment of commutation, which fails in, I believe, every instance to cover rent paid out.

### Maj. J. M. Bacon reports:

I concur in the views * * * recommending an increase to the present allowance of quarters to officers. Before being detached from my regiment my quarters consisted of a house containing seven rooms and kitchen. I need equal quarters in this city, but my allowance is only four rooms, the commutation for which is $48 per month, my actual rental being $65 per month.

### Maj. J. M. Hamilton reports:

At army posts it has long been found that the number of rooms authorized are inadequate, and, as a rule, the restrictions are not observed. The matter, I think, should have consideration in view of the gradual building of permanent posts.

Again, when officers are on detached duty, serving without troops in large cities, the inadequacy of the number of rooms allowed, owing to the high rents, is often felt, especially by those officers having families. I think all officers up to and including the rank of lieutenant-colonel should be allowed an additional room at present rates of commutation, colonels and brigadier-generals an increase of $1, and major-generals 50 cents on each room over present allowances.

### Maj. A. R. Chaffee reports:

I have the honor to recommend that the allowance of rooms as quarters for officers be increased, this especially as the subject affects company officers. Commutation to officers detailed to duty without troops being based on the number of rooms allowed them by the regulations while in garrison (to which they are now seldom restricted at posts) seems to work a very considerable hardship on those officers who are least able to stand the pressure, if it must be borne at all by anyone, in that the commutation paid is inadequate to meet the rent they have to pay for houses which in locality and in other respects are fit for them to live in. The condition of inadequate allowance of commutation applies to officers of higher rank than company officers, but when it comes to paying extra for what the Government is presumed to provide in sufficient amount, and in other respects suitable, the field officers are better able than are our captains and lieutenants to bear the burden. As, for example, of the five field officers at these headquarters who rent houses, three pay $65 per month and two $75, the latter a colonel in rank. Two lieutenants who rent could not suitably locate themselves in this city in consequence of the rent asked for houses; they were forced to seek homes 9 miles from the city, where rents are cheaper. To their rents it is legitimate to add the extra railroad fare which they must pay in

journeying to and from office. This is 35 cents (as against 5 cents for street cars in this city) each way for single-trip tickets. The commutation of these two lieutenants is inadequate to meet their rent by $1 and $6, notwithstanding they have gone to the cheapest locality in this vicinity as regards rent. This is merely an example, practical, showing the situation here, which I take to be less onerous than at many other localities throughout the country, where the officers chip away many dollars monthly for house rent in excess of commutation received by them. * * *

The necessities of captains and lieutenants, as regards actual expense for house rent, differ not widely as a general thing, but it is probably better to maintain a distinction between the two in this as in other matters military. I therefore recommend that the lieutenants be allowed two rooms and a kitchen, and that this increase of one room be allowed to each grade above lieutenant. I particularly ask that the increase be allowed to captains and lieutenants.

### MILEAGE.

Col. Heyl reports:

The gross injustice of compelling officers to advance their own funds in the performance of Government business should be corrected by law.

### CLERKS.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent reports:

My reports of the inspection of posts were rendered, as a rule, before leaving the same; but I found myself much hampered for want of my clerk, who remained at headquarters, in St. Paul, as there is no provision for his travel allowance.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., reports:

I respectfully recommend that clerks in the adjutant's office should receive extra-duty pay.

### ENLISTED MEN.

Col. Hughes reports:

The maximum age at which a recruit can enlist has been reduced, by recent orders, to 30 years. If this order were to include men reënlisting, as well as those originally enlisting, it might prove to be advantageous in the future needs of our country. The reënlistment of private soldiers during periods of profound peace seems to me to be a very short-sighted policy, and such reënlistments may be an ultimate detriment rather than a benefit, as now generally held. The fact is that the wiser course would seem to be to discourage or forbid the reënlistment of privates entirely, and to encourage young, healthy men to take the places of discharged men. By persisting in such a policy we would have, in the course of a few years, about as many trained and disciplined men in civil pursuits as are with the colors. Good and efficient non-commissioned officers should be encouraged to stay until retired or given civil employment as a reward for valuable services. By pursuing such a course the complaint of "inefficient" non-commissioned officers would disappear. The pay of our men, when due consideration is given to their allowances, is probably about as good as the pay received to-day by the average unskilled workman in civil life. Our men are not only furnished with all the necessities of life, but measures are carefully taken in the administrative departments to supply any luxuries they may fancy at rates greatly below what they would have to pay if employed elsewhere. Adding to these allowances and privileges, such as are now provided for non-commissioned officers, and restricting the privilege of the retired list to that class only, we would certainly have no further difficulty in getting men for the non-commissioned positions who have all the intelligence and decision that the duties demand. Keeping private soldiers on the rolls until they have completed the number of years when the law will admit of their being placed on the retired list is undermining the general efficiency of our forces. Quite a percentage of our men have led irregular lives and have spent their earlier years in localities where the situation was bad, and they fail early. Under the present system they remain in service for years after their day of usefulness has passed, simply because they wish the advantages of the retired pay. Had they been discharged permanently after three or five years' service they might have been much better off; for broken rest, such as our men have, wears out badly regulated machinery very rapidly.

Lieut. Col. Kent reports:

In this department I do not think that the class of men enlisted under the regimental system compares favorably with those furnished from recruiting depots. Under the first, too many men enlist to tide over the winter weather, and they furnish a large percentage of the desertions, especially so at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul. But with regard to the colored troops, I would renew my recommendation of last year, that the recruiting should be done by officers of those regiments and for the same, and I think this course would secure a better class of men.

The system of the purchase of discharges by *good men* has, as a consequence, filled regiments with new material and left but little of the leaven that was a valuable element under the former rule; and the complaint is general that company ranks are too full of indifferent soldiers, who impart their lack of tone to the remainder. I know no better way to counteract this influence than to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers so as to secure, if possible, a superior class of enlistments who would have better positions to look forward to. Several company commanders have complained of the material in ranks, from which, they claim, it is impossible to select good warrant officers.

Capt. Lee reports:

While it is becoming generally known that many improvements have been made for the enlisted men, it is doubtful whether there is corresponding improvement in the class of applicants for enlistment, with the possible exception of the country boys, who are supposed to be more moral and temperate than those who have lived among the alluring temptations of town and city life. In my opinion there is not much material difference; it is more theoretical than actual. As a rule, men are influenced by the same motives to enlist now as heretofore. The recruiting officers are careful and painstaking, rejecting the bulk of applicants, and doing all they can to get only good men; but the fact remains and must be admitted, that the Army is not yet popularized with the mass of the people. We get many good men, some indifferent ones, and a few that are bad. Young men generally seek that employment which will better their condition. It can hardly be expected that any considerable number who have comfortable homes, or steady employment at fairly remunerative wages, will seek service in the Army at $13 per month. "The Wild West" is fast becoming a region as tame and monotonous as the East, and the class of adventurous spirits who relished the duty and danger of a soldier's life no longer find the Army the attractive field of one or two decades ago.

The recruitment of the best material for the Army is now largely made from the ranks of labor, and generally from the poorest paid labor in the land. Recruiting from what some term "the better classes" is usually uncertain and unsatisfactory, and not unfrequently such applicants have lost standing at home and fail to get employment elsewhere.

Recommendations may generally be a good guide for the recruiting officer, but there are probably cases where some men who would make first class soldiers have turned away from the recruiting office rather than bother with hunting up people to vouch for them. Should not the recruiting officer be vested with some discretion in such cases?

Col. Thos. M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., reports:

The rate paid for the privilege of purchase seems very low, and the three months' furlough given to men seeking discharge at the end of three years gives them, in effect, thirty-six months' pay for thirty-three months' service. So far we have had but small compensating advantage for this indulgence. Possibly the experiment has not been tried long enough to test its merits. I believe that it would be better policy not to offer the furloughs, as under General Orders, No. 80, series of 1890, but to discharge men of faithful service and good conduct at their option at the end of three years, and to give all honorably discharged soldiers sixty days within which to make a reënlistment. The $4 retention during the first year of enlistment seems to deter many men from enlisting, and is most seriously objected to by the old soldiers who come back to enlist, but are beyond the time of reënlistment. I suggest an abrogation of this rule in their favor, and a reduction to a $2 retention for all.

Capt. Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery, commanding officer Fort Canby, Wash., reports:

The privilege now accorded men to purchase their discharge is of positive disadvantage to the artillery branch of the service. No sooner does a man become familiar with the duties of an artilleryman than he enjoys the privilege of withdrawing from the service under the plea of bettering himself, which is often an

excuse as specious as it is demoralizing to those not eligible to a similar prerogative, besides incurring, as it does, a loss to the service of one but just rendered proficient in its professional requirements. If a man is valuable, he is allowed to sever his connection with the Government; if he is not so, he is compelled to remain in its service. The advantage to be derived from the requirements of enlistment looking to an improvement of the quality of men enlisted is therefore rendered nugatory in the short space of one year; in fact, an artillery recruit need not remain long enough in service to become eligible to classification as an artillery gunner.

Maj. E. W. Whittemore, Tenth Infantry, commanding officer San Diego Barracks, Cal., reports:

The difference in pay between non-commissioned officers and privates is not a sufficient incentive to the latter to seek the position of non-commissioned officer; and it is believed that an increase of pay of all non-commissioned officers would be beneficial to the service.

Col. L. L. Livingston, Third Artillery, commanding officer Washington Barracks, D. C., reports:

Attention is invited to the prohibition by law and regulations to enlisting married men into the Army and the impunity with which recruits can immediately after enlistment or at any time assume the obligations of marriage. I would recommend the procurement by Congress of an act to forbid marriage by a soldier and fix a punishment for the same—recommending discharge with forfeiture of all dues to him and confinement at military prison for a period not less than one year nor more than three.

Col. H. W. Closson, Fourth Artillery, commanding officer Fort McPherson, Ga., reports:

There is nothing more to which I desire to call attention, except that from my observations of the working of General Orders 80, series of 1890, I believe it detrimental to the best interests of the service, and recommend it to be revoked.

Lieut. Col. William J. Lyster, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding officer Fort Randall, S. Dak., reports:

Non-commissioned officers—what steps most feasible to improve them? To raise the pay of all non-commissioned officers, and in all new barracks provide rooms for them, at least two for each company besides the first sergeant's, so that the one in charge will be the only non-commissioned officer occupying a dormitory with the men. A better class of men will then endeavor to obtain and hold those positions, and if a non-commissioned officer fails in his duty a good man will be ready to take his place. Now a recruit with some knowledge of the use of tools is detailed on extra duty and receives more pay than his first sergeant. With easy hours and no responsibility, he naturally is not so anxious for promotion, with no increase of pay worth considering, as he is for some extra-duty detail from which promotion would debar him.

Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, commanding officer Fort Hancock, Tex., reports:

It is recommended that the time allowed between discharge and reënlistment, in order to make service continuous, be increased to two months. It is believed that, were this to become the law, many more men would return to the service than at present; in fact, a number of cases have come under personal observation where men have applied for reënlistment a few days after the expiration of their month, and, finding that they would have "to begin over again," as they expressed it, declined to reënter the service. Again, one month is not long enough time for the comparative newness and novelty of civil life to wear off and the desire for the old military life to return.

The effort to secure legislation that would give to non-commissioned officers an increase of pay has been watched with great interest by both commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The mere probability of such a consummation has brightened prospects and tended to increase the interest of non-commissioned officers in their duties and add value to their positions. In case the pay of this class of soldiers is ever increased to a suitable amount the efficiency of the entire service will be improved proportionally.

It is recommended that the present restrictions on soldiers marrying be removed, or be so far modified as to sanction the marriage of that class of men who intend remaining in the service a number of years, and that suitable quarters be provided

for the families of the married men. There is a broad incompatibility between the physical conditions exacted of the recruit and the nature of the life he is expected to lead in subsequent years. Physical perfection is required, while the man is expected to be satisfied with the life of a recluse, so far as intercourse with the opposite sex is concerned. It is a fact that much of the discontent found at isolated posts is largely due to the absence of female society, and it is believed that one great reason why there are so few desertions from the colored regiments is that those regiments almost always have a large following of women. It is true that in many instances the matrimonial bonds are not always of the most lasting and approved kind (all of which could be remedied under proper restrictions); but the effects are nevertheless apparent in making men more satisfied with their lot, even in places the most isolated.

This would also solve the ever-perplexing laundry question.

INDIAN TROOPS.

Lieut. Col. D. S. Gordon, Second Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., reports:

I would recommend for the comfort, health, and discipline of this post that Company I, Eleventh Infantry (Indian), be ordered to some other post. The muster out of all Indian companies would be more proper and satisfactory to all concerned, for the purpose of teaching them trades and how to till the ground and become self-sustaining, instead of instructing them in the use of arms and teaching them a soldier's duty.

Maj. George B. Russell, Fifth Infantry, commanding officer Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., reports:

Troops in fair condition. The Indian company (Twelfth Infantry) is more advanced in extended-order drill than the white companies. * * * The Indian company stationed here, with their own kind as prisoners and the low order of people about them, will make small advance toward proper civilization, although they have shown ready adaptability to discipline and drill.

Maj. Chaffee reports:

At the time of inspection of posts—February 8 to April 26—the period of practical instruction in the new drill regulations had been short for most organizations, while some had not begun. The troops at Fort Grant, under the command of Col. Mizner, did not wait distribution of the official copy of the regulations. The cavalry spirit was excellent, and as a body the squadron had made good progress by the middle of February, using semiofficial text as guide. I found a generally favorable opinion to prevail among officers in this department in regard to the new drill regulations.

The three Indian organizations, it may be said, have made fair progress. That the Indian will make a good and satisfactory soldier is not generally believed by a majority of the officers serving at posts with them. If the contrary is made to appear every opportunity must be given the company officers to press forward instruction and education, and it would seem as important to that end that company officers be seldom changed, and not frequently detached. The service with these companies is particularly onerous, requiring an immense amount of patience, tact, and personal attention. All officers are not constructed on these lines in degree necessary to success as company officers for Indian organizations.

There is seemingly a disposition on the part of a great majority of the men not to talk English, which should be overcome as rapidly as possible. They understand English much better than they are disposed to acknowledge. In this they are shrewd and do not fail to see an advantage to themselves. Some of the sentinels, when questioned by me, understood very well, as when pressed to make answer did so by motions which would indicate an intelligent understanding of my question. Asked to talk, the reply would be "Me no talk English," in language that was plain and English enough for any one to understand. They should be required to repeat in English every instruction given them, following the instructor phrase by phrase, sentence on sentence.

RECRUITS.

Lt. Col. John B. Parke, Second Infantry, commanding officer Fort Omaha, Nebr., reports:

The method of supplying recruits through regimental enlistments is, in my opinion, not in the interest of the service, and it is very doubtful if any saving results from *this* way of securing men, as the rent of offices, the increased cost of rations, etc.,

will, in my opinion, more than balance the lesser cost of transportion. It is said that better recruits are secured through regimental enlistments. Allow me to doubt it. The men enlisting in the Army come very much from the same class, whether enlisted by regimental or general recruiting officers. But, further, there are some positive evils resulting from this method. Regiments have constantly recruits under instruction, often a dozen squads, all at a different stadium of progress, and each requiring a non-commissioned officer for instruction, thus taking away the non-commissioned officers from duties more instructive to themselves and beneficial to the company. But by far the greater inconvenience is that of constantly having a number of comparatively uninstructed soldiers in the company, thereby compelling all, day by day, to practice the same elementary parts of the drill regulations, thus rendering instruction irksome and monotonous, and instead of progress retrogression is the result. Send all recruits to depot, instruct them thoroughly by able instructors for six months in all the elementary details of a soldier's education, and when, after that period, they are sent to the regiment, they are ready to commence the higher course—the soldier's duty in the face of the enemy.

Another advantage resulting from this method would be that men suitable for non-commissioned officers could be selected at the end of the recruit school and sent to regiments as candidates for non-commissioned officers, and thus be put on a different footing from the beginning. Too little attention is, in my opinion, paid to the instruction of non-commissioned officers, and still it is recognized in most military circles that these men are the backbone of any army. For the commissioned officer there is West Point, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Fort Monroe, Willets Point, etc., and through the Lyceum he is kept *à jour* with all the progress of his profession; but for the non-commissioned officer there is nothing but the very unsatisfactory company school. Send the "candidates" received under above suggestions on a regimental school for two years, examine them at the end, and give them a certificate according to standing, this entitling them to appointment whenever a vacancy occurs in the regiment. Then, if possible, institute some school common for the whole Army for the further instruction of the more intelligent non-commissioned officers, and a result would be obtained which would more than justify any expense attached.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding officer Vancouver Barracks, Wash., reports:

Regimental recruiting has done well for us, but we have not succeeded heretofore in getting men from country districts or small towns. I favor localizing regiments altogether.

Col. C. H. Carlton, Eighth Cavalry, post commander, Fort Meade, S. Dak., reports:

I have the honor to recommend that recruits be sent to northern posts only in spring, summer and autumn. If sent in winter and are compelled to travel by wagon they suffer, as they do not know how to take care of themselves, and on arriving at their posts they can not have any outdoor drills and can not be thoroughly set up.

That they be sent to southern posts only in winter, as they can then be drilled and acclimated before hot weather.

Maj. George B. Russell, Fifth Infantry, commanding officer Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., reports:

The recruits for Fifth Infantry received in past year under regimental recruiting system (enlisted in the South) are inferior mentally, morally, and physically; the poorest lot of men I have seen enlisted for many years.

Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, commanding officer Fort Hancock, Tex., reports:

Of the recruits received during the year five were enlisted in Texas; two of whom are still in the troop and promise to become excellent soldiers. Of the other three one (Schimmelpfenning) was a half-witted simpleton, and a little more than a month after his enlistment either deserted or was drowned. In the absence of proof of his drowning he was reported as a deserter. Another (Murphy) was a twice escaped military convict from the Leavenworth prison. He was identified as William Brittin and returned to prison. He last escaped September 5, 1891, and enlisted January 12, 1892. The third (Benson) deserted four months after enlisting and was identified by a member of the troop as a man who had served a term in penitentiary for criminally assaulting a little girl. This man proposed desertion to the man with him, while en route to join his troop, two days after his enlistment and before he had been uniformed.

INSTRUCTION.

## Col. Hughes reports:

The new drill regulations have been issued to the command, and the course is being followed with due diligence. The territorial lines should be greatly enlarged if the full spirit of the drill book is to be carried out. None of the occupied reservations in this department are sufficiently extensive to admit of properly executing some of the most instructive parts of the regulation course of instruction. Minor tactics can not be effectively taught in an armory, skating rink, or a post parade ground. The theory can be given, but to make efficient soldiers out of uneducated men—and our men are not from the educated classes—practical application of the theory, and much of it, is absolutely necessary. There are two methods for obtaining this instruction: Pay for damages done by working the command over private property, or secure the use, by hire or purchase, of a large tract of land in some sterile or mountainous district, where the troops could be concentrated once in two years for a thorough course of instruction in field work. Of the two courses, the first is undoubtedly the better, for several reasons, but the capital one is in the fact that, under such conditions, the exercises of each year can be on new and unknown ground. If the work could be done just after the gathering of the harvest and prior to the autumn planting, the actual damage would not be much, but the imaginary damages, until our rural population have had some familiarity with the practice, is apt to be unreasonably heavy. I think an effort should be made to get funds for the initiation of this part of our course of instruction. It certainly is not possible to carry it out properly in this inspection without something more than we now possess.

## Lieut. Col. Burton reports:

Military instruction in all branches of the service has been performed with intelligent and methodical persistence during the past year, and the spirit of progress has been nowhere more manifest than in the heavy artillery. * * * To-day it is rare when the fairly intelligent among the rank and file will fail in a ready and correct answer to nomenclature of the piece and carriage; the range and initial velocities of various pieces under service conditions; the proper laying of the gun; setting quadrants, and correct reading of angle-measuring instruments, etc.

The infantry and cavalry have made commendable progress in acquiring familiarity with the new drill regulations. There is general satisfaction expressed with the change from the old to the new order of drill. There are, however, some defects of a minor nature in the new regulations that are obvious to all and should be corrected, one of the most noticeable being the position of inspection of arms, where it most frequently happens that in executing "port arms" from an "order," No. 1 strikes the piece of the man on his left. This, however, I think is mainly due to improper instruction. But aside from this defect, the position is an awkward one for the inspector. The old form of inspection of arms is preferable.

In the ceremony of review, the former useless requirements of directing the battalion commander, after the command "open ranks," to proceed to the right of the battalion and dress the line of officers and front rank, is still preserved in the new drill. This duty should be performed by the lieutenant-colonel, or, in his absence, by the adjutant. It seems superfluous in the old tactics to require the extra work and consequent delay for the colonel to travel from the center to the right of a long battalion to do the work which could be performed by an officer already on the ground; but in the new order of things, where only utility is considered, it seemed like going backward to waste so much time and effort in a movement that answers no useful purpose.

## Lieut. Col. Kent reports:

The new drill regulations are being gradually acquired throughout the department. The tactics are not handy books of reference, as they should be, but refer the reader back constantly from regiment, etc., to company or troops, and from the latter to the squad. Each should be complete in itself. Tactics are works that are not memorized, say, once for a season; every good drillmaster knows that they are, or should be, consulted every day that requires their practice.

The cavalry drill regulations, with the exception noted above, find almost universal favor in that arm of the service, and in infantry the battalion drill is acknowledged by all to be a great improvement on Upton's tactics. But the infantry extended-order system is not so popular. The cavalry "groups" move quickly, easily regain distances that are lost, and are quickly reënforced. This is not so in infantry, and simpler methods for skirmishing would afford more effective measures for the troops that would be called into the service of this country. Many military writers, men of acknowledged experience, in Germany, are losing confidence in the new sys-

tem of movements by groups, and conclude that the ultimate deployment into line of skirmishers might better be employed from the start. It affords an orderly line and is easily maintained and controlled. The deployment of sets of fours as now laid down for groups is a quick and easy one, but the many interior maneuvers provided for the subdivisions of a company in the extended-order system seem unnecessary.

There is too much individualism in the new extended-order system, and if fault is found with it by reason of the complications it has led to in foreign services, where the education of troops is necessarily carried to an extreme, in our own country, where troops must be quickly brought into the field if at all, there is still more of an objection to the system of the comparative independence of small parties and the danger it might lead to. In short, the group system and its leadership, which is the outgrowth of very large companies in foreign armies, is being adopted in the United States (with its small company organizations) just as it is gradually finding disfavor abroad, and numerous citations from the writings of experienced officers in foreign services could be made to prove the fact.

The new extended-order drill is too complicated to be easily acquired by the militia or the volunteers that may be called out in this country.

With regard to the ceremony of dress parade, the sprinkling of horses in a foot regiment destroys its beauty, and to an onlooker is somewhat ridiculous. The oblique movement of the adjutant on his way to the front and center of the command is a very slight saving of time at the expense of appearances.

### Maj. Vroom reports:

The drill and instruction of the troops in the department are fairly good. At most of the posts practical instruction is necessarily limited to the exercises of the drill ground. At the larger posts practice marches have been made and other practical instruction in field service has been given. The number of small posts in the department, some of which could very well be dispensed with, renders the thorough instruction of the troops impracticable. Especially is this the case with the cavalry, the ten troops of the single regiment serving in the department being stationed at seven different posts. Four posts in the department are garrisoned each by one troop of cavalry. A very high degree of efficiency in drill and instruction can hardly be expected of a skeleton troop of cavalry, depleted by the various details for labor, etc., which are very nearly as numerous at a one-company post as at one garrisoned by several companies.

The troops from several posts in the department were engaged in active field operations on the Mexican border during the winter and spring months. Two troops of cavalry, the light battery, and four companies of infantry from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., attended the encampment of the Texas Volunteer Guard at Austin, Tex., from July 12 to July 19, 1892. The experience gained by regular troops in encamping with the State militia is of doubtful value.

### Maj. Hamilton reports:

The troops at Vancouver Barracks, six companies of infantry and one troop of cavalry, have, with the exception of the time given up to target practice, been drilled in the new drill regulations since March.

For a time many objected that the movements were slouchy and lacking in precision. This has passed off and the movements in company and battalion are thought to be a great improvement on the old methods of Upton. Objection is however made that these drill regulations are based on a regimental organization of three battalions of four companies each, while the legal organization for infantry is but ten companies. Too, these contemplate seven instead of four corporals per company. Another objection is that in the extended order the lowest grade of non-commissioned officer is given the most important place in the line, and many question whether such a responsibility is not too great for such officer. The extended order, the fighting line, is the place where officers strong in authority are needed.

### Maj. George B. Russell, Fifth Infantry, commanding officer Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., reports:

It is recommended that the drill regulations be amended by adding authority for single-rank formations whenever commanding officers find companies reduced in numbers. This could be arranged by adding a page or so to the present regulations prescribing a few distances, etc. It is not unusual to have companies so reduced that the double-rank formation is impracticable, uninteresting, and useless in exemplifying the principles of the new tactics. This is especially so in State troops and national guards, where they often have fifteen privates or less at drills; and such reductions frequently occur in the Army.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding officer Vancouver Barracks, Wash., reports:

Our most important duty during the year has been the development of the new drill regulations. We have drilled as far as the open-order development of the companies. The infantry battalion learned with great facility all the evolutions in close-order formations. Whether these are improvements on the Upton tactics depends, of course, on their adaptation as base movements to the extended order, which can only be determined experimentally. So far they seem to answer all requirements very well. A weak point in the development of the new system is the difficulty of getting the squad leaders to perform their duties with promptness and confidence. This is not attributed to drill regulations, but to the fact that the organization of the Army has not been changed so as to conform to the theory of the new drill. To carry it out consistently we should have three-battalion regiments, and companies of such strength that they can be divided into the requisite number of platoons, sections, and squads. By consolidating companies we teach the mechanical part of the drill. But under these conditions the corporals can not be permanently kept with their squads. The unit rule insisted on in paragraph 502, Drill Regulations, can not be strictly adhered to.

A practical embarrassment arises from the regulations giving the right of buying out of the discharge at the end of three years, and of veteran discharges after twelve years of service. In consequence we have lost a large proportion of our most experienced soldiers who would have made good squad and section leaders. As it is, many of our non-commissioned officers are inexperienced. The remedy for this would have been an increase of pay for non-commissioned officers, but this, unfortunately, has not been secured.

At this post we have been maneuvering companies against each other at the extended-order drill. This has developed the fact that the men feel that there is no longer any skirmish drill. Their individuality seems lost in the squad. It will require much work in broken ground to teach them when they must depend on their personal judgment and when on that of the squad leader. Then, reversing the problem, it will require much practical experience to show when the commander from the battalion to the section should relinquish or assume control.

Maj. J. W. Powell, jr., commanding officer Fort Porter, N. Y., reports:

Every post should have a drill hall for winter and stormy weather. I know of no other need so great in the Army. To cease drills for six months in each year is not a correct principle; drills within the limited area of dormitories, mess rooms, and porches are tiresome, and produce minimum of progress. Signals by trumpet should be insisted upon on the drill ground; unfortunately the new drill regulations require many commands not possible on trumpets. Bayonet exercise should be carried to its proper limit, and masks and foils should be furnished for such drill. Army Regulation 431 should be enforced; it is not; juniors are too apt to overlook this requirement. Company cooks should be thoroughly trained at depots; this would improve the messing of the Army to an inconceivable degree.

Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, commanding officer Sequoia National Park, Cal., reports:

The instruction of the men is only fair. They, of course, know now a good deal about fieldwork, which is most important, and can probably shoot as well under unfavorable conditions, with the carbine, as most other troops. They have had no pistol practice for two years, and only the saber exercise prescribed in the old tactics. They have not had enough of the latter for proficiency, owing to their infrequent attendance at drills, and need mounted and dismounted fencing exercise. Most of them ride well, a few very well, but all have a good deal to learn yet in the matter of horsemanship. None of them know as much about that as the average cavalry soldier of England or Germany. A great many things that a soldier might learn, and that some years ago he would have learned, are neglected, owing to the individual's lack of interest and of soldierly spirit. The discipline, judging from the routine of a post, might be called good. For actual military work, it is unsatisfactory, and far below the standard prevailing in the Fourth Cavalry from 1873 to 1887, a time within my knowledge. Owing to the reduction in the strength of a cavalry troop, it can not be expected to be as efficient as when it consisted of 65 or 70 men. The frequent discharge of men who have served three years or less increases the proportion of recruits and of men who have served less than three years. Men in the fourth and fifth year of a first enlistment are comparatively rare. Cavalry soldiers are not worth much before three years' service, and just as they are learning enough to be worth keeping they ask for their discharge. Among the 58 men there is much less soldierly knowledge, in proportion, than there was before among the 65

or 70. Considering further the lower grade of discipline and military tone, a cavalry troop of 65 men, say in 1886, was worth fully three such troops as we have now. A battalion of four troops was then fully equal to one of our present regiments for marching and fighting purposes. I do not think my troop is one of the worst by any means, but I commanded it for over a year in the field in Arizona in 1885–'86, was with it alone for ten months without seeing a post, and know that now it is by no means so good a troop nor so well instructed as it was then. The field service of last year and this has kept it from being worse.

## EXTRA DUTY.

### Maj. W. B. Kennedy, Fourth Cavalry, commanding officer Boise Barracks, Idaho, reports:

I deem it the bane of discipline and efficiency, giving a reward, as it does, of a money compensation, together with other favorable conditions, for the performance of extra duty, while the soldier who is not on said duty on stipend of $13 per month performs the added burden of duty in lieu of the one securing his extra-duty pay. Thus the demoralizing tendency is carried on from year to year.

As an evidence of the effect of this duty on individuals and on the public service I will quote an incident occurring under my own observation while in command of Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, in 1890.

Private Edward Thompson of the troop had been assigned as a recruit early in said year and was on one occasion sent to the blacksmith shop to aid in shoeing troop horses. While on this duty he was asked by the post blacksmith how he would like to be detailed on extra duty as assistant blacksmith. The man answered naturally that he would like it very well to be detailed. He had then been about one month with the troop, and had not yet learned but a small portion of his troop duties. On the day following this I received an order from post headquarters detailing the said Thompson on extra duty in the quartermaster's department as assistant blacksmith. This detail was made without my knowledge, will, or consent. On receiving the order I at once addressed a letter to the assistant adjutant-general Department of Arizona, in which I stated the fact, and that this detail was an object lesson for the first sergeants of the command, many of whom had twenty years' service, a recruit thus getting more pay for his service than the non-commissioned officers named got. Shortly after this (about one month or six weeks), I received an order from post headquarters relieving the said Private Thompson from extra duty and directing him to report to his troop for duty. The man, on being returned to troop duty, became dissatisfied, morose in his manner, and careless and indifferent as to his appearance or the performance of his duties, would absent himself from his troop and duties without authority, and so remain absent in one or more cases two or three days at a time, thus bringing himself for trial and conviction before a general court-martial, sentenced to be confined in the post guardhouse for four months. While under confinement on one occasion he refused to work and was eported to the officer of the day, Lieut. Clark, Tenth Cavalry. When questioned by the officer, he was replied to by Thompson in a surly and indifferent manner, and finally to the officer he said, "You can go to hell," or words to that effect. Again his trial, and number of months' confinement awarded. I had been absent from my troop for some time, in 1891, and on my return to my troop a set of certificates of disability was sent to me by the post surgeon for signature in the case of Edward Thompson, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry. I learned, on making inquiry, that Private Thompson had been usually taken from the guardhouse, under a sentinel, or the purpose of shoeing post mules, and while so doing a fractious mule had thrown him down and had stepped on his chest, and injured him to the extent of being taken to the hospital and discharged from there, and he is probably at the present time a pensioner on the United States without ever having given military service worth his salt. This the result of extra duty and the mode of its working out results in some cases.

I now earnestly recommend to the Inspector-General of the U. S. Army that he take such measures as he can to relieve the Army of this incubus of extra duty. Could the Government see the benefits that would accrue to the public service by the establishing of a corps of men for the subsistence and quartermaster's departments, as in the case of the Hospital Corps, thus leaving the fighting line of the Army to do the military work for which they have been enlisted, I feel assured the matter would receive proper attention.

### Maj. George B. Russell, Fifth Infantry, commanding officer Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., reports:

In my opinion General Orders 129 of 1890, Adjutant-General's Office, is too stringent in limiting post commanders as to details of special-duty men. If a post commander

is fit for his position, the discretion as to such details might well be left to him. I can mention the following as some of the many instances where the service is hampered by the order. Briefly: Details for putting in ice (where new men injure saws and instruments); for reloading ammunition during target practice (where want of uniformity ruins proficiency); cultivating post gardens; fixing up the target range annually; where selected and skilled men are required in building and fitting up pits, targets, etc.; care of post water-closet and bath rooms at this post, where all are consolidated, and where a daily change produces havoc with the apparatus; the detail of a non-commissioned officer to care for the company messes to assist the first sergeant, who is the most overworked man in the Army. Often at posts company commanders are desirous of putting skilled men upon repairs to barracks, whitewashing, painting, etc., where the post mechanics can not be spared, but now no authority for putting such men on special duty can be granted by post commanders. At this post mail has to be brought by carrier and distributed. Mistakes are liable if he is changed daily. If it is desired to leave General Orders 129 of 1890 stand, why could not supplementary authority be issued that the details therein prescribed may be exceeded for special reasons which post commanders shall report monthly to their headquarters? My experience is that post commanders can generally and should be trusted with seeing that no injustice is done to the enlisted man. They are subject to inspection, and irregularities, if found, can be corrected by superiors. To hamper a commanding officer's authority in orders in such minor particulars seems to me to be apt to weaken his disciplinary effect upon his inferiors.

## SCHOOLS.

### Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton reports:

Non-commissioned Officers' Schools.

This school is productive of results that are noticeable, because here the men are being instructed in their profession, and the very fact that it is an essential part of what they enlisted to obtain begets an interest that is as pleasurable for the officer to impart as it is interesting for the soldier to receive. More attention to this school seems to have been given in this Department this year than heretofore, and especially is this observable in the Artillery.

### Capt. J. M. Lee reports:

It seems that "other military books of authority and military subjects" have not yet been prescribed by the War Department. A general scheme of theoretical instruction, from which company commanders could select for the further instruction of their non-commissioned officers whenever practicable, would greatly facilitate this work and "insure uniform and steady progress."

### Lieut.-Col. G. H. Burton reports:

Post Schools.

Notwithstanding all the War Department's efforts to inspire interest in schools for the enlisted men, instruction is still, at most posts, carried on in a perfunctory manner. The obstacle seems to be the unalterable opposition of the men to be forced to study. The consensus of opinion, so far as I have been permitted to gather it, is that only the illiterates should be ordered to attend school, and then to the extent of learning to read and write. Of course there are a few men in every organization who by nature and taste are inclined to study, but the great majority of the men who enlist somehow feel that they are losing something of their personal rights when they are forced to bend their minds to books. It occurs to me that the only path that would lead to success in the general instruction of enlisted men would be to supply skilled teachers who understand the art of instruction by verbal demonstration, and who could thereby get the minds of the men interested through their ears instead of their eyes. In my judgment the present system is simply a waste of time and means without compensating results.

### Maj. P. D. Vroom reports—

That the schools meet with but little success is evidently the fault of the system. Under Army Regulations 320 the instruction of the enlisted men is made a military duty, and existing orders require that the time devoted to instruction shall not be taken from the recreation hours of the men, but from the time allotted to military duties. The men for instruction are selected by the company commanders and attend school because compelled to do so, and not because interested. Their attendance at school is necessarily irregular, because interfered with by other duties. To excuse a

soldier from ordinary military duties for the purpose of attending school would be to put a premium upon ignorance. If a certain amount of education were required in every man that is enlisted, the necessity for compelling soldiers to attend school would be obviated. I am of the opinion that a system of night schools and voluntary attendance would be productive of much better results. Many men to whom a course of compulsory schooling is repugnant would then gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of education and improvement offered, and at the same time the letter and spirit of the statute would be carried out.

### Capt. J. M. Lee reports:

Though full reports were made at the time of the inspections, it is deemed proper to remark here that the full success of post schools under section 1231, R. S., is exceptional. In many cases the causes of failure are due to circumstances beyond the control of post and company commanders; in others to a disinclination on the part of grown men to become "school boys," as some express it. When attendance is permitted to be voluntary the school, sometimes, becomes a farce; and when made compulsory is too often regarded as a hardship.

If these schools are to be continued there should be some uniform standard supplied to determine what men should be placed on instruction duty, and compulsory attendance restricted to this class.

The conditions and duties at the different posts are often so diverse that no fixed rules of detail can be made applicable to all alike, but there are some features which should be more systematic and uniform to insure even a reasonable degree of encouragement and progress. It is recommended that the daily school sessions be from one to two hours' duration from three to five days per week, and at such time as will not interfere with other military duties. In no case should a soldier be exempt from his proper share of other military duty, nor should it devolve upon another in his stead, to enable him to attend school.

In this connection the question naturally arises: Should any man be enlisted in our Army in time of peace who does not have a common-school education? If this would result in seriously depleting the ranks then should not the compulsory instruction be restricted to those who can not read and write?

### Col. J. W. Forsyth, Seventh Cavalry, commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kans., reports:

Remarks.

Under this head I desire to state that at a military post established, constructed in part, and to be completed under the provisions of a mandatory law, and with a reservation in the heart of the country larger than any the United States can get without a large outlay of money—at a post named in the law "a school of practical instruction for light artillery and cavalry"—it seems to me that the Government ought to construct satisfactory well lighted and ventilated schoolrooms to meet the requirements of the school order.

There should also be constructed, in connection with a building ample to conduct all the business of a canteen, a gymnasium, including a bowling alley, and supplied with all the gymnastic apparatus necessary to a proper system of physical culture.

Owing to the operations of recent orders from the War Department it is reasonable to presume that few of the old men in the Army will be left. Their places will be filled by a new set of men, and the War Department seems very desirous of raising the educational and intellectual standard of such. If this is to be accomplished, it becomes absolutely necessary to educate after enlistment, since it seems almost impracticable to enlist men only who are already up to the standard.

The present school system in vogue in the Army will never succeed, in my opinion, in doing more than a minimum amount of good, because it is impracticable to enlist experienced teachers, and to get results from them, if they occupied the position of a soldier, even could they be obtained.

In order to contrast the comparative cost of the present system with the hiring of competent citizen teachers it must be assumed that, while a soldier is actually teaching, he is of no other benefit to the Army. That this is a fact every officer of experience will probably testify. The pay (including that received as extra-duty) and allowances of an average soldier employed as a post school-teacher is $33.80 per month. There are at present employed in the garrison nine school-teachers, teaching soldiers and children of both garrisons. Their combined compensation amounts to $236.60, and the post chaplain always reports them as very willing but unskillful, and as producing but unsatisfactory results.

Can any reasonable man doubt that for this amount of compensation skillful, experienced civilian teachers could be hired who would do this work infinitely better than it is done by soldiers. Compensation stated above for soldiers besides, makes

no account of quarters, medicines, and medical attention, which must be furnished a soldier, but which would not be an expense incurred on account of civilians.

In order to test this opinion as the preferability of citizen teachers, I visited the superintendent of public schools of Junction City, Kans. (a neighboring town of 5,000 inhabitants, which has the reputation of possessing excellent schools), and asked him for how much he could take charge of, employing the necessary teachers and conducting, our post schools. The fact that we have three separate schools, one for children, one for the cavalry, and the other for the artillery post, and that we had over a hundred pupils, was all explained to him, besides our facilities and hours of attendance.

After taking the matter under consideration he offered to take charge, grade, and systematize the instruction as is done in all public schools and conduct the instruction perfectly upon an allowance of $175 per month.

If this would not be a paying investment for the United States Government then I am unable to understand why not.

Suggestions.

Of course it would be difficult to convince the powers that regulate this matter that a soldier can not be a teacher and a soldier at the same time, and that since he must be paid as a soldier anyhow, the Government loses nothing by requiring him also to be a teacher. Equally difficult will it be to induce Congress to appropriate money to pay civilian teachers for the Army. It is consequently useless to expect any reform if it depends upon the above improbable possibility. I would therefore submit the following suggestion as to a less difficult method of raising the necessary funds, for teachers as well as for gymnasiums, libraries, reading rooms, etc.:

There was organized and established (originally through a tax levied upon Mexico by Gen. Scott) in Washington City a home for regular soldiers. It has ever since enjoyed a princely income from a tax upon the pay of soldiers and from fines imposed upon them by sentence of courts-martial, until now, according to well-established rumor, it no longer has any need of these sources of income, inasmuch as there has accumulated to its credit in the Treasury sufficient funds to handsomely support it legitimately for all time, even if said funds were invested in Government bonds only. In case this rumor should be found to be true, I would respectfully submit that were this money, the tax and fines referred to above, to be diverted by a law of Congress to the building of canteens, gymnasia, and libraries for soldiers they would derive far greater benefit from the exercise of this paternal power on the part of the Government than they are now deriving through the benefits of the Soldiers' Home. Besides these praiseworthy objects upon which to expend this money there would be ample also for the erection of school buildings and the employment of civilian teachers.

## GYMNASIA.

### Col. E. M. Heyl reports:

Special attention is invited to the system of gymnastic exercises practiced at Columbus Barracks. Great interest is taken by officers and men in the gymnasium, which is supplied with the necessary apparatus.

* * * A progressive course of gymnasium training, to set men up and prevent monotony of post life, should be had at every post. The course should be such as to exercise different muscles of the body and give out-of-door exercise in running, leaping, and vaulting.

Properly arranged field day sports would bring out and develop the best material, and a reward of some sort for the companies making the best record in marching with full kit, etc., would incite the men to do their best.

### Maj. J. W. Powell, jr., commanding officer, Fort Porter, N. Y., reports:

The beneficial influence of athletics on health, improvement of perceptive faculties and the nerves, needs no supporting argument; physical training can be made valuable and interesting at comparatively small expense of construction of buildings and apparatus; elaborate design or elaborate and complete buildings are not essential to this development. Progressive instruction would work a wonderful degree of improvement in the Army. Those who serve closely with troops recognize this fact, where the want of mobility and endurance is manifest even on the drill ground. No part of the general allotment of funds can be expended to greater advantage, and for the interest of the Army I wish that a beginning could be made in this direction. The pamphlet prepared by Lieut. Totten is of interest in this connection, but one post commander can hardly establish the system, which should be directed, not

merely encouraged, by permitting purchase of dumb-bells, etc., from the post exchange fund. McLaren's System of Gymnastics furnishes complete instructions, dimensions, etc., for all apparatus needed.

## LYCEUMS.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton states:

Very commendable interest has been taken in the study of military subjects at all the posts in the Department by the commissioned strength. All officers, as a general rule, have prepared essays on selected subjects, and read them to the assembled post, hence all have benefitted by the research of each other's labors. The system promulgated by the War Department seems to give general satisfaction, and will fill a want that has been desired and hoped for these many years.

## POST EXCHANGES.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton states:

There should be self-registering safes at every post exchange in the Army, and the men shuld be instructed to see that every purchase they make is registered. I have heard enough and have satisfied myself sufficiently that without this device there are constant losses at many of the posts, which the contrivance suggested would gain.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding officer, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., reports:

I still believe, as I have heretofore stated in previous inspections, that the regimental canteen system is better at regimental headquarters than the post exchange. It is not only that there will be less loss and cause of friction upon change of stations, but because it is advisable to cultivate in every way practicable a regimental and company sentiment.

Lieut. Col. D. S. Gordon, Second Cavalry, commanding officer, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., reports:

I would also renew my recommendation as to the post exchange being conducted by reliable citizens, and also that all spirituous liquors be abolished where Indian companies are stationed.

Lieut. Col. A. S. Burt, Seventh Infantry, commanding officer, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., reports:

I recommend a return to the title of "canteen." No one uses the word "exchange" except when compelled to by orders. The title "exchange" sounds pedantic, and conveys no meaning. There is a sentiment in the line that the change of title was a yielding to a clamor made by uninformed people (citizens), who are continually constituting themselves guardians of the morals of the line of the Army, having an itching to missionary it. This of late years has become so marked as to be insulting and a grievance. It works an evil, inasmuch as the line of the Army is published thereby to the public as a lot of drunken card-players—heathenish and disreputable in our habits; whereas, on the contrary, it is susceptible of proof that as a class, in proportion to its size, the line is the most temperate and reputable class in the country.

The listening with apparently no remonstrance to the loud-mouthed clamors about the sins of the line has become oppressive and grievous. More, the public are thus schooled in an erroreous opinion. A result was seen during the Steele and Wild trial. Hardly a newspaper in this country had a word to say in defense of the Army's general habits. There was a general howl from one end of the land to the other. This would not have been so had the public not been fostered in the belief that we needed missionarying.

Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, Eleventh Infantry, commanding officer, San Carlos, Ariz., reports:

That the canteen council should consist of commanding officers of every organization contributing to the same. That bills due from enlisted men should be treated in a similar manner to that provided for subsistence stores 1413, 1414, 1415 (Army Regulations) and that the paymaster should pay the canteen officer amounts collected. That the capital for each canteen should be composed of an equal assessment for each organization contributing the same according to its authorized strength, but that profits arising to the capital shall be distributed as at present.

## SIGNALING

Col. R. P. Hughes reports:

Visual signaling is sufficiently taught. I do not think the present system of instruction is sufficiently complete to meet war requirements. It is scarcely prudent to depend upon visual signaling in such an atmosphere as we have along this coast. Fogs are of too frequent occurrence to authorize us in doing so. If the signal corps has any *raison d'être* it is because it will be useful in case of war—to make it so there should be instruction in what is likely to happen then. To secure such instruction a few small field telegraph trains, with all that pertains thereto, should be organized and operated during peace. Three such trains, one for the Departments of the Pacific, one for the Departments of the Missouri Valley, and one for the Atlantic coast, would accomplish the purpose. The simple fact that some men in a post can waggle a stick or read the signs when thus given does not mean proficiency by any means. If proficiency is desired the system of instruction must be improved.

## ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Col. R. P. Hughes reports:

The course of instruction in artillery practice has been gone through, in a genera way, in accordance with the requirements of existing orders on that subject. So much of it as relates to mortar firing is of very doubtful value. The early completion and issue of some of the new 5-inch siege guns to the commands for target practice would certainly be a great improvement on the present situation. These guns referred to are of the new type, and the construction of the carriage is such that the instruction pertaining to any coast-defense gun could be very readily applied to it. Its range is such that target practice could be had that would be much nearer future realities than that now functioning. In continuing the short-range practice now ordered it might greatly improve it as instruction if a goodly part of it were held at moving targets. The navy, the natural enemy of coast artillery, have a great deal of their practice with the battery moving, and the natural corollary is that our artillery should have a great portion of their practice at something representing a moving vessel. Such practice is ordinarily at short ranges, and the old type guns and material might be utilized for this work.

Light Artillery.

As stated in my last year's annual report, I am very strongly in favor of a separate corps or branch of the service for light artillery. The modern idea is to create specialties wherever it can be done to advantage. The field artillery of to-day are more clearly allied to the infantry in their field work than they are to the fortress artillery. The caliber of their guns is a little larger, and the weapon is heavier, but it is used in the same way as the portative arm. The fortress artillery has no affiliations with the infantry; it becomes its own infantry when the occasion arises, and is so armed and instructed. When a favorable time should come for making a separation in the two services (light and heavy) of artillery, I am convinced that it would be for the public interest to do so.

## TEMPORARY INTRENCHMENTS.

Col. R. P. Hughes reports:

I desire to invite attention to the fact that the art of throwing up hasty cover is being totally neglected in the ordinary instruction of our infantry in this department. I only found one command that had practiced it last season at date of annual inspection; that was Maj. Wherry's command at Newport Barracks, Ky. The older officers who have seen so much practical and effective work done with the most crude tools are fast going out, and it certainly would be wise for them to impress the traditions of their service in this respect upon the younger gentlemen, to whom the spade and pick are unknown weapons.

In near relation to this, the question presents itself as to what shall be carried with the troops in the field as a supply of intrenching tools—in kind, size, and number—in case of taking the field. The pack saddle, or aparajo, would probably be the base on which this question would rest. As these articles are still kept in depot it might be a judicious employment of some of our younger officers if they were given an opportunity to work out a complete set of implements as to size, make, and model, and the method of packing them for transportation. The knife now in use is exceedingly good as far as it goes, but it will not go very far in any hard or rocky

ground. As there is room for the exercise of a good deal of ingenuity, and as many experiments would probably be necessary in arriving at a sound determination of the matter, I think this a very good time to take the matter into consideration.

## DESERTIONS.

Col. E. M. Heyl reports relative to desertions in his department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892:

The average enlisted strength of each post, and the number and percentage of desertions therefrom, are shown in the following table:

| Posts. | Strength. | Desertions. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fort Sill, Okla | 382 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Fort Mackinac, Mich | 109 | 1 | 0.9 |
| Fort Wayne, Mich | 258 | 6 | 2.3 |
| Fort Brady, Mich | 113 | 3 | 2.5 |
| Fort Reno, Okla | 359 | 10 | 2.7 |
| Fort Leavenworth, Kans | 678 | 26 | 3.8 |
| Fort Supply, Ind. T | 281 | 16 | 5.8 |
| Fort Riley, Kans | 696 | 45 | 6.4 |
| Fort Sheridan, Ill | 463 | 32 | 6.9 |
| Camp at Oklahoma City, Okla | 54 | 5 | 9.2 |
| Total | 3,393 | 146 | 4.3 |

The probable causes of desertion as found by boards of survey, and the year of enlistment in which the desertions occurred, are as follows:

| Probable causes. | Year of enlistment. | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First. | Second. | Third. | Fourth. | Fifth. | |
| Cause unknown | 48 | 6 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 60 |
| Dissatisfied with the service | 20 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| Fear of punishment—some offense committed | 13 | 1 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 20 |
| Heavily in debt | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 9 |
| Worthless character | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Chronic deserters, fear of detection | 5 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Influenced by women | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Persuaded by other deserters | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ? |
| Suspected of being a thief | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Drunkenness and effects thereof | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Dishonesty in money transactions | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Clerk, detected in dishonesty with company books | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Lack of moral sense | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Thought to have committed suicide | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Homesickness | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Denied a furlough | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Received money from home and deserted | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Total | 102 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 146 |

By reference to the first of these tables it will be observed that the percentage for the fiscal year 1891–'92, is 4.3. The annual reports of my predecessors show the following percentages for the preceding three years: 1890–'91, 5.62: 1889–'90, 7; 1888–'89, 10. These figures indicate a steady and gratifying decrease each year in the number of deserters, the percentage for the past year being less than one-half of that recorded for the year 1888–89.

The second table shows that 102 deserters, or 70 per cent of the whole number, were serving in their first year of enlistment at the time of desertion. The record for the preceding fiscal year (1890–'91) shows that less than 50 per cent of the desertions during that year occurred in the first year of enlistment. It therefore appears that the proportion of "first year" desertions to the total number of desertions is largely on the increase at the posts. The increase in this class during the past year is no doubt partly due to the fact that many of the "first year" deserters were special regimental recruits and the percentage of loss that would ordinarily take place at the recruiting depots was transferred to the posts.

Of the 102 "first year" deserters 75 deserted within the first six months of their enlistment, and 31 of these were recruits who enlisted in the fall of 1891 and deserted in the spring of 1892.

It is doubtful to my mind if the present system of least service least punishment for desertion is based on sound principles. If discrimination is to be made in ordinary cases of desertion, should not the crime be dealt with most severely where it develops strongest? The existing system is most lenient to the "beats" who enlist in the late fall to secure a winter home and desert with the return of spring without rendering any return to the Government for the food, clothing, pay, transportation, etc., which they have received; it opens an avenue to dishonorably terminate an enlistment and satisfy for the crime of desertion in six months or less, which is hardly calculated to tide an enlisted man contentedly over what is probably the most trying time of his service, the transition or recruit period. In my opinion the minimum confinement for desertion should not be less than two years.

In the month of June last Capt. Lee made a special investigation at each of the posts of Fort Riley, Kans., and Fort Sheridan, Ill., as to the causes for the desertions therefrom. These investigations covered forty-four desertions during the first six months of the current calendar year, and were very thorough and complete, as shown by the reports submitted, which covered over one hundred typewritten pages, mostly sworn statements of enlisted men. Capt. Lee's views and recommendations on this subject, embraced in his annual report already forwarded, are entitled to consideration.

A special investigation made by me at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in the month of April last revealed the existence of considerable discontent among the enlisted men in regard to the food furnished at the general mess, and a sentiment seemed prevalent among them, especially those having some service, in favor of a return to the company mess system. While I do not believe that any enlisted man could find in the character of the food furnished at Fort Sheridan even a pretext for committing the slightest offense, much less the crime of desertion, nor do I believe that any desertions at that post resulted directly therefrom, I am of the opinion, however, that a return to the company mess system at posts would conduce to the general contentment of the men, as well as assuring a better state of preparation of the company organizations for the field. If this is not done, the employment of a good civilian chief cook at each post having a general mess should be authorized.

I believe that there has never been a time in the history of our Army when the private soldier was better quartered, clothed, fed, granted more indulgences, or more kindly treated by his superiors than the present. There is no real cause on the part of the Government or its officers for desertion. The cause is to be found in the character of the men enlisted, and the enlistment of only 1,089 recruits out of 5,050 applicants at the eleven recruiting rendezvous in this inspection district during the past fiscal year, or the twelve months prior to date of inspection, would indicate that our general recruiting officers are alive to the great importance of accepting only applicants who can give an account of their past careers, whose characters are vouched for, and who are less liable to dishonor and disgrace themselves and the service by violating their oaths for the petty and trivial "causes" sometimes given for the commission of this crime, even if through some incident of the service such "causes" had a temporary existence.

Many of the young men recruited in our large cities are more or less familiar with the militia system of military courtesy and discipline, and some disappointment if not dissatisfaction may result from the higher standard of military courtesy which obtains, and the stricter system of military discipline which is necessarily maintained in the regular service. The national guard can drill, shoot, march, and camp almost as well as the regulars, but the latter excel in discipline—in which lies the real strength of the Army.

An honest desire to obey promptly and cheerfully—"with alacrity and good faith"—the lawful orders of all superiors, and to observe the established rules and regulations must be foremost in the mind and heart of every true soldier; and the tyro warrior who enters the service voluntarily should feel proud of his honorable calling—the soldier of a free republic to which the victims of religious and political persecutions flock from all quarters to enjoy liberty and equal laws—where he is not the pliant tool of monarchical despotism, or a shield for the oppression and tyranny of rackrenting and exterminating landlords, but a servant of the people—a loyal upholder of the nation's laws and a faithful defender of the national flag. Animated with this soldierly and patriotic spirit he will find pleasure in the performance of his military duties, and will easily earn for himself the respect of his superiors, the esteem of his comrades, and, finally, the highest tribute of a great nation for faithful service—an honorable discharge from the U. S. Army.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton reports:

If all men enlisting were equal to the average in character of the best enlisted strength, there would be no desertions; for it is an undeniable fact that the Government has thrown every safeguard around the soldier's manhood, rights, and comforts

in the service, from the canteen in health to the well-equipped hospital in sickness; and hence the chances are that not 1 per cent of the men deserting could give a good reason for it based on legitimate causes.

## Lieut. Col. J. F. Kent reports:

For the year ending June 30, 1892, the records at these headquarters show the following desertions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hospital Corps | 1 |
| First Cavalry | 11 |
| Sixth Cavalry | 1 |
| Eighth Cavalry | 34 |
| Tenth Cavalry | 1 |
| Third Infantry | 49 |
| Twelfth Infantry | 16 |
| Twentieth Infantry | 46 |
| Twenty-second Infantry | 39 |
| Twenty-fifth Infantry | 9 |
| Total | 207 |

Total last year, 213.

The above figures show the number of men reported as deserters; some of them, having been apprehended or surrendered, were, upon trial, found guilty of "absence without leave" only.

## Maj. P. D. Vroom reports:

There has been a slight decrease in the number of desertions during the last fiscal year as compared with that of the preceding year. During the fiscal year 1891-'92 the average enlisted strength of the department was 1,591 and the number of desertions 92, or 5.7 per cent, as against 6.5 per cent in the previous year. The number of desertions in the first year of enlistment was 86, in the second 5, and in the third 1.

Until an adequate punishment is provided for desertion, the evil will continue to exist.

## Maj. J. M. Bacon reports:

The number of desertions, from the date of the last annual report up to and including to date of this report, is 175, against 134 in the last report. Of this number 134 deserted in the first year, 30 in the second year, 10 in the third year, 1 in the fourth year, and none in the fifth year of their enlistment.

The tables following show: First, the causes of desertion, as ascertained and reported by boards of survey; second, the companies and regiments; third, the posts from which the desertions occurred.

*Desertions and causes.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Unable to assign any cause | 91 |
| Fear of punishment for offense committed | 12 |
| General worthlessness | 6 |
| Induced to desert by a comrade | 7 |
| Fear of horses, exaggerated by his unsound mental condition | 1 |
| Dissatisfied, and of a roving disposition | 5 |
| Dissatisfied with the service | 25 |
| Habitual deserter | 5 |
| To avoid arrest by civil authorities | 1 |
| Debts and a difficulty with a woman | 1 |
| To secure transportation West | 5 |
| Ill health | 1 |
| Quarrelsome disposition | 3 |
| Debts | 2 |
| To escape from his own reputation | 1 |
| To join his family | 3 |
| Having been recognized as a military convict | 1 |
| To get away from his wife and to avoid supporting her | 2 |
| Dishonesty and debts | 1 |
| His liaison with a lewd woman | 1 |
| Believed to be insane | 1 |
| Total | 175 |

*Desertions from regiments and companies.*

| Regiment. | Band. | A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | F. | G. | H. | I. | K. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sixth Cavalry | | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 1 | | 4 | 23 |
| Ninth Cavalry | | | | | | | 4 | | | 3 | | 7 |
| Second Infantry | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | | | 13 |
| Seventh Infantry | | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 5 | | | | 38 |
| Eighth Infantry | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | | 14 |
| Sixteenth Infantry | | 6 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | 17 |
| Seventeenth Infantry | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 7 | | | 39 |
| Twenty-first Infantry | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | | 24 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | 175 |

*Desertions from posts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Fort Douglas, Utah | 18 |
| Fort Du Chesne, Utah | 2 |
| Fort Logan, Colo | 32 |
| Fort McKinney, Wyo | 11 |
| Fort Niobrara, Nebr | 17 |
| Fort Omaha, Nebr | 13 |
| Fort Robinson, Nebr | 10 |
| Fort Randall, S. Dak | 6 |
| Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo | 39 |
| Fort Sidney, Nebr | 15 |
| Fort Washakie, Wyo | 4 |
| Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo | 6 |
| Bellevue Rifle Range, Bellevue, Nebr | 1 |
| Camp Elkins, on Powder River, Wyoming | 1 |
| Total | 175 |

## Maj. J. M. Hamilton reports:

The number of desertions in the department from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, and for the same period of 1891 to 1892, were as follows:

| Organizations. | 1890 to 1891. | 1891 to 1892. |
|---|---|---|
| Hospital Corps | 2 | 1 |
| Fourth Cavalry, non-commissioned staff and band and nine troops | 48 | 42 |
| Fifth Artillery, two batteries | 6 | 4 |
| Fourth Infantry, non-commissioned staff and band and nine companies | 21 | 15 |
| Fourteenth Infantry, non-commissioned staff and band and eight companies | 14 | 17 |
| Total | 91 | 79 |

## Maj. A. R. Chaffee reports:

The number of desertions in the department for the year ending June 30 was 40, as against 94 for the last year and 179 for 1890, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Cavalry | 4 |
| Second Cavalry | 9 |
| Tenth Cavalry | 2 |
| Ninth Infantry | 1 |
| Tenth Infantry | 10 |
| Eleventh Infantry | 7 |
| Twenty-fourth Infantry | 7 |
| Total | 40 |

I have been unable to note any cause whatever for a soldier in this department to break by desertion so honorable an engagement for him as is service in the Army.

## Capt. J. M. Lee reports:

From June 9 to 13, I investigated at Fort Riley, Kans., the causes of desertion from that post, covering 25 in number since January 1, 1892, and on June 20 and 21, I

made a similar investigation at Fort Sheridan, Ill., covering 19 desertions since same date.

Much testimony was taken, and the causes of desertion were found to be about the same as in past years. Nothing of special importance was elicited beyond the fact that most of the desertions were from regimental recruits who were in their first six months, thus showing that this "sifting process" had occurred at the posts instead of at recruiting depots.

While there should be "reciprocity," or a direct relation between the enjoyment of rights and the discharge of duties on the part of the soldier, I was frequently impressed with the belief that the tendency among the new or younger men in the service is to attach more importance to the former than the latter. There is a manifest disposition to complain about measures and methods essential to discipline and to find fault with trifles.

Soldiers never lived so well as now, considering the improved ration and the addition to messes of profits from beer, etc., sold at the post exchange, yet complaints are common against the consolidated post messes.

So much has been done to improve the soldier's condition that it seems that nothing could be added. In the opinion of many "some things have been overdone, discipline has been strained, and the Army is the sufferer in efficiency, as evidenced by the disintegration which is going on and the difficulty of keeping the ranks filled with suitable material."

Col. J. S. Poland, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding officer, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., reports:

An attempt, after threatening, to desert, should be an offense punishable by general court-martial.

Maj. E. W. Whittemore, Tenth Infantry, commanding officer, San Diego Barracks, Cal., reports:

There have been 3 desertions from Company C, Tenth Infantry, since its arrival at this post, and one enlisted man reported (June 30, 1892) absent without leave has probably deserted. There can be no just cause for desertion, as the duty is light, enlisted men having on an average six nights in bed, and the fatigue at this post will not average over two hours per day. Desertions from this post can be attributed chiefly to the fact that the post is in a city, where the temptations are great. Some men spend their pay quickly, run in debt beyond their ability to pay, and then desert.

Capt. Geo. A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, commanding officer, Fort Hancock, Tex., reports:

During the year there have been 8 desertions from the post. Aside from the ordinary investigations made by boards, great care and pains have been taken to ascertain the causes which lead to these desertions, and all data collected which would tend to throw any light on the men's former characters and antecedents, and from the best evidence so obtained the following appears, viz: Three of the men had served in reformatory schools or penitentiaries prior to enlistment (1 for rape, 1 for manslaughter or murder, 1 for cause unknown); one was a deserter from the English navy; one was half witted; one was a "repeater" and deserted while en route to regimental headquarters, where, it is supposed, he feared recognition; one deserted for causes known only to himself—probably because he had a good opportunity for so doing—as at the time of desertion he could have purchased his discharge for $100, and it was known that he had three or four times that amount with him when he left; one deserted on account of personal difficulty of a private nature incurred while at the post. These facts are particularly noted because it is believed that the solution of the desertion question, as it now exists, rests with the recruiting officer, and that the main key to that solution is the authentic and undoubted proof of former good character and antecedents.

It is not believed that a man of former good character and antecedents, vouched for by reputable citizens of his neighborhood, will desert under any ordinary circumstances liable to arise; but it is well known that many of the opposite class, especially those vouched for by spurious or fraudulent testimonials, regard $5 or $10 paid for a discharge as so much money thrown away, and would desert rather than pay it for their release from the service. Doubtless the characters of all men recently enlisted have been vouched for in some form or other, but personal experience has shown that the voucher often requires vouching for. Applicants often vouch for each other, while others write their own testimonials, giving fictitious names and addresses. Had the credentials submitted by all recruits been thoroughly investigated and

found to be as they should be, certainly some desertions would have been spared this post during the past year. It is respectfully submitted that the administrative ability which can hold jail birds, escaped convicts, and repeaters is incompatible with the spirit of military dicipline as it now exists.

It is believed that the professional rover should not be enlisted, and that before a man is taken into the service he should be obliged to show that he has some abiding place possessing some degree of permanency. The spirit to roam possessed by some men often partakes of the nature of a mental disease, and it is believed that a man so afflicted will not, and in many cases can not, be contented to settle down as a good soldier in times of peace, especially in small isolated posts such as this, the garrison of which is entirely dependent upon its own solitary resources for entertainment and rational amusement, and where the ease with which a man can place himself beyond the jurisdiction of the Government particularly favors his taking the change he desires.

Considerable complaint is frequently heard, coming principally from dissatisfied men, to the effect that prior to enlistment the nature of the service had been misrepresented to them. It is doubtful if in most cases foundation exists for such complaints, for it is not believed that misleading and deceptive means and arguments are resorted to to induce men to enlist. But the fact that such complaints can be and are made forcibly brings home the necessity for extraordinary candor in dealing with applicants for enlistment. Any misleading representations or statements are always invariably used as subsequent excuses for bad conduct or pretexts for leaving the service. The life and nature of the service should be represented as they are likely to appear to the new recruit, and not as they impress one who, after long years, has become wedded to the service and is unable to be contented elsewhere.

## UNIFORM AND CLOTHING.

### Lieut. G. H. Col. Burton reports:

The shoes manufactured at the military prison and issued to the enlisted men are entirely too heavy. The leather constituting the upper is generally so thick that instead of yielding it rubs the feet, and hence when there is marching to be done half of the command is laid up with injured feet. Aside from the fault suggested, these shoes do not wear as well as would the same articles made of pliant uppers. The sole, shape, workmanship, and fit are satisfactory, but the coarse, heavy, unyielding character of the uppers is commented on unfavorably by all officers and men who use them in the field.

The character of the material and the general make-up of the uniform of all branches of the service is far superior to anything worn in the Army since the war. The quartermaster's department deserves great credit for the spirit of reform shown in lifting the soldier's clothing from the shoddy material of twenty years ago to the high-grade clothing of to-day, which is in many respects equal to the average cloth formerly worn by officers.

The heavy helmet used by mounted troops is still a fruitful theme of unfavorable comment throughout this department. I have commented on this heretofore, and any reasons given now for a change in head covering would be mere repetition.

### Maj. P. D. Vroom reports:

The clothing issued to the troops is generally of excellent material. Much fault is, however, found with the quality of the cloth of the uniform dress coat, and with the cavalry boot, which is neither useful nor ornamental. The white summer uniform worn by the troops in this department is comfortable, neat in appearance, and gives great satisfaction.

### Lieut. Col. J. F. Kent reports:

I renew my recommendations of last year (see report for 1891) for a change in the helmet and a return to the dress hat worn in 1861; and in doing so, I express the wishes of the officers serving in this department that have worn both. The straw hat that is authorized for warm weather is far less desired by the troops than the slouch or campaign hat.

I also recommend, for comfort and hygienic reasons, that trousers for cavalry and infantry be cut off just below the knee, and that long stockings be issued for wear under the legging, which should be lengthened correspondingly.

I would again call attention to the excessive length of time prescribed for the wearing of crape, and to my recommendation of last year with regard to the paper under clothing, for winter work, manufactured by the Port Huron Paper Clothing Co., of Port Huron, Mich.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee reports:

Notwithstanding the Quartermaster's Department has done considerable (its efforts have been fair, at least) toward fitting the clothing it issues to the person of the soldier, it is evident satisfaction can not be given, for the work of recutting goes on to-day just the same as before so many sizes of made and unmade articles were provided for issue. In a mixed garrison we now have about one hundred and fifty different sizes (dress coats, blouses, and trousers, of the several qualities of cloth), including made and unmade. To fully appreciate the situation one needs to enter a clothing room at an army post, where may be seen the great number of pigeon holes or boxes necessary to sort and issue the many sizes on hand. As the men will not put up with the Quartermaster's cut, I suggest that the issue of cut unmade clothing be discontinued, and in lieu thereof that material be supplied by the bolt and otherwise in bulk in answer to requisition for unmade clothing. Company tailors competent to recut are also competent to cut from the piece. As they recut every unmade coat, blouse, and trousers drawn they might just as well do first cutting. Issues from bolt would do away with the accumulation of unsuitable sizes of unmade clothing at posts, with much care and recounting every quarter, when verification is required to be made. See also estimates for clothing, where all the sizes have to be asked for in part by guess.

I do not like the campaign hat. It is very unmilitary in appearance, and for mounted men something of a nuisance, as it does not stay well on the head. In my opinion a soldier should not wear a hat when in uniform, the cap and helmet being distinctively military and the proper headgear of the soldier. For field and fatigue duty I would be glad to see adopted a light brown corduroy helmet, the crown unstiffened. It would stay on the head, be comfortable, and would stand the wear and tear of service like iron.

The cavalry leggings tried at Fort Huachuca have given general satisfaction to troops there, except in respect to some minor points connected with lacing.

Col. L. L. Livingston, Third Artillery, commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D. C., reports:

I recommend a thin suit of clothing for soldiers in this latitude and farther south. It might be made of thinnest flannel of the uniform color, or very light linen of any established color. The present fatigue dress does very well for work. The cap is not an article of comfort. It is heavy, no ventilation, and gives no protection to the temples or back of the head or neck where most needed. The helmets or of right build for comfort, but are always too heavy.

Col. M. Bryant, Thirteenth Infantry, commanding officer, Fort Supply, Ind. T., reports:

Needs. It is urged a way may be found to give us a lighter and more durable boot, also a sewed tongued shoe to cover ankle, with a suitable legging. If good legging the boot could be dispensed with, and it would increase the efficiency of the dismounted cavalry. More durable lariat. Best bit for cavalry. A better and more lasting gauntlet.

Col. J. W. Forsyth, Seventh Cavalry, commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kans., reports:

I would recommend that the spike, chain, etc., which are required to be worn on the white helmet by officers be done away with, as this unnecessary weight destroys the usefulness of it as a summer helmet. A larger carbine boot should be furnished in place of the one now issued. Taking into consideration the vast improvements that have been made in the manufacture of foot wear in late years, it would seem practicable to furnish a better and more satisfactory boot and shoe than those now issued.

Maj. J. Henton, commanding officer, Fort Bliss, Texas, reports:

Fatigue suit. Would recommend that the color of the canvas fatigue suit be changed from brown to blue; also, that a soft canvas helmet, such as are worn by hunters in civil life, be substituted for the brown fatigue hat. This in my opinion would make a neat soldierly uniform for campaign purposes, especially in warm countries.

Maj. George B. Russell, Fifth Infantry, commanding officer, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., reports:

Men average at least $12 each per year in alteration and making of clothing; and it is believed that the clothing allowance should not be reduced, as proposed by the Quartermaster-General.

Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Sixth Infanty, commanding officer, Fort Wood, N. Y., reports:

I renew my recommendation relative to white or cheviot shirts being issued to the men to take the place, in part, of the issue of D. B. flannel shirts.

Capt. Geo. A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, commanding officer, Fort Hancock, Tex., reports:

Texture of clothing.

(1) Underclothing of a lighter grade should be furnished for use of troops during the hot months of summer, especially in a climate such as this, where the daily maximum of thermometer varies between 98° and 113° F. in the shade for several months in the year. That now issued is too heavy, weighing as follows: Undershirt, 17 ounces; stockings, cotton, 3 ounces; drawers, 13 ounces; total, 33 ounces. The weight of the same articles as worn by officers and civilians in this climate is as follows: Undershirt, 6½ ounces; stockings, 1½ ounces; drawers, 8 ounces; total, 16 ounces, making the soldier's underwear more than twice the weight of that of the officer or civilian. Add to the above: One blue flannel shirt, 16 ounces; one blouse, 33 ounces, we have a total of 82 ounces exclusive of trousers, head and foot-gear constituting the clothing of a soldier, clothed according to regulations for the field. No other class of people will wear so much clothing in a climate as hot as this. As a consequence of the discomfort experienced while wearing this heavy clothing, especially the underwear, men will wear certain articles only when compelled to do so, prefering in many cases to purchase others, often at an exorbitant price, of a more suitable quality.

To the foregoing list of articles too heavy for summer use may be added the dark-blue flannel shirt. It is believed that underwear of a suitable quality and texture and far better adapted to the different localities and seasons could be adopted, with no additional cost to the Government, but with great advantage and benefit to the enlisted men.

Cavalry boot unsatisfactory.

(2) Upon becoming wet, the leg sags, becomes wrinkled and baggy, and assumes a funnel shape, large end uppermost, and serves as a receptacle, if riding in the rain, for the drippings from the clothing and equipments. The instep is too low, necessitating the use of a boot at least a size larger than the man ordinarily wears. If the leg of the boot were made stiffer and nearly of a cylindrical shape (slightly smaller at the top if anything) and to fit the leg of the man snugly, these objections would be obviated. A leg, in general shape and fit, similar to that of the officer's boot, though coming up higher in front than rear, is suggested.

The wearing qualities of the boot are not good. In some cases, under recent personal observation, three months of very light detached field-service sufficed for each man to wear out a pair of them. Another objection to the boot is its great weight for the purpose intended. Cavalry in the field do much walking, and 35 or 40 ounces additional weight on each foot soon counts on a man's strength. The boot is too heavy for either walking or riding. A better boot, though costing twice as much as the present issue, would be a saving and source of comfort to the man; and, by adding to the soldier's personal appearance, a benefit to the service.

Campaign hat not satisfactory.

(3) It loses its shape on becoming wet, and does not possess good wearing qualities. With comparatively little use a man will wear out two of these hats in a year, even with the best of care. *Vide* "campaign hats and helmet corks," as noted in the tabular statement given under the subject of "clothing allowance," fifth remark.

(4) A black rubber, or some kind of water-proof coat, the lighter, if combined with good wearing qualities, the better, should be issued. For the cavalry this coat should be provided with a cape or hood; be full enough in the body and waist to cover the entire saddle, cantle, and pommel. The skirt should be bifurcated, slit in rear, and provided with buttons and holes so that the two parts could be wrapped or strapped around the leg, and long enough to come below the boot top when mounted. The so-called pure gum coat is objectionable for the reason that it is heavy, is affected by temperature, and, consequently, is liable to break and crack. A heavy gossamer might be used to advantage. Troops, especially those on frontier duty, have probably experienced more discomfort from the want of a suitable waterproof coat than from any other one source.

Clothing allowance.

(5) The allowance of clothing as given in the last list (1891) could be beneficially modified in some respects.

The following tabular statement is submitted to show the quantity of certain articles of clothing drawn by 4 men of this garrison during the last five years. The men have been indiscriminately selected; all are serving in reënlistments, have been in their present troop and have served in this climate for more than five years *continuously*. The statement is made up from the troop records, and although the men

have all doubtless brought clothing drawn in former enlistment into the present one, their cases may be taken as fair illustrations of what men require and use so far as the articles named are concerned.

| Names. | Chevrons. | Blouses. | Trousers. | Stripes. | Linen collars. | Shirts, dark-blue flannel. | Undershirts. | Drawers. | Stockings, cotton. | Berlin gloves | Leather gauntlets. | Boots. | Shoes. | Barrack shoes. | Blankets. | Suspenders. | Camp hat, cork helmet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sergeant H | 11 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 24 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 80 | 63 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Sergeant K | 12 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 60 | 64 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| Farrier H | .... | 13 | 12 | .... | 6 | 2 | .... | 15 | 63 | 42 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| Private K | .... | 8 | 11 | .... | 24 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 64 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Total | 23 | 33 | 45 | 29 | 66 | 8 | 10 | 61 | 267 | 199 | 16 | 10 | 22 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 37 |
| For five years' individual allowance | 6 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Allowance for 5 men for five years | 12 | 20 | 40 | 20 | 60 | 44 | 60 | 60 | 120 | 80 | 12 | 12 | 28 | 20 | 8 | 20 | 20 |

In addition to the above, 11¼ yards of dark-blue cloth and 3¾ yards of sky-blue kersey were purchased by the noncommissioned officers referred to and made up into clothing.

From this statement it is apparent that the authorized allowance of the following-named articles is inadequate, viz: Chevrons should be 12; blouses should be 9 for hot climates, for cold climates 12; trousers should be 12 for hot climates, for cold climates 16; stripes should be 15; linen collars should be 60 for hot climates, for cold climates 40; cotton stockings should be 60 for hot climates; for cold climates 30; Berlin gloves should be 50 for hot climates; for cold climates 40; leather gauntlets should be 4; blankets, woolen, should be 4; campaign hats and cork helmets should be 10. The above for each enlistment.

The linen collars were not issued during the entire five years covered by the statement, and at times the desired sizes could not be obtained from the Quartermaster's Department, consequently were purchased elsewhere. The allowance of underwear should be increased by at least one-third, provided suitable garments are furnished The comparatively small number of undershirts drawn is due to the quality furnished, as stated in a former remark. The blankets, per man, per enlistment, are not sufficient in any climate. Even in a climate hot as this is in summer, the mercury falls as low as minus 6° F., in winter. The troops to which the men referred to in the tabular statement belong have not, in the five years covered, had hard field service to perform; otherwise the quantity of foot-gear drawn would have been much greater and the allowance would have been inadequate. The articles the allowance of which appears to be excessive are dark-blue flannel shirts and suspenders.

## Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding officer, Fort Townsend, Wash., reports:

It is recommended that two pairs of strings be issued with each pair of canvas leggins; that a serviceable glove (buckskin) be issued to infantry troops to be used for fatigue purposes, and by teamsters in the quartermaster's department. The canvas mittens now issued are unsatisfactory. They are poor in quality and offer poor protection against rain or cold, and are rarely used by the men. The quality of shoes at present issued is very inferior. It is known that men of this command have worn out a three years' allowance of these shoes (prison issue) in twelve months. A far better article of foot wear can be purchased in the market for less cost than the issue price of these shoes. It is urgently recommended that a better and more durable article of foot wear be furnished for issue to infantry troops. The shoe strings for sale in the commissary department at this post are, I think, rotten. They certainly are a poor article.

### ARMS, ACCOUTERMENTS, AND EQUIPMENTS.

## Col. R. P. Hughes reports:

In connection with the subject as to what the soldier should carry, I would respectfully invite attention to the fact that the late discoveries in methods of producing aluminum have so reduced the commercial value of that metal that it is now available for many items in our military equipment for which its great lightness furnishes sufficient recommendation. I would therefore recommend experimenting with it in bridle bits, saddle stirrups, and furnishings, canteens, etc.

Col. J. W. Forsythe, Seventh Cavalry, commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kans., reports:

The cavalry bit (Shoemaker bit) now furnished should be replaced by a better one, it being too severe. The issue revolver should be improved; with the one now in use the handspring and stop-bolt spring frequently break from no apparent cause. The old sling belts for cavalry were far preferable to the ones now used.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding officer, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., reports:

I would urge the importance of having our infantry armed with the best possible weapon of range and precision. I believe it is conceded that the Springfield rifle has no longer the longest range or flattest trajectory. In selecting a new gun I would suggest that the ball should not be made too light, it being of great importance, in my opinion, to have a ball heavy enough to disable cavalry and battery horses.

Attention is invited to the fact that with the field belt there is no attachment for carrying the bayonet, although its use is still required in the drill regulations.

Maj. L. Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, commanding officer, Camp Poplar River, Mont., reports:

The infantry needs a magazine gun. The antiquated single loader now in the hands of the troops should be replaced by a modern arm with as little delay as practicable. Until this is done but little efficiency for combat can be attained.

Col. C. H. Carleton, Eighth Cavalry, commanding officer, Fort Meade, S. Dak., reports:

That suitable instruments for cavalry (mounted) bands should be supplied by the quartermaster's department. That officers when mounted should have the sword or saber attached to the saddle, as is authorized for the soldier. That, mounted or dismounted, the belt should be worn under the blouse, both for comfort and appearance. That a slit should be made in the blouse on left side to hook up the sword when dismounted. That some saddles should be issued for experimental use and report, with two hair cinches such as are now used by cattlemen, one cinch fastened well forward, the other well back in front of the sheath. While this adds additional weight the saddle can be kept in place with both cinches loose. That the saddle-cloth sold to cavalry officers by Ordnance Department should be made larger; that it should be made of thicker material in order that it may be used for garrison duty without a blanket; that it should be bound with yellow leather instead of cloth. I received one from the Ordnance Department in April. It is not large enough to cover the under blanket, and although not in my possession three months the yellow binding has faded and worn through at the pommel and on both sides so that the blue cloth shows through, and it is too shabby to use at a full-dress ceremony. That the veterinary supplies should be revised by a board, some articles be diminished, and others increased. That the dental and other instruments should be of the latest and most improved pattern. That the black pommel slicker should be added to the list of clothing in the quartermaster's department for issue to cavalry soldiers.

Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, commanding officer, Fort Hancock, Tex., reports:

It is recommended that a small pouch somewhat similar to but smaller than the one now used by the members of the hospital corps, and each containing one or two packages of "Esmarch's First Help for Wounds," and such other articles as would be required in cases of emergency, be issued to each of the company bearers for use in cases where trained medical assistance can not be had. A troop or company medicine chest of small size, and provided with the simple and ordinary remedies with directions for their use, would be of inestimable value to troops serving in the field and not accompanied by medical officers, as is very often the case.

MESSING.

Col. E. M. Heyl reports:

Employment of Civilian Cooks.

I recommend the employment of civilian chief cooks for post messes. It is folly to suppose that a man receiving $13 per month is competent to direct the cooking for 400 or 500 men. If he is, he will soon purchase his discharge and readily obtain a position as chief or second

cook in a hotel, at a salary of from $150 to $250 per month. Cooking is an art; and it is not possible to enlist "born cooks" for $13 per month.

Continuance of Detail of Officers in Charge.

It is recommended that where officers in charge of post messes (particularly at recruiting depots) are found to be specially adapted for that duty, they be continued instead of being relieved at the end of two years. It is just as important, and probably more so, that experienced officers have charge of messes at recruiting depots as it is at West Point. Capt. Spurgin has been continued on duty in charge of the cadet mess at West Point on account of his peculiar fitness for that duty; why not do the same with officers found to be equally well fitted for post messes?

### Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton reports:

The messing in this department is universally fair to good. The exception is not generally to the quantity or variety of food, but invariably the result of poor cooking, and it seems that this defect will last until the chief cook is allowed sufficient extra pay to make it an object to strive for. There is probably not an organization of 50 men or more in the service but has on hand one fairly good cook, who, if he could be induced to remain constantly in the kitchen, would solve the vexatious problem of the mess, but in consequence of the onerous duties and small remuneration therefor, invariably requests relief at the end of his regular roster detail. If denied, he forces relief by some infraction of orders.

### Col. M. A. Cochran, Sixth Infantry, commanding officer, Fort Thomas, Ky., reports:

Post Mess, Why Preferred. Remarks of Company Commanders.

The preference is very decided for the company mess; in fact, barring the relief of the captain and first sergeant, from the superintendence of the company cooking, naught favorable to the post mess is ever urged in the way of comparison. Experience shows that this preference is based on the very good reason that in a company mess the men live better, more conveniently, and more economically, and, as the enlisted men phrase it, more of the "home feeling" is retained. These reasons lie on the surface, and are apparent, but others—the strongest, I think—could be adduced as relating to company esprit de corps, and the policy of strengthening in every way this important element in the organization of all armies.

Men are thoroughly identified with a company mess, which can be transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back without changing their relation to it; whereas a post mess is at best a local institution, the men's relation to which is even liable to split and producing heretofore unknown frictions.

First. Because especially in a company, which is the unit, the administration in garrison should as nearly as practicable conform to that to be used in the field in time of war.

Second. Because the company mess conducted by the company commander brings the latter in proper touch with his company. It is believed that no one thing will better teach the soldier to look to his captain in all proper things than in this, when he feels that his captain sees that he is properly fed.

Third. Because it gives the company commander the receipt and control of the company savings; under the post-mess system, supplemented by a well conducted post exchange, the company commander receives no money whatever, except on change of station, or from the almost nominal profits of a company amusement room. If the company fund should be small on arriving at a new station the company commander would have no funds for the comfort of the men in quarters during their company's stay at that station.

### Col. J. J. Coppinger, Twenty-third Infantry, commanding officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., reports:

I have no authority to establish consolidated mess at Fort Sam Houston. I tried it at three recruiting depots. It answered to feed raw recruits. Gen. Stanley thought soldiers here had better mess by company, and learn by company to feed and cook and care for themselves. I am of same opinion. The commanding general approved.

### Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, commanding officer, Fort Hancock, Tex., reports:

The question of competent cooks is still a perplexing one to troop and company commanders. It would seem that fewer men possessing a knowledge of cooking now enter the service than formerly, while few have a desire to learn. The duty seems to be repugnant to most men, and is generally shunned and avoided. The enlisting of trained cooks and assigning them to organizations as noncombatants seems to be the easiest and best solution of the problem.

## FIELD RATION.

### Colonel E. M. Heyl reports:

I recommend the trial of Weidner's soup tablets during practice marches. These soups, particularly the split-pea soup, in parchment rolls of one-half pound (Erbswurst), come nearer to the German field ration than anything so far manufactured in this country. This food is compact; a half pound subsists a man for four days, so that it would be an easy matter for a soldier to carry eight days' rations, including hard bread. It is, without doubt, the best field ration made and the proper one for troops making rapid marches with limited transportation of packs. This food should be given a fair trial by our troops, as it seems to meet the requirements of what we need: a compact field ration for immediate use.

Banana meal.

Experiments have been made for several years to develop the usefulness of banana meal. Germany has interested itself in this important industry because it sees in the banana a most nutritious sausage for feeding soldiers. The meal is made from the unripe banana and will keep as long as flour. The producing power of the banana is very great, forty-four times as great as the potato. The German interest in manufacturing the banana into sausage is also declared to be perfectly feasible. In this case the ripe banana is used and charged with condensed milk and then put up in tins. The banana sausage is even more nutritious than the meal and is so easily transported that on a campaign it will be almost invaluable.

## PROCURING ARMY SUPPLIES.

### Capt. William Gerlach, Third Infantry, post quartermaster, Fort Snelling, Minn., reports:

Supplies for the Army, subsistence and quartermaster's departments, are procured under rules governed by act of July 5, 1884 (23 S. L., 107 Army bill, 1885). Paragraph 3 says, after prescribing certain preliminary rules:

"The award in every case shall be made to the lowest responsible bidder, for the best and most suitable article, the right being reserved to reject any and all bids."

The intention of this law, concisely stated, is to invite full, free competition, thereby securing the article needed at a fair and reasonable cost. Ordinarily commissioned officers are the agents of the United States charged with securing supplies for the military service. Being charged with this duty, specially trusted, sound administrative principles demand that they be invested with a reasonable discretion in the performance of the task assigned them, and they are therefore in pursuance of the charge given in their commission bound to exercise such discretion whenever demanded by the interests of the service. True economy is best practiced by procuring suitable articles for public use, of the best quality, with the means provided. "The best is the cheapest in the end" is a good principle to follow in the Army, as well as out of it. Assuming that these premises are right, let us glance at the practice followed in the Army: A purchase is ordered. Where a standard quality is clearly established all is well. Free, honest competition, followed by award to the lowest responsible bidder and thorough inspection on delivery, will insure good results.

It is otherwise when providing for many and various wants of the service. Free, full competition can here be assured by closely following established rules for advertising and giving notice to dealers. But the task of selecting from a mass of offers the best and most suitable, not simply the cheapest article offered, becomes a most difficult one. To perform it properly requires thorough business knowledge on the part of the purchasing officer. He must be competent to judge what is best and most suitable and whether the price demanded will enable the bidder to deliver the article called for without manifest loss. Familiarity with the market is indispensable to enable him to exercise sound discretion in these directions; firmness of character is essential to its exercise without fear or favor.

There is no question that the service suffers to-day frequently more by omission than positive wrongdoing. Fear of complications when the accounts reach the Treasury for settlement discourages officers from taking bold, independent action, and this has gradually led to the acceptance, as a general rule, of the lowest bid, regardless of all other considerations. A natural, almost unavoidable consequence of such a system is, first, the falling into a routine way of doing business; its greatest danger, however, lies in the fact that it opens wide the door to the dishonest tramp for doing business with the Government, to the practical exclusion finally from competition of the best and most responsible firms in the various departments of trade. The former studies well the situation and so finds out by close observation and

inquiry how low a grade of supplies he will be able to put in under his offer. If there is a chance to corrupt an employé he will not scruple to do so. The merchant above reproach, who makes a close offer to deliver an excellent suitable article, is underbid and, after he has had this experience a few times, gives up the race, and can hardly be induced again to take the trouble to make a proposal for supplies.

A practical illustration of this system is found in many of our Army beef contractors. Proposals are invited for furnishing the fresh beef and mutton needed for a year for issues to troops at various posts. Bidders look at the circular of instructions published for their guidance. This requires the meat to be of good quality and condition, from fore and hind quarters, meat proportionately "including all the best parts thereof," etc. The honest, respectable dealer figures accordingly. He is guided by his intimate knowledge of the market and offers to furnish exactly what is described, believing that in making the award his ability to do what he offers in an honest business way will be duly considered. He attends the opening of bids and is surprised at the acceptance of a proposal, the lowest of course, to furnish the meat needed at a price much below regular market rates. If you compare in this connection actual wholesale selling market price of beef, such as called for in instructions, for a period of fourteen months, obtained from a first-class firm in Minneapolis and St. Paul, with contract price paid during the past and present fiscal year at Fort Snelling, shown in memorandum herewith, we may very properly suspect, as does the regular, honest dealer, that the plain conditions of the contract are avoided in some way, for the contractor must have a profit, besides the extra expense incident to delivery 7 miles distant from the business centers of the adjacent towns where he obtains his supply.

The plea that receiving officers at places of delivery or officers charged with the supervision of work let to the lowest bidders can and must by care and close inspection compel them to do what they promised is technically correct. Practically and unjustly I may well say the prevailing system imposes upon them the most arduous and disagreeable duty of meeting and watching men in the daily course of business who are probably intent upon obtaining every unfair advantage by any means within their reach. It is a patent fact, apparent to every well posted man, that this class of operators work every field of trade and often victimize even sharp business men. Can we expect that a system of supply which gives them the Army for a field of operation is for the best interests of the service?

Having thus shown the weakness of our business modes, it is but fair that we should propose a remedy. I make bold to say that the cry we hear everywhere in the service, "Congress, the Second Comptroller, and the Auditors are to blame," is a poor defense and but a convenient way to cover up moral cowardice. The first and absolutely necessary remedy is the encouragement by superior authority of habits of resolute independent action, the cultivation of a sense of duty which will compel every officer charged with purchases or supervision of work to make himself thoroughly familiar with the subject before him, to go among reputable business men, study the markets, and, guided by the knowledge so obtained, to exercise sound discretion in every case that comes before him.

The recent action of Congress (last Army bill), authorizing purchases in open market of quantities in value below $200 in the Ordnance Service, should now be taken as an indication of the intention of the law-making power that sound business methods, not narrow, pernicious rules, should prevail and govern in the public service. Rigid scrutiny of every case where discretion is exercised, both by chiefs of departments and inspectors, will keep all within bounds and prevent abuse. A step in advance has been the deferring during the past year of the annual letting of contracts for forage to a later period, so that the condition of the crops may be fully taken into account and actual producers in the vicinity of the post thereby encouraged to become bidders. If this could be followed by the discontinuance in contracts of the provisions for increase or decrease, as well as current delivery at pleasure of receiving officers, substituting therefor fixed quantities to be put in at stated times, farmers would see their way much clearer to do business with the Quartermaster's Department and the professional "army contractor" might be driven out of the field.

On the other hand we yet see each year the very annoying delays incident to filling the annual estimate for staple articles needed in barrack and quarters, repairs and construction. Why should not this want be anticipated as far as possible by inviting proposals to furnish such nails, screws, lime, lumber, etc., as may be needed for a stated period? Regular dealers would surely compete, and, if these agreements were made for a few months at a time only, the Government would get the benefit of any changes in the market. A simple order to ship would then take the place of the order to purchase after due advertisement or limited notice now made in each individual case, involving as it does an immense amount of clerical labor. The regular periodical invitations to dealers would naturally insure wider and freer competition than is now the case. Work could then be taken in hand soon after the allotments are made. The working season, now cut so short by waiting for the arrival of sup

plies, would be extended, with increase of comfort and decrease of labor for all concerned.

The present system of procuring supplies leads naturally to attempts to systematize tize the tremendous labor incident to it, and we soon have routine work done by clerks and employés alone, instead of free, untrammeled and judicious action by the responsible officer.

Capt. Geo. A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, commanding officer Fort Hancock, Tex., reports:

It is believed that the present contract system for furnishing supplies is the most unsatisfactory and cumbersome, and at the same time expensive, that could be adopted. As an illustration of its workings, the matter of supplying this post with fuel during the last fiscal year is referred to. The price paid by the Government for wood was $4.40 per cord; the price paid by the contractor for the same delivered at the post was not to exceed $1.50 per cord, exclusive of 50 cents paid as stumpage on a part of it. In other words, the contractor's profit was about $2.40 on every cord delivered, exclusive of the enormous profit on the store goods with which he paid the men working for him. Allowing a liberal margin of 20 cents a cord for contingent expenses, interest on money, etc., the net profit would be reduced to $2.20 per cord, or on the entire contract $1,980. The amount actually cleared on the contract was much more. The same man furnishes wood for the railroad company, though not of quite as good a quality as that furnished the Government, for about $3 per cord. The lowest bid received at the office of the post quartermaster for wood for the coming fiscal year was $3.05 per cord. As a private transaction or as a post quartermaster, I would engage to furnish the post with wood required for from $2 to $2.20 per cord, especially if funds were furnished so that "spot cash" could be paid.

The evils of the system are likewise apparent in the purchase of subsistence stores. For months while a certain brand of tobacco was selling in the subsistence department for 60 cents per pound, I purchased the same article, in small lots, from jobbers for the post exchange for from 56 to 57 cents a pound f. o. b. the cars at El Paso, Tex. This price included the jobber's profit and cost of transportation from factory, two items not to be considered by the subsistence department. The same thing has been noticed at times in the case of lard, hams, butter, and other articles.

At small posts, located and surrounded as this, one or two men monopolize the contract business and fix their own prices for supplies to be furnished. In the purchase of subsistence stores the purchaser can not, as business men do, purchase where the articles can be obtained the cheapest, taking advantage of the fluctuations of the market; but all favorable fluctuations and the advantages and benefits accruing from the transaction of business on what are recognized as business principles are lost to the Government and go to enrich the contractor.

If the object of the system is to insure honesty on the part of officers, certainly a large price is paid for such honesty. Experience has shown, however, that officers as a rule are much more careful and exacting in the transaction of business in which the Government is interested than in the care of their own private affairs.

## TENTAGE.

Maj. J. M. Bacon reports:

It is respectfully submitted that the allowance of tentage prescribed in General Orders No. 41, current series, is inadequate to the requirements, as it does not provide the necessary company cook tents, or storage tent for rations and forage, or for sink tents for officers and enlisted men, which are absolutely necessary when marching or camping within settlements; nor is there any provision in that order for tents for the regimental or battalion staffs.

## HORSES.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding officer, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., reports:

I would also call attention to a bad feature in the purchase of horses by the contract system. I think I am safely correct in saying that for a number of years in this vicinity serviceable horses could have been bought for $40 less than the contract price. It will be understood that the figures and statements of the company commanders have been taken and collated. All have operated under the same or-

ders, but evidently understood the question differently. Some, for instance, consider calisthenic drill as a gymnastic exercise and others as a setting-up drill. So in answering the question as to time required to get ready for a march, some included the time required to cook their rations, the others only the time to put on their kits and to get into line.

Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, commanding officer, Sequoia National Park, Cal., reports:

About a year ago the Secretary of Agriculture supplied us with a book on the diseases of the horse. This work shows that the department has facilities for supplying another that has long been needed by the cavalry and that is, not how to cure a diseased horse, but how to feed and treat him in the cavalry service in order to keep him well. We know, of course, that a horse needs at least two hours exercise a day to keep him in health, though this exercise is frequently never given and I have never heard of an inspector who inquired about it. What the Department of Agriculture can furnish is information about the proper construction and management of stables in the many different climates of the United States, and the best feed, especially grasses, to be found in each locality. Cavalry officers are now required to know something about "upland and meadow hay," for they are to be examined about it. The subject was evidently taken from Fitzroygram's book, an English work, and refers to hay made of grass that grows in England. This knowledge may be of interest, but is of no great value to the practical American cavalryman, who never expects to scout in England. But in every part of our country he finds different kinds of feed, especially grasses. In Texas are found mesquite and buffalo grasses, wild oats, wild rye; in Mexico and Arizona, the gramma and other grasses growing wild and afalfa cultivated; north of the Platte and in the Rocky Mountains grows the bunch grass, and in California the mountain clover, alfiliria, and many other varieties not found elsewhere. There are many grasses and vines besides these, some of little value, some of none, some good only at certain season, and some absolutely poisonous. The vegetation east of the Mississippi is still different and differs from the gulf to the northern boundary. It is sufficient to mention only timothy, clover, blue grass, red top, and the grass of the pine woods. In the east hay is made of timothy and clover. In the west are used alfalfa, barley, oats, and wheat, and in the cold winter months in Dakota and Montana the traveler is glad to get young cottonwood bark. There are also grains in use in the west that ard never heard of as horse food in the east. Some of them are barley, beardless barleye cultivated wild oats, wheat, etc. There is no American book written that covers, the subject, and more than one officer suddenly changed from one part of the country to another for field service, has made the mistake of compelling his animals to graze on the poorest grass while the best was at his feet, but ignorantly despised.

Capt. Geo. A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, commanding officer, Fort Hancock, Tex., reports:

It is earnestly recommended that the Army Regulations be so modified as to abolish the present manner of branding cavalry horses. If it be deemed necessary that the horse should bear a permanent brand, U. S. in small characters could be placed on the neck, under the mane. All other necessary brands could be put on the hoof when the horse is shod. It is thought, however, that *all* requisite branding can be done on the hoof. The conditions which once required general branding no longer exist, while the custom is cruel and barbarous and the effects detract greatly from the horse's appearance and value. It is believed that, ere long, laws on this subject will be enacted; and it is only proper that the Government should take the initiative in a reform having so plausible and humane an object. Horses having large and blotched brands should not be purchased for the cavalry or any other Government service. Some of the horses of my troop have range brands on them more than a foot long and nearly that wide. It is believed that cavalry horses should be purchased where the most suitable quality can be obtained for the least money and that the rule of necessarily mounting a regiment on the horses raised in the locality in which it happens to be serving, i. e., mounting it on bronchos, because it happens to be stationed at or near the home of the broncho, should be abolished. Exception is taken to the theory that the horses bred and reared in our partially developed States and Territories are the best adapted to the service in those localities. For generations the western stock-raiser has raised what he most conveniently could, without special regard to adaptability. The broncho, the typical Texas steer, the springless wagon, and the mud or log hut have been used and tolerated for the same reason, necessity, and by those who know them best are being as rapidly discarded and replaced by something better as circumstances will permit.

The inhabitants of the country use the inferior animals from necessity, the Gov-

ernment from choice. The vicious, under-sized, ewe-necked, flea-bitten, and much-branded horse of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and some of the other Western and Northwestern States, as applied to cavalry purposes, can not be compared with the fine and better bred horses to be had in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, and some parts of Kansas. There are now in the service cavalry horses, bred and raised in the States last named, purchased in 1878-'79, which cost the Government about $100 each (some a little more and others a little less), and, notwithstanding the fact that these horses have experienced hard service, three or four years in Wyoming and Colorado, three years of almost continuous mountain scouting in Arizona, and more than seven years of varied service in Texas and Indian Territory, they are still handsome and serviceable animals, good for any ordinary service for some years to come. Experience with these horses would go to show that climatic considerations are not so great as to necessitate mounting troops on the inferior animals indigenous to the locality in which those troops may happen to be serving (certainly the climate of Wyoming may fairly be taken as the antithesis of that of southwestern Texas); for the old, but fairly well-bred, cavalry horse has, in turn and each in his native element, worn out the California broncho and the Texas mustang. Some of the Texas horses have cost as much as $147 and those of California $160 each. From some of the prices paid it would seem that the innate viciousness and supreme ugliness of the western horse constitute a source of attraction and enhance his value, although the present contract system of purchasing, already referred to, may have something to do with the difference in the prices noted. One of the parties to the contract to furnish a number of horses, for cavalry purposes, at about $147 per head, has been heard to state that the horses delivered cost about $95 or $100 each, a very fair profit, for which the contractor can thank the law prescribing the manner of purchase.

## BITTING.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee reports:

It is very desirable, not alone desirable, but the interests of the service seem to demand that the cavalry bit be modified in power and otherwise improved. In addition to the too powerful lever action of the branches, the mouthpiece is invariable, which is an especially bad feature.

We have no thorough system (sufficient and proper) of bitting and training cavalry horses and conditions of our service are such as to lead to the belief that little if any improvement is possible or probable. It is, therefore, necessary to mitigate the damage done by heavy, unskillful hand, through a modification of the power of the bit. This may be done by shortening the lower branches. The fact that horses' mouths are not all of the same width can be no sooner disproved than that their feet are not all the same size; we have different sizes of shoes and one size mouthpiece. Injury to the mouth and injury to the feet but lead to the same result, the auction block, and the latter no more frequently than the former. I have probably recommended for sale since on duty in this office enough hardmouthed, runaway horses, the original cost of which would have covered the expense of manufacture of a modified and variable bit for each cavalry horse in the department twice over. It is the general purse of the Government that is interested, and not a particular pocket in that purse.

I suggest that the mouthpiece be made to grade by eighths of an inch, from 4¼ to 5 inches (six grades), and that the mouthpiece attach to the branches by right and left hand screw thread, the branches forming the nut, so to speak, the brace bar at lower end of branches to be jointed at center and have thread at each end on which to run a small hollow nut when the bit has been put together. This form of bit may be taken apart and mouthpiece and brace-bar of desirable lengths substituted for any too large or small, as the circumstances require. The curb chain, being by all odds the best, should replace the strap now used. A brass escutcheon, bearing the letters "U. S.," could be riveted on to the side of the cheek branches as now, which would cover the end of the mouthpiece. Each grade of mouthpiece should have three heights of "port," same heights as now.

I think it probable that we have no officer who has made sufficient investigation of the subject of bits to enable him to question the accuracy of the principles involved in a good bitlaid down by the late Maj. Dwyer, of the Austrian service, and if we have not such officer we have in "Seats and Saddles," a description of a bit which is more suitable for our service, certainly, than is that with which we are now supplied. The Mexican bit, so well known to many cavalry officers and others, is constructed, in respect to lever power, almost exactly on the lines laid down by Dwyer, which shows that a bit of the power stated in "Seats and Saddles" is powerful enough, for all know how completely users of the Mexican bit control their horses.

The mouthpiece of the Mexican bit is straight (no port), which is the mildest form. Contrary to general belief the Mexican bit is a very mild one—the mode of handling accounts for the power that so astonishes people. Our bit, as all know, has lever power considerably in excess of what Dwyer states to be necessary. Our men apply the power of the bit constantly, and with a heavy hand, resulting in a short time in making a perfectly callous, insensitive mouth, against which we frequently see a strong two-handed man pull in vain. This condition is not wholly due to our bit, even in its present form and power, but, as before said, there is little hope that our cavalrymen will ever become skillful light-rein men. Short term enlistments work against such idea; hence we see remedy for our troubles only in lessening the energy of an instrument which heavy hands instead of light hands manipulate. As an additional remedy I am not alone in believing that our men should be compelled to use the snaffle bit in combination with the curb on all occasions. This for the especial purpose of aiding in keeping the horse's mouth sensitive for curb action, the snaffle to bear the weight of the hand at walk and trot, and under other conditions when the horse is obedient to the rider's will. Any one can see that such course will greatly relieve the constant pressure of the curb, and tend to maintain the bars of the mouth sensitive. To insure the use of the snaffle the bridle should be made double—that is, the headstall should have double check pieces, one to carry the curb, the other the snaffle bit. For many duties, long marches for instance, the curb reins could be dropped, using only the snaffle reins. The snaffle reins should be an eighth of an inch wider than the curb reins, in order that the men may distinguish, by touch, one from the other. The curb reins should carry a sliding loop to be held in the hand when both reins are held; the loop is kept on the reins by a V-shaped block of leather and stitched in at the joining of the rein extremities.

It is not difficult to manipulate double reins, especially when any good may result therefrom and the desire is present to attain that good. The curb reins should enter the hand between the first and second and third and fourth fingers, the off rein between the first and second fingers, of course. The hand being adjusted to light touch of mouth, the loop should be slipped up to the palm of the hand; the reins will not slip through the fingers and the hand is kept in position. The snaffle reins enter the hand from over and under, naturally, the thumb and closed hand holding all fast, the snaffle to be drawn up to feel sensibly the mouth of the horse. I recommend that 100 bridles be made, to conform to the idea suggested above, and that when made they be issued to two troops in this department for trial. From the grades of mouthpiece we will be able to fit horses to within one-eighth of an inch, or perfectly. Measurements of the mouths of 200 horses show that some of each grade will be necessary and trial will soon determine the proportion of each necessary for general use. It seems not necessary to state here in inches the length of branches, as this information is accessible to all through the medium of "Seats and Saddles."

## PUBLIC ANIMALS.

### Col. E. M. Heyl reports:

There were 232 public animals inspected, of which 196 were horses and 36 mules. Of the horses, 189 were ordered to be sold and 6 continued in the service; 1 was destroyed. The 36 mules were ordered to be sold.

The following is a statement of public animals purchased and delivered at posts in this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

| | Horses. |
|---|---|
| By Maj. G. C. Smith, quartermaster, U. S. Army at Chicago, Ill., for Fort Sheridan, Ill | 9 |
| By post quartermaster at Fort Riley, Kans., for Fort Riley, Kans | 10 |
| By post quartermaster at Fort Mackinac, Mich., for Fort Mackinac, Mich | 1 |
| Total | 20 |

Number purchased as above, delivered at posts during the year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fort Riley, Kans | 10 |
| Fort Mackinac, Mich | 1 |
| Remaining in hands of purchasing officer, June 30, 1892, Maj. G. C. Smith, quartermaster, Chicago | 9 |
| Total | 20 |

In addition to the above, public animals were received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from Lieut. Col. J. M. Moore, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. Army, St. Louis, Mo. (purchased by him during fiscal year 1891–'92), as follows:

| | Horses. | Mules. |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Leavenworth, Kans | 23 | 25 |
| Fort Riley, Kans | 29 | 23 |
| Fort Reno, Okla | 14 | 17 |
| Fort Sill, Okla | 12 | 13 |
| Fort Supply, Ind. T | 14 | 22 |
| Fort Sheridan, Ill | ..... | 12 |
| Fort Wayne, Mich | ..... | 3 |
| Total | 92 | 115 |

Due under contract made by Col. Moore, and to be delivered at end of fiscal year, 1891–'92:

| | Horses. |
|---|---|
| Fort Reno, Okla | 42 |
| Fort Riley, Kans | 42 |
| Total | 84 |

The following have been eliminated from the service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, within the first year after they were delivered at the posts: Two mules, purchased at St. Louis during fiscal year 1891–'92, sold at Fort Reno. Three mules, purchased at St. Louis during fiscal year 1891–'92, drowned at Camp Oklahoma.

In the interest of economy I recommend that in cases of inspections having in view the condemnation of unserviceable horses and mules at posts a special inspector be authorized to act; otherwise the cost of feeding these animals until the arrival of a regular inspector will often exceed their value.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Kent reports:

Horses and Mules.

I have been frequently called upon during my tours of inspection to inspect and condemn vicious horses that had become too dangerous for cavalry use; in one troop, F, Tenth Cavalry, as many as 12 at one time, all vicious and absolutely dangerous to ride. As a rule these horses were well built animals, apparently well bred, and were, of course, full of fire. I am persuaded that much loss is entailed by imperfectly breaking and training horses, due to a commendable desire probably to keep troops fully equipped for the service. To avoid such loss to the Government I recommend for experimental purposes the establishment of a remount depot. Fort Keogh is on a reservation several miles in extent; is in the center of a horse-breeding country where forage is reasonable, and with a portion of the reserve inclosed an abundance of good grazing would be available with plenty of water.

Three-year-old colts, halter broken, sired by thoroughbreds, out of good mares, can be bought, I am told, for from $50 to $75 per head; and if purchased by contract such breeding should be required, and proof of same might lead to dealings with horse-breeders direct instead of middlemen, who are the speculators in horse contracts.

A remount depot might be started with from one to two hundred three year-old colts, and they could be bought, handled and broken, by and under charge of a thoroughly competent officer with a good veterinary surgeon to assist, and small squad of good men, say 2 citizen employés or one at, say, $60 per month and rations, and 6 cavalry men on extra duty; and probably 80 per cent of the colts at least would develop in a year or a year and a half's time at little expense, into fine animals, broken and suited to cavalry service; and such as were not suitable would probably sell to good advantage.

Mules too are raised in the country cited, and could be purchased and broken, to replace others when required. As an instance of possible saving, I was informed of a lot that, about two years ago, could have been bought by the Government for $90 a head, which were shipped to St. Louis and sold for $125; and some of this lot, I am informed, were purchased for the Sioux campaign, one and one half years ago, at a very large advance in price over that named.

In this department, since August 7, 1891, 220 horses and 40 mules have been condemned, as previously reported.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee reports:

One hundred and sixty-five horses and 65 mules were presented for inspection; last year the number was 320 and 23, respectively. The oldest horse inspected was reported to be 24 years of age, and in service since August 1, 1876, 15½ years. Cause of disability, old age. The youngest horse condemned was five years old; in service 8 month and 7 days, and condemned for "constitutional weakness from disease, rheumatic." The last horse referred to, and which was purchased at St. Louis, and one pony purchased from Navajo Indians for Troop L, Second Cavalry, appear to have been the only eliminations of animals from purchases and deliveries during the year. All other losses were due to accident, or incidents of the service.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Maj. J. M. Hamilton reports:

There seems to be an unnecessary amount of property kept on hand in companies—too much kept in store—and this, I think, leads to carelessness. Post commanders should examine into the actual necessities before approving requisitions calling for new material. Property is frequently presented for the action of the inspector which is found serviceable or requiring only slight repairs.

The recent orders requiring that inspections of unserviceable property be made by inspectors or acting inspectors-general annually, unless in sudden emergencies, will have a beneficial effect, I think.

Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, commanding officer Fort Hancock, Tex., reports:

Explanatory of the apparent large amount of property pertaining to Troop F, Third Cavalry, condemned during the past fiscal year, reference is made to the consolidation of the troop with Troop M of the same regiment, less than two years ago, at which time all the old and badly worn property of the latter troop was acquired by Troop F, necessitating the condemnation of more than double the usual amount of property during the past two years, and will call for the condemnation of at least as much more in the next two, in order to place the troop on the same basis, in this respect, as those not obliged to wear out and use up the old and worn equipments and impedimenta of some other organization.

MEDICAL PROPERTY.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton reports:

Orders contained in a letter from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, of March 4, 1892, respecting the inspection of articles of medical and hospital property, is a serious menace to the good judgment that ordinarily characterizes army administration, inasmuch as it creates the extravagance of sending two officials to do the work of one. It sends the medical director on a long or short journey, as the case may be, to ascertain if a few stores are sufficiently worn to present to an inspector for condemnation. It then starts the inspector on the same journey, and at the same expense, to eliminate the articles from the returns, provided his judgment coincides with that of the medical director. The want of economy of this proceeding can better be appreciated when it is borne in mind that the hospital property in question is almost identical in character with quartermaster and subsistence property, the value of which the inspector has studied professionally for years, and respecting its proper and economical disposition, which if he does not understand as well as the medical director, is to discredit experience and argue that professional study is valueless. An exemplification of the workings of this order occurred in this department in May last. Fort Gaston, in Hoopa Valley, was to be abandoned, and the property on hand must have economical consideration as to its final disposition; but in order that existing orders should not be compromised, the commanding general of the department was compelled to send the medical director with the inspector-general in order to learn just what should be done with the small amount of hospital property on hand. The mileage and fare for the medical director cost the Government $130.92. So far as compensating results are concerned, the Government had just as well send the chief quartermaster to inspect the stores of his department, the chief of ordnance to inspect the stores of his department, and so on throughout all the departments having stores at posts. If there is merit in one case, then there is equal merit in all. If medical skill is required to examine mattresses, pillows, sheets, pillowcases, crockery, knives, forks, spoons, etc., then surely the property of the quartermaster's de-

partment should receive expert treatment of like kind and degree. In reality there are no stores in the hospital department that demand expert judgment unless it be instruments, and even then if the inspector can not tell when a knife is worn out, he has the post surgeon to call on for advice, and if doubt still overcomes the judgment of both, it would be more economical to send a small box of instruments to the medical director for his opinion than to transport the medical director to the post and return him to his station at a cost probably far in excess of the value of the articles under consideration.

### MUSICIANS.

Col. J. S. Poland, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding officer Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., reports:

The pay and number of musicians in the regimental band should be increased. The pay should be that of engineers enlisted men. The band should have 24 musicians.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding officer Vancouver Barracks, Wash., reports:

I would also suggest the advisability of having our bands paid by the Government.

### ESTIMATES AND REQUISITIONS.

Col. E. M. Heyl reports:

I recommend that estimates and requisitions forwarded by post commanders to department headquarters be referred to the inspector-general of the department for remark. That officer is probably more familiar with the requirements and needs of the posts in his department than any other officer at headquarters.

### BOARDS OF SURVEY.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee reports:

I have watched with great care for the utility supposed to flow from the rendition to these headquarters of copy of reports of boards of survey "deemed complete by the approval of the convening officer," and unless reference of the proceedings by the assistant adjutant-general to the chief of bureau to which the property pertains and an indorsement by that officer "No remark." "Recommend approval." "Noted," etc., thence to the assistant adjutant-general, thence to this office,-made of record, filed, be the utility in view, I find none of sufficient consequence to justify the waste of time and material attending on preparation and the action which follows. The information culled from these papers for the year and above stated is practically of no consequence—a few statistics that add not a whit, that I can see, to the general good of the service. It would be better, I think, to make reports of boards of survey in duplicate only and forward both copies to department headquarters, where, if any be considered of sufficient importance to retain copy, this can be done and one copy returned to the post, which fact the post commander would take as instruction, without being formally told to do so in each instance by indorsement on the proceedings, that the interested officer will present to the adjutant copy of the proceedings to be made official, this to be the officer's retained copy. The course here indicated ought to save full 90 per cent of third copies now made and filed in this office with no possible chance of effecting good in this world.

### RECORDS.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent reports:

I would recommend the abolition of the "letters sent book," and the substitution of the "press copy book," as more accurate, and a very great saving of time.

Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, commanding officer Sequoia National Park, reports:

With reference to having the blank discharges and final statements in the field desk, I have to say that for weeks at a time I am absent from the troop records, traveling

with pack mules and without a tent, and it is impracticable to carry them with me on such trips and preserve them from accidents and the weather. If left back in my tent they might be stolen. By leaving them with the first sergeant in the field desk they are always where they can be watched and responsibility for their loss can be fixed; besides if any man has to be discharged they are where the man's record and accounts are, and can be prepared, and any officer that happens to be in camp can give the man his discharge. This is one of those violations of the letter of the regulations that circumstances seem to demand at times.

### PAPER WORK.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee reports:

No subject within the range of my inquiries as acting inspector-general of the department was so frequently referred to by officers during my last tour of posts, as one needing attention by those having the power to improve methods of administration for the army, as that of paper work. That the amount of this work done is enormous can not be successfully denied, and that it is much greater than it ought to be is generally believed. Almost annually we note an increase of paper work to carry on the same old business. It is rarely that one meets with an effort, even slight, to consolidate papers, to discontinue any that are practically useless, or in any other way attempt to lessen the burden of officers and men who make and repeat the great mass of originals. The greatest volume and variety of papers, because of its greater range of work than any other bureau, belongs, of course, to the quartermaster's department, and when one looks them over he is reminded of the tariff laws of the United States, so simple and straightforward are they that the masses—non experts—may not understand them.

It really seems as though semi-yearly returns of property ought to be satisfactory to the Government in peace times. Congress is not usually unwilling to afford relief from burdens of the sort in question if it be made to appear a burden; that it is so is evident to about 1,585 officers, I think. The return of the post quartermaster at Fort Bayard has 1,080 headings; at Fort Wingate nearly 1,000, and this does not include clothing and equipage. It will be safe to say, I think, that quartermasters' returns will average 800 headings each for the eleven posts in the department. Two copies of this return are made quarterly, with all the figures, vouchers, and abstracts that the long list of headings and business done imply, and in addition to the two, a third copy, without abstracts and vouchers, is made for the chief quartermaster's office. Doubling the time period but little more than doubles the value of figures used, so that great labor might be saved by resorting to semi-annual returns. Satisfactory accountability of property can not in any degree be affected, nor, it would seem, need semi-annual accountability interfere with the rendition of monthly money accounts as now. A decided determination to effect reduction of paper work would find way to consolidate and simplify matters materially. Strange as the remark may seem at first blush, there is no good reason for the practice we have of making duplicate invoices and receipts. If anyone doubts the truth of this statement let him be required to make with his own hand from one original the duplicate to file with his retained return; copying one invoice will lead him to look into the possibilities of the return itself, and he will see that he is merely triplicating figures, etc., when all he needs is duplicate. It is probably not an exaggeration to say that a thousand hours a day are spent by the Army making even these useless papers.

Other papers might be cited believed to be as useless in whole or in part as those named. If all departments (bureaus) would ease up a little each, the relief would be great at the real sources of accountability and information, viz, posts.

"No report should be required from one officer to another in any case where the latter does not need it in compiling a report of his own, required by regulations, nor in any case where the officer receiving such report has no authority to make it the basis of action or instruction to the officer rendering it." (Extract from decision of Maj. Gen. Schofield, commanding the Army, January 12, 1892.)

### COLLEGES.

Col. R. P. Hughes reports:

The militaary department in most of the institutions in this inspection, nineteen in number, are generally doing fairly well. There should be more care given to the personnel of these details. Only about one man in a thousand is endowed with the peculiar art of teaching. When one of the officers on college detail shows special aptitude in that art he should be given as much opportunity for exercising it as a

due regard for the interests of the Army will authorize. By rigid inspections the college professors would become a recognized class of teachers. I would again state that the detail should certainly be for four years rather than for three, as now.

### Col. E. M. Heyl reports:

The military officers detailed at these institutions appear to attend to their duties regularly. They are satisfactory to the college authorities and made by their efforts and example marked improvement in the discipline and military bearing of the military students.

The reference of reports of inspections to the presidents of colleges, for return to your office, can not result in any good.

The inspector would be gratified to find that the progress at these institutions is such as to merit the aid of the War Department; but, unfortunately, there is need of improvement, and adverse criticism, if brought to the attention of the college authorities in the manner indicated, only invites discussion and controversy.

No doubt some of the colleges only add the military feature as an advertisement, and are not willing to give the necessary time to make it a success. It seems some return should be made to the Federal Government for the benefit derived from the large endowments of land grant to these colleges, and the most effective way is to give in good faith sufficient military instruction to furnish the Government with good material for non-commissioned officers and officers for volunteers in the event of war.

I would recommend that at the colleges where, at the next inspection, it is found that no special effort is being made to make the military feature a success, the military instructor be relieved, and sent to an institution that is progressive and makes every effort to improve its condition. The latter should be encouraged in every way; and where one officer is not sufficient to attend to all the duties required of the military professor, an assistant should be allowed—as in the case of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake.

### Capt. J. M. Lee reports:

While the fact is and should be recognized that few, if any, of these students expect to devote themselves to the military profession in after life, it might seem that their instruction in the few military branches should be a part of their educational course, instead of being merely supplemental thereto.

In other words, the military department should stand upon the same plane and count as much in the course, proportionately, as any other department. The importance of this department should not only be recognized in theory, but in practice as well. This is best evidenced when the military professor is given full and cordial support in the enforcement of proper discipline. It is gratifying to state that such has been the case, with only one pronounced exception, and that will probably be remedied before the next inspection.

It is to be regretted that the position of a non-commissioned officer does not appear to attract any of these educated cadet students to our service. Many of them may be willing to enter the Army as second lieutenants, but none could be induced to begin in any of the enlisted grades.

## NEW POSTS.

### Col. R. P. Hughes reports:

I desire to invite special attention to the fact that the engineers have called for a 12-inch gun, in order that it may be mounted on one of the emplacements in the gun-lift battery at Sandy Hook, N. J. Thus far no steps have been taken, so far as I know, to provide accommodation for a garrison at Sandy Hook. The location is thoroughly healthy, and it is certainly better, provided there are no local reasons against it, that the garrison of a post should be on duty with the battery it is to man. The artillery troops at Fort Columbus have no "field of fire," and may be considered as available for some other station where the specialty of the artillery arm has more advantages.

### Maj. J. M. Hamilton reports:

In my opinion ground should be acquired and a new post built thereon near the city of Spokane, Idaho, a great railroad center, and the troops at Boise Barracks, Forts Sherman and Spokane, removed thereto. The present sites of these posts are objectionable by reason of low ground, and being too far from the railroads. No more money should be spent on either. In acquiring new sites for posts sufficient ground for target, and drill purposes for cavalry and light artillery, should be secured.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

### Col. E. M. Heyl reports:

I would recommend that when and where practicable engineer work on rivers and harbors be done by contract, instead of keeping boarding houses and working large gangs of men under assistants. By this method the officer in charge would have less clerical work in his office and more time to devote to personal supervision of his works; and I doubt if, in the end, the expense will be any greater to the Government.

### Maj. J. M. Hamilton reports:

The public works—improving rivers and harbors—caried on by the two engineer officers stationed in Portland, Oregon, is done principally by hired labor. I believe that whenever practicable this should be done by contract, as the work would be done more rapidly, fully as cheap, if not cheaper, and as to the quality of the work, that would rest with the engineer officer stationed at the works as inspector.

### Capt. J. M. Lee reports:

As far as my inspections have gone, the business methods of engineer officers on public works seem to be expeditious and effective, and very similar to those pursued by successful business men in civil life, attaining the object readily and avoiding the expensive delays of other methods. In many cases it is believed that open market purchases are as economical and satisfactory as contract purchases and in some instances more so.

## INDIANS.

### Capt. J. M. Lee reports:

Special investigations were made as follows: From April 14 to 24 concerning a proposed reduction of rations for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and the opening of their lands to settlement as affecting the peaceable disposition of these Indians. In view of the sudden and radical change in the status of these Indians and their pressing necessities as well, a reduction of their rations was deemed to be unwise and unjust, and so reported.

Between May 7 and 12 another investigation concerning same Indians was made on their appeal protesting that they had been unjustly deprived of $67,500 which was due them from the United States for sale of their lands, and requesting the aid of the department commander in having the matter investigated and represented to higher authorities, with the view of the restoration of this money to its rightful owners.

Certain Indians forwarded petitions and protests to Congress through the channels of the Indian Bureau. A full report of my investigation was forwarded to the department commander. It is my belief that the flagrant and scandalous wrong inflicted upon these Indians, as shown by the evidence, can only be righted by Congressional action.

## SUMMARY COURTS.

### Lieut. Col. D. S. Gordon, Second Cavalry, commanding officer, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., reports:

Summary courts meet the long-needed requirements for the punishment of enlisted men.

### Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, commanding officer, Sequoia National Park, Cal., reports:

The summary court regulations are unsatisfactory. They lighten the duties of officers in garrison who would be detailed on garrison courts, but they can not be employed where they are most necessary; that is, in small commands in the field, with frequently not more than one officer present. One officer can not act, because he is usually the one who prefers the charges. The presumption that with a code of punishments to guide him he is incompetent to pass sentence upon the class of offenses that a summary court has jurisdiction over is absurd. If a soldier is drunk and disorderly in his presence he must let that soldier go absolutely free, because he can not punish him legally, and perhaps no other officer will be available for months, or if

two officers happen to be present a troublesome fellow will then ask for a garrison court.

There is no private business in the world where such nonsense would be entertained between employer and employés. The result will be as before, that men in the field must be and will be punished arbitrarily. There is no reason why the inevitable should not be recognized and legalized. Troops have always shown the best discipline and most contentment when so treated. Arbitary punishment has been the rule with troops in the field, except in large commands established for sometime in camp. Gen. Schofield, in his annual report for 1889, speaking of desertion, says that men desert least in the field. In 1885 and 1886 eleven troops of the Fourth Cavalry were in the field, for more than a year no two operating together, and at no time were more than thirteen officers on duty with the eleven troops. Punishments were arbitrary, of course, from reducing non-commissioned officers down to a little extra labor, yet the desertions for that year from those eleven troops were probably never less. The records show a lower percentage since, but do not include desertions from Jefferson Barracks, as was the case then of men assigned who had never joined. When these troops returned finally to their posts, it was not the men who had been in the field that gave the trouble, but the extra and daily duty men who had been left behind, and had been governed by War Department regulations. The report of the Judge-Advocate-General for 1886 shows a lower percentage of trials by courts-martial in Arizona for that year, as was natural, and subsequent reports show that it remained low. This is one example showing that the majority of officers can manage their own men better than anyone else. Another example is West Point, where the severity of discipline is never questioned, where the commanding officer can place a cadet in confinement for two or three months without interference from anyone, and where courts are almost unknown. It is fortunate for that institution that the methods employed in the Army at large are not applied to it. The Superintendent may catch a cadet in the performance of some breach of discipline, yet no one doubts his perfect right to administer punishment because he is the only witness and therefore the accuser. Among such bright young men as the cadets that doctrine would soon clear the way for a great deal of mischief.

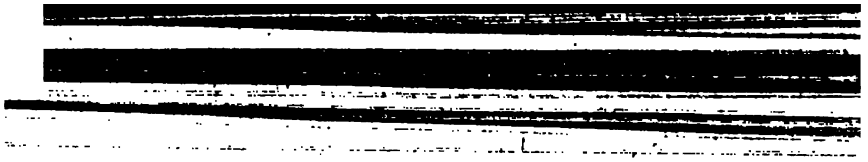
# APPENDIX B.

# SCHOOLS.

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# APPENDIX B

## SCHOOLS.

### ARTILLERY SCHOOL OF FORT MONROE, VA.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., *January 31, 1892.*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection of the Artillery School of Fort Monroe, Va., which I have just completed.

The object of the school is to give to young officers who may be assigned to the artillery arm of the service a sound post graduate course in specialties of that branch of the military service. It is also the purpose to show the practical application to be made of such knowledge as the pupil may have received elsewhere in the very varied and comprehensive duties falling to an artillery officer of the present day.

The school has had to overcome many obstacles, and drag through some trying vicissitudes in its eventful life, but it is now in vigorous health and is struggling through its many difficulties with a persistence and courage that is worthy of the highest commendation.

It is not possible for an inspector to make an inspection of the Artillery School with completeness and thoroughness, and with entire satisfaction to himself as well as those concerned, without making frequent visits to the school at irregular intervals during the period required to go over the course.

As now planned the regular course of study requires two years' time.

The regulation plan of instruction assigns to each department or branch of study a certain designated amount of time, and the sequence of those periods is fixed by regulations and orders prior to the organization of the biennial class.

#### COMMISSIONED DIVISION.

The present class was organized September 1, 1890, and is now approaching the end of the term. I had two courses open to me in making the inspection, viz, I could accept the situation as I found it as the normal condition, and simply examine the practical conditions then existing, and, after examining the current work, all note books and all work that was reduced to some tangible form in going over previous branches of the course could be examined; or I might have submitted problems and tests in the various courses. The latter course would have disturbed the current activity of the school, which being considered very undesirable, the policy first named was pursued.

When I made the inspection of the garrison and post of Fort Monroe two years ago, the commanding officer, who is ex-officio also commandant of the Artillery School, asked my assistance in procuring additional appropriations to enable him to organize the branches of study at the school more in consonance with the present requirements of the post-graduate course in artillery. By persistent personal effort he was finally successful in getting a fair part of the amount he needed, and, aided by the zeal and energy of the young officers whom he had selected to introduce the new policy, he has accomplished wonders with what he was given. If the late Secretary, Mr. Proctor, should examine the work accomplished with the $8,500 allotted by him to this purpose he would certainly congratulate himself upon his wisdom in making the grant.

The commandant, Lieut. Col. Royal T. Frank, is zealously supported in his work by two directors of instruction, Maj. A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery, and Maj M. P. Miller, Fifth Artillery. Each has the supervision over the instruction of designated departments of instruction, and, in addition to his work thus assigned, Maj. Pennington has personal charge of the department of photography.

The adjutant of the school, First Lieut. Edward Davis, Third Artillery, is an offi-

cer of much experience and tact, and specially qualified for the delicate duties that naturally fall to an officer occupying that position.

The instructors are now as follows:

*Engineering.*—Capt. J. M. K. Davis, First Artillery.

*Steam and steam mechanism.*—First Lieut. W. B. Homer, Fifth Artillery.

*Ballistica*—Exterior and interior.—Capt. J. M. Ingalls, First Artillery.

*Artillery and gunnery.*—Capt. J. P. Story, Fourth Artillery.

*Electricity and submarine mining.*—First Lieut. George S. Anderson, Fourth Artillery.

*Military science.*—Capt. W. A. Kobbe, Third Artillery.

*Chemistry and high explosives.*—First Lieut. W. Walke, Fifth Artillery.

*Cordage, telegraphy, and signaling.*—Capt. W. P. Vose, Second Artillery.

The student class at date of inspection was as follows: First Lieuts. J. E. Eastman, Charles Humphreys, W. P. Duvall, C. D. Parkhurst, A. Slaker, C. Deems, S. E. Allen, E. St. J. Greble, George W. Van Deusen, H. C. Davis, J. W. Ruckman; Second Lieuts. C. De W. Willcox, A. F. Curtis, J. D. Barrette, L. G. Berry, G. L. Landers, O. I. Straub.

Second Lieut. J. D. Barrette was taken down with a serious attack of typhoid fever during the first year and was unfortunate enough to miss some of the departments of study, but he has now recovered, and has taken up the course where it was when he was permitted to resume work, and has continued with the class.

Three of the original members of the class have dropped out, viz, First Lieut. R. D. Potts, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. C. B. Wheeler, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. F. P. Peck, First Artillery.

Lieut. Potts dropped his studies under the advice of an oculist. His eyesight was becoming impaired to such an extent that there was evident danger of permanent injury if he continued his reading. He was appointed to the position of post ordnance officer, vice Lieut. Adams, relieved, and still continues on duty at the station.

Lieuts. Wheeler and Peck were both transferred to the Ordnance Department, and quitted the class for the purpose of taking up the work of the new position.

The class, as it now stands, promises to pass out sixteen students who have gone over the entire course of study.

The two departments of instruction that were functioning at the date of inspection were those of electricity and submarine mining, and chemistry and high explosives. These two departments have been organized and developed under the present ample management until they now occupy first places in the schedule. First Lieut. Geo. L. Anderson, Fourth Artillery, is the instructor in electricity and its application in military operations, except in its use for telegraphy. The setting up of telegraph instruments and lines and their use and operation are made part of the first year's work, in order that the class may be prepared for the artillery practice that also falls in the first year.

Lieut. Anderson had just gotten authority to take possession of a large unused building, the property of the Ordnance Department, when I visited the school less than two years ago. The walls and roof of the structure were good, but aside from those he had little beyond an old engine, some belting, shafting, etc. The change that he has effected in the meantime is one that nothing but a strong superlative will qualify. His personal efforts have not been limited to his mental efforts, but he has applied his own hands, and funds from his own purse to help along the work which is so absorbing to him. By his zeal and efforts he has gotten together a plant that represents at least from three to four times the value that the Government has disbursed for it. He has visited other large plants, such as that at Cornell University, etc., and has personally examined various manufactories of electrical apparatus, in order to be able to form sound opinions as to the requirements of the department. He has studied his branch so thoroughly that he is able to hold the attention of the student body with entire satisfaction in his lectures and to secure enthusiastic effort in the solution of the practical problems which he submits to them for solution, in order to impress the principles enunciated in his lectures, as well to see that they have been fully comprehended.

In examining the notebooks of the students it was very gratifying to see that there was no effort made to secure fine effects in drawing, but all the exertion was directed to securing sound results.

The course includes the construction of cells of various kinds—two fluid, single fluid, dry, etc.: the formation of batteries—series, parallel, and storage, etc.; the measurement of currents and energy; insulation and conductivity; calibration of instruments; generation and direction of currents; resistance and the methods and instruments employed in measuring it; the construction and operation of both constant and alternating current dynamos; storage of power; thermoelectrics as applied to plating, welding, etc.

The materials and machines for carrying on this course of instruction have been

negotiated for by Lieut. Anderson at specially low prices for the reason that they were for the artillery school. His most important acquisitions have lately arrived, consisting of a Fort Wayne alternating current dynamo, of capacity to supply the current for 300 incandescent lights (together with the exciting machine that goes with all this size), and an Edison constant current machine capable of running 180 incandescent lights.

There is nothing but commendation needed in reporting on this branch. In discussing ways and means with Lieut. Anderson, he informs me that the only reason that he has for receiving the class of students in sections of one-half at a time is the want of sufficient "working tables and their equipment;" that the lecture and work can be given to the whole class at one time just as completely and thoroughly as to a part of it. The furnishing of a table and equipment would cost not to exceed $400. For the present class but four additional working tables would be necessary. The furnishings of these tables consist of: A universal galvanometer, a Wheatstone bridge, a Bradley galvanometer of large size, a detector galvanometer; batteries, Le Clouché, gravity; copper oxide-bichromate. The small sum of $2,000 would set this very important branch of the school fully on its feet with a fair opportunity for future growth. In addition to the above, the course would be very much improved if the following were supplied for practical work in connection with the electrical course: A good range finder, Fiske; an electric search light; a grand group of mines, twenty-one in number, and a skirmish line of ten mines; specimens of some of the most practicable and promising mechanical torpedoes.

The submarine mining part of this course is now entirely theoretical, except in so far as the electrical part of it is concerned. It would certainly be advisable to put this on a more practical basis. If the cases, anchors, etc., were furnished, it would be possible to do this.

### THE CHEMICAL AND HIGH-EXPLOSIVE DEPARTMENTS.

This department was virtually without a laboratory or workshop at the date of my previous visit to the school. Lieut. Willoughby Walke had been selected to establish and conduct the department, but it was almost a case of making bricks without straw. He was assigned a portion of the building donated by the Ordnance Department, and fell heir to a portion of the funds allotted the establishment by Secretary Proctor. His head seems to have been a storehouse of expedients and his hands and energy a committee of ways and means. He has created a very fine laboratory, fitted up with twelve desks for chemical work, and supplied it with all the apparatus needed in such an establishment. If the same care and economy were found in all expenditures of public moneys that is shown in this laboratory the results of the annual appropriations would be very different.

The laboratory having but twelve desks it is necessary to have the student class in two sections. This entails double work and loss of time to the instructors. Lieut. Walke informs me that the only obstacle in the way of having all the class present at each lecture and all laboratory work is the need of four additional desks and apparatus. The cost of a desk and accompanying apparatus is $125. The apparatus consists in balance and weights, steam and water baths, water and gas fixtures, filtering apparatus, crucibles, spatulas, tube racks, etc. I think the money necessary ($500) for adding these desks to the laboratory should be granted.

The regular allotment of money to the artillery school is exceedingly limited. It was fixed at a time when the laboratory was not in active operation. A large proportion of the money now assigned to the chemical department has to be expended in the purchase of materials for experiments to be made by the students. The replacing of breakages and resupplying of chemicals, etc., absorbs the remainder. Under these circumstances it will be a troublesome task to keep up the work as is desirable. I would therefore recommend an increase of the annual allowance.

On the day of my visit to the laboratory the section at work seemed to be employed in compounding and experimenting in mercurial and silver fulminates. The noises and odors were not a delight to the senses, but the satisfaction and interest the students displayed in their occupation was very pleasing indeed. Lieut. Walke begins the course by a review of so much of chemistry as he finds necessary to start the class in work with the less sensitive and violent of the powders now being employed in military operations. He then has the class begin with the nitrates and compound powders of various kinds, accompanying the practical work with lectures and explanations. Next the compounds of the picrates are taken up, and after that the more dangerous and sensitive chlorates. The class was prepared to make their own powders, fuses, and fulminates, and construct an electric battery with which to ignite them. Lieut. Walke has done a work here of which any man might well be proud.

The department of steam and steam mechanism is a new creation. It is being

carefully developed by Lieut. W. B. Homer, Fifth Artillery, to whom it has been confided. He went to the School of Technology, Boston, Mass., and took a special course preparatory to assuming the work he now has in hand. After feeling the confidence in himself necessary for such a task, he set to work with his heart and hands to create a department of instruction in steam and its application, with a shop and an extensive scrap pile as his stock in trade. His task was a trying one, fraught with many difficulties and vexations, but by strength of will and great energy he has now an excellent illustrative machine shop.

In looking through the notebooks of the class it was very gratifying to see that beauty of finish in drawing, etc., was entirely neglected, but that the student's whole energy and effort were expended in securing sound results.

It is the custom nowadays to mention in orders and by name officers who have performed distinguished services. I do not think I hazard anything in saying that Lieuts. Homer, Anderson, and Walke are entitled to special mention for their services in their various departments of instruction at this school during the past two years. Zeal so well directed is certainly worthy of recognition.

The department of ballistics is in charge of Capt. J. M. Ingalls, First Artillery. His method is to submit problems for solution. The notebooks of the class are full of those problems reduced. They seem to show a great deal of work in detail, but Capt. Ingalls is the authority on this subject, and, in answer to my query as to the necessity for such work, he informs me that it is quite essential to the full and sure understanding of the subject. The course contains all the mathematics necessary to the making of a thoroughly scientific artillerist. The only text-book on the subject is that issued by Capt. Ingalls himself. He is a very hard worker and an enthusiast in his own branch. Nothing that I could say would add anything to his well-earned and distinguished reputation.

Capt. Ingalls reports that his department is in need of an additional Boulenge chronograph. He should have it.

The department of artillery is confided to Capt. J. P. Story, Fourth Artillery, an officer of marked ability and who possesses the art of teaching. Capt. Story uses the following text-books: Ordnance and Gunnery, Meigs and Ingersoll; Gunnery, Mackinlay; Steel and Iron, Greenwood; Iron and Steel, Hiornes; Armor and its attack by Artillery, Browne; Gun-making, Birnie.

In addition to these authorities Capt. Story has worked out much material of his own. I personally regretted very much to learn that this department was not conducted by lectures instead of by text-book lessons and quizzing. In discussing the subject with Capt. Story, who has had much experience in the matter, he informs me that he finds this to be the best method of securing good work. He states that a practical trial of the lecture system was made and did not prove to be satisfactory. He had lately taken the class on a visit of observation to the Naval Gun Factory at Washington, D. C. The written reports of the visit indicate that the members of the class are good and intelligent observers.

### ENGINEERING.

This department of instruction is confided to Capt. J. M. K. Davis, First Artillery. In the list of relative values this department is given a third place. The notebooks of the class show some exceedingly fine and correct drawing. I very much regretted to see that the time of the class had been taken up in this purely mechanical work. The student body is composed almost exclusively of graduates of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and they have between two and three years' practice in this sort of thing at that institution, and if they have not become proficient in it there it is not probable that the few weeks they have in engineering at this school will greatly improve them in that direction. Rough but approximately correct field sketching, with the necessary notes for the clear reading of the situation, would be very much more to my liking in this matter than the most artistic mechanical drawing.

In looking over the work I found but one reconnoissance (foot) had been made. This part of the military student's education is of too much importance to be thus confined to a few hours' work.

The text-books used are: Johnson's and Chester's Surveying, Brackenbury's Field Works, Brailmont's Fortified Camps, etc.

There does not appear to be any instruction by lectures in this department of study.

The work in cordage, signaling, and telegraphy is under the care of Capt. W. P. Vose, Second Artillery. The instruction in making and application of knots, splices, ties, hitches, etc., is given in practical lessons with the materials on hand.

In telegraphy each student is required to be able to receive or send a message at the rate of fifteen words per minute before he can be passed as proficient.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

This department is taken charge of by Maj. Pennington, one of the directors of instruction. He requires each student of the class to take negatives and develop the photographs. He also requires the preparation of sensitized paper and the making of blue prints, maps, etc.

Maj. Pennington was in quarantine during my stay at the post and his establishment was shown me by the commandant.

The department of military science is confided to Capt. W. A. Kobbe, Third Artillery. Unfortunately for me, this officer was in strict quarantine during my stay at the post on account of scarlet fever in his family and I was unable to go over the work of his branch of instruction.

ENLISTED DIVISION.

This class is made up from the non-commissioned officers and promising privates of the school batteries at the station. The division is under the supervision of Capt. W. P. Vose, Second Artillery, but the instruction is confided to Lieut. E. A. Millar, Second Artillery. Lieut. Millar was in charge of the post schools for enlisted men when I last visited the post, and his work in that position led to some complimentary remarks in my report touching his school, and I find he has carried the same earnestness and method in the enlisted division of the artillery school.

The class for the current course entered on the 2d day of October, 1891, with a membership of 21. The class was divided into two sections, the first section being composed of 10 non-commissioned officers and the second section of 11 privates. At date of inspection the class had actually lost but 2 of the original members, but some of the others, having obtained certificates of proficiency, were not required to attend further.

The two that had dropped out were members claiming discharge under the terms of General Orders, No. 80, of 1890, Headquarters of the Army.

The method in force under Lieut. Millar is to carry the class, or members of it, just as far as they may desire to go. The first year's work is similar to the course required of the non-commissioned officers of all batteries of foot artillery. The course scheduled in the school regulations for the second year of the course is an advanced course that only a part of the class are competent to fully comprehend. This year's work included elementary surveying, lectures on permanent fortifications and on high explosives, electricity in its simpler application, practical instruction in management of steam engines, reconnoissance and outpost duty. The course can be made to include pretty much the whole scope of military operations if the class should be found capable of following the instructor understandingly in his lectures.

The artillery school has an annual appropriation of $5,000. This amount was determined upon many years ago, when the needs of the institution were very much less than they now are. In any case of development the expenses incident to the department concerned must necessarily increase.

The $5,000 appropriation will meet the expenses of the school very nicely, but it does not accomplish the payment of the extra pay to which the enlisted men of the establishment are legally entitled, and the necessities of the school proper. One-half of the $5,000 has to go to the payment of these men. The list is as follows: 3 printers, 1 clerk, 1 bookbinder, 1 lithographer, 1 machinist, 1 fireman, 1 carpenter, 1 engineer, 2 laborers, 1 in charge of engineer instruments, 1 chemist, 1 photographer, 1 assistant librarian, 1 janitor.

Capt. W. L. Alexander, commissary of subsistence, is the disbursing officer of the school and his expenditures are made with economy and exactness. The amount that is left for assignment to the support of the several branches of study is thus found to be exceedingly small.

The same deficiency is found to exist and make itself felt in the matter of fuel supply. The amount authorized was fixed at fifteen tires, eleven years ago, and still continues the same. In the meantime the growth of the school has added steam engines and boiler furnaces to its plant.

In discussing the situation with Lieut. Homer and the commandant, I find that 5 tons per month for the winter months, in addition to the allowance as authorized in 1881, would probably meet all urgent necessities. As the case now stands the laboratory and workshops must be shut up on Saturdays and non-recitation days for want of fuel, and if this were not the case, there would be much done on those days. The most logical way to determine the amount to be authorized would seem to be to have that amount carefully determined for a month or so by actual service, and, when the amount has been ascertained, the authority could be given for dropping the amount needed.

In examining the office of the adjutant of the school I find that there is a great deal of work to be done there. As a matter of comity I think this postgraduate school should have a detail from the general service detachment of clerks. The sit-

nation here is peculiar. The batteries here are detached from each regiment of the arm. They have no organic affiliations. Each battery commander is looking out for his battery only. There is no regimental esprit to aid in securing clerks for the adjutant. Would it not be possible to assign from general service recruits a small number to the school who could be kept as a force in the adjutant's office? It does not seem necessary to ask for any legislation to empower the commanding general to assign a recruit detachment to the artillery school, and, if clerks from the general service can not be gotten this other course might solve the problem.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In going through the school here the same idea is forced upon the observer that I mentioned last summer in my report of inspection of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. There seems to be a duplication of work. I find that instructions have been received here to introduce a course in military hygiene. Dr. McElderry had just planned a course in this same thing at West Point when I was there last August.

In the engineering department here we find foot reconnoissance, instruction in surveying, explanation of the use of instruments, etc., and a good deal of drawing of profiles, etc. These are also in the West Point course.

There is also some electrical work in the course at West Point, but just how much I am not prepared to say.

I think there should be a general adjustment and a general plan including the Academy and our various postgraduate schools in order that too much might not be crowded in any one of them. This school certainly has no place for a regular course of military hygiene and all its connections.

In thinking over the subject it has occurred to me that it might be much more practicable for Lieut. Walke to introduce some lectures in his course on atmospheric composition; the changes of air or ventilation necessary to preclude an overburdening the dormitories, etc., with carbon dioxide, etc.; and also something upon the impurities of water and the best methods of filtering or purifying the same.

His laboratory would afford the means of making such lectures very entertaining.

The classes of this school are biennial. On the off years the electrical department has no classes. I believe it would be profitable and of great public benefit in the end if young officers of the infantry and cavalry to the number of the working tables in the shop, were permitted to come here on these off years and take the course in this department of study. The term could be so arranged as to detach them from their proper commands during the season of the year when very little is required of them at their stations.

After graduation here the student officers are given one month's delay in joining their command. As graduates of the Academy get three months, I do not see any serious objection to granting the same indulgence to graduates of this school.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I, personally, do not look with favor on the employment of the marking system in use here. The system was adopted after due consideration, but I am constrained to say that any system whereby the standing of an officer who has passed the meridian of his career is determined by units and tenths by one possibly very much his junior in years, experience, and service, is naturally very repugnant to me. The staff of the school are men of much experience, and I know they have the interests of the school thoroughly at heart, and I do not wish to be understood as criticising their policy in any way, but rather as expressing my own feeling in the matter.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.*

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## INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *May 20, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the United States Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., made May 19, 1892, in compliance with Army regulation 955.

This school was originally established under General Orders 42, Adjutant-General's Office, 1881, as a school of application for infantry and cavalry, similar to the one in operation for the artillery at Fort Monroe, Va., and was opened for instruction January 26, 1882. By General Orders 39, Adjutant-General's Office, June 22, 1886, it was designated "The United States Infantry and Cavalry School."

Paragraph 2 of the school regulations requires that there shall be habitually on

duty at the school three field officers of cavalry and infantry, such other officers from the Army at large as may be from time to time detailed for duty as instructors and assistant instructors, and not less than four companies of infantry, four troops of cavalry, and one light battery of artillery.

The commandant of the school is Col. E. F. Townsend, Twelfth Infantry, who assumed that duty August 28, 1890.

The staff of the school consists of the instructors in charge of departments—a majority constituting a quorum for business. These instructors are the two field officers, other than the commandant, and such other officers as may be designated by him. They are assisted by such number of assistant instructors, designated also by the commandant, as may be required.

The instructors and assistant instructors, with their departments, are as follows:

| Departments. | Instructors. | Assistant instructors. |
|---|---|---|
| Military Art | Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, Ninth Infantry. | Capt. A. L. Wagner, Sixth Infantry.<br>First Lieut. W. A. Shunk, Eighth Cavalry.<br>First Lieut. C. H. Barth, Twelfth Infantry. |
| Infantry | ....do | Capt. J. F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry.<br>Capt. G. S. Wilson, Twelfth Infantry.<br>Capt. J. Formance, Thirteenth Infantry. |
| Cavalry | Maj. C. C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry | Capt. F. Moore, Ninth Cavalry.<br>Capt. J. B. Babcock, Fifth Cavalry.<br>Capt. S. M. Swigert, Second Cavalry. |
| Law | Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, Seventh Infantry. | First Lieut. R. K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry.<br>First Lieut. E. P. Andrus, Fifth Cavalry.<br>First Lieut. T. Cruse, Sixth Cavalry. |
| Engineering | First Lieut. W. D. Beach, Third Cavalry. | First Lieut. E. A. Root, Nineteenth Infantry.<br>Second Lieut. J. T. Haines, Fifth Cavalry. |
| Artillery | | |
| Military Hygiene | Maj. J. R. Brooke, Medical Department. | First Lieut. B. L. Teneyck, Medical Department. |

The instructors and assistant instructors are, as far as practicable, senior in rank to the student officers. They are reported by the commandant as competent for their positions, zealous in the discharge of their duties, and satisfactory in every respect.

First Lieut. W. S. Scott, First Cavalry, the secretary of the school, is well qualified for his position and performs his duties efficiently. He is custodian of the records and is responsible for the school funds and property purchased therefrom.

The following organizations are on duty at the school:

*Cavalry.*—Troops F, Second; I, Fifth; C, Ninth; and I, Tenth.

*Infantry.*—Companies A, Fifth; H, Seventh; A and F, Tenth; E and G, Twelfth; F, Thirteenth, and H, Fourteenth.

One lieutenant from each regiment of cavalry and infantry nominated by the commanding officers of the several regiments, and detailed in orders from Headquarters of the Army, and such other lieutenants of cavalry and infantry as may be detailed in orders from Headquarters of the Army, are required to take the prescribed course as student officers.

The student officers at the school constituting the class of 1893 are: Second Lieuts. H. A. Barber, First Cavalry; P. D. Lockridge, Second Cavalry; M. M. McNamee, Third Cavalry; M. H. Barnum, Third Cavalry; T. H. Slavens, Fourth Cavalry; S. H. Elliott, Fifth Cavalry; F. H. Beach, Sixth Cavalry; W. F. Clark, Seventh Cavalry; C. C. Walcutt, jr., Eighth Cavalry; A. L. Dade, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieuts. N. P. Phister, First Infantry; H. H. Benham, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. F. G. Kalk, Third Infantry; First Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieuts. R. W. Rose, Fifth Infantry; W. C. Bennett, Sixth Infantry; F. H. Sargent, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. G. W. Ruthers, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieuts. W. A. Campbell, Ninth Infantry; J. M. Sigworth, Tenth Infantry; C. Miller, Eleventh Infantry; B. A. Poore, Twelfth Infantry; H. L. Jackson, Fifteenth Infantry; F. S. Wild, Seventeenth Infantry; G. W. Martin, Eighteenth Infantry; A. B. Foster, Nineteenth Infantry; A. A. Cabaniss, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieut. A. L. Parmerter, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieuts. W. M. Swaine, Twenty-second Infantry; C. B. Hagadorn, Twenty-third Infantry; C. E. Tayman, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. J. T. Anderson, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The school is governed by the rules of discipline prescribed for all military posts and the regulations of the school. The discipline is excellent.

For the purpose of administration and convenience in instruction, the school is divided into seven departments, which embrace courses of study, as follows:

(1) *Department of military art.*—The courses of military art.

(2) *Department of engineering.*—The courses of engineering, topography, military signaling, telegraphy, and mathematics.

(3) *Department of infantry.*—The course of infantry.

(4) *Department of cavalry.*—The course of cavalry.

(5) *Department of law.*—The courses of law.

(6) *Department of military hygiene.*—The course of military hygiene.

(7) *Department of artillery.*—The courses of artillery, ordnance, and gunnery (including a limited course in ordnance and gunnery).

The course of instruction embraces two years of study and practical exercises, each year constituting one term.

Instruction in the first year's course begins on September 15 and ends on May 31. The months of July and August following are devoted to such practical exercises in the field as may be directed by the commandant.

The second year's course begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 31st of May following.

Recitations, including exercises in application, are held daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, and from December 22 to January 4 of each year.

The students are generally divided into four sections, but the number of sections varies in the different departments and at different periods of the course. Recitations do not exceed two hours for each section. Practical exercises in application occupy from one-third to one-half the time devoted to instruction.

Since the date of receipt of General Order 83, Adjutant-General's Orders, 1891, the studies have embraced the study of text-books and recitations therefrom, supplemented by lectures and exercises in application, as laid down in the programme for each course published in that order. Application has been made for a light battery to be sent here during the month of August in order to carry out the programme.

Some practical instruction has been given during the summer months in methods of constructing floating bridges (cask, pontoon, etc.). A limited amount of instruction in the department of military art has also been given in loading and unloading animals, supplemented with theoretical instruction in the capacity of cars for passenger and freight service; rates of speed and departure of trains on single and double tracks; transporting troops, stores, etc. No instruction has been given in the construction of railroads; such work not being practicable.

Instructors and assistant instructors keep marks of all recitations and exercises of students under their charge, and at the end of each week submit reports of the same to the commandant.

Delinquency reports are promptly made in writing by instructors and assistant instructors, under paragraph 32 of the school regulations. Officers who have the same figure of merit in any subject are assigned standing in the order of least aggregate of delinquencies.

The commandant reports that the field officers of cavalry and infantry observe and note the manner in which officers perform their duties at drills, ceremonies, and other required tactical exercises, but submit reports only in cases of dereliction of duty on the part of student officers. The student class is only under the instruction of the field officers of cavalry and infantry during the season of practical field exercises.

Examinations are held semi-annually, in the months of January and June, and are conducted under the supervision of the staff, and in accordance with the regulations of the school.

Officers who pass successfully through the course of instruction receive a certificate setting forth their proficiency. Officers who fail to pass in any subject are reexamined therein within twenty days, and if again declared deficient are reported to Headquarters of the Army, with a view of being returned to their regiments.

Since date of establishment of the school, the number of officers of each class who have received certificates, and the number declared deficient and returned to their regiments, are shown in the following table:

| Year. | Given certificates. | Declared deficient. |
|---|---|---|
| 1883 | 35 | 0 |
| 1885 | 31 | 9 |
| 1887 | 32 | 3 |
| 1889 | 27 | 6 |
| 1891 | 30 | 0 |
| Total | 155 | 17 |

The text-books used at the school are, for—

FIRST TERM, FIRST YEAR.

*Military art.*—Shaw's Elementary Tactics, Home's Precis of Modern Tactics.
*Engineering.*—Richard's Military Topography, Johnson's Surveying, Myer's Signaling.
*Infantry.*—United States Infantry Drill Regulations.
*Cavalry.*—United States Cavalry Drill Regulations, Dwyer's Bits and Bitting, Fitzwygram's Horses and Stables.
*Law.*—Winthrop's Military Law and Courts-martial.

SECOND TERM, SECOND YEAR.

*Military art.*—Hamley's Operations of War.
*Engineering.*—Clark's Building Superintendence, Manual of Field Engineering.
*Infantry.*—Mayne's Infantry Fire Tactics.
*Cavalry.*—Fitzwygram's Horses and Stables, Dwyer's Bits and Bitting.
*Law.*—Cooley's Constitutional Law, Davis's International Law.
*Military hygiene.*—Woodhull's Notes on Military Hygiene.
*Artillery.*—United States Artillery Tactics, Tidball's Artillery Manual, Calef's Machine Guns, Field Artillery, Pratt.

Student officers furnish their own text-books.

Seventeen officers of the present class are married and 15 unmarried. There is a general mess building where bachelor officers can mess; some of them have private messes.

The school building is in good condition, and contains 2 recitation rooms, 1 library, 2 reading rooms, 1 instruction room, 1 lecture room, and 6 offices. More room is needed for the department of engineering.

The system of assignment of quarters established by General Order 95, Adjutant-General's Office, 1891, has not been introduced, but there are special regulations regarding quarters at the school which seems to have worked satisfactorily up to this time. The commandant recommends that certain buildings already condemned be replaced as soon as possible.

The school receives an annual appropriation of $1,500, made in the sundry civil bill, for the purchase of text-books, books of reference, instruments and materials for use in the theoretical and practical instruction. The funds are properly expended and accounted for. Disbursements are made only upon the written order of the commandant.

The record books, which are correctly kept, embrace: "Staff Proceedings," "Record of Delinquencies and Attendance at Recitations," "Letters Sent," "Letters Received," "Circulars," "Record of Daily and Weekly Marks," "Record of Reports, etc., from Division of Military Information," "Record of Disbursement of Funds" (cash book, journal, and ledger).

Essays, papers, etc., of each student officer are filed with the records of the school.

The library of the school is maintained separate and apart from the post library, and for the convenience and improvement of officers. It contains 3,275 bound volumes and 388 pamphlets.

The following scientific periodicals are received, viz: Scientific American, with supplement, etc.; Journal United States Cavalry Association, Colburn's United Service Magazine, Journal des Sciences Militaires, Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, Journal United Service Institute of India, Revue Militaire de l'Etranger, Broad Arrow, Admiralty Horse Guards Gazette, Nation, Army and Navy Gazette, Army and Navy Journal, Army and Navy Register, Atlantic Monthly, Century, Harper's Magazine, Magazine of American History, Nineteenth Century, Contemporary Review, North American Review, Popular Science Monthly, Review of Reviews, Writer, Engineering News, Journal of the United States Military Service Institution, Revue du Cercle Militaire.

The books and periodicals are properly arranged and preserved in the library. Part of the periodicals are bound in annual volumes.

The school property is properly protected and cared for.

The following articles are required to facilitate instruction, viz: 36 hard rubber straight edges, 18 inches long; 36 hard rubber triangles, 30, 50, and 90 degrees, 8 inch; 36 watches, nickel, small, for use in mounted reconnoissance (to be set in leather wristlets); 1 Seagmuller attachment for transit; 2 telescopes for sight vanes of surveyor's compass; 1 Kodak camera (5 by 7) for use in reconnoissance; 1 magnet (bar and horseshoe) for remagnetizing compass needles; 1 universal map measure; ½ gross thumb tacks; 1 parallel roller ruler; 1 sector scale; 30 sketching cases (Verner); sets of intrenching tools of various nations; 14 casks for floating bridges; ½

dozen single sheave blocks; ½ dozen double sheave blocks; ½ dozen triple sheave blocks; 2 pontoon boats; balks, chess, side-rails, lashings, anchors, cables, etc., for five bays; 4 gunnels, 4 slings, 24 braces, 4 breast lines, and 2 boat hooks.

Lieut. Scott, the secretary, submitted the following suggestion:

"If the Government desires at any time to extend the scope of instruction beyond the regular Army it would be well to select the two honor graduates of the State colleges where military tactics are taught under a commissioned officer, detailed by the Government for the purpose. They could be given the pay and allowed to wear the uniform of a second lieutenant during the term of study. If the General Government did not care to incur this expense, then allow the several States to send these young men. In this way we would send out annually upward of eighty young men to all parts of the country fully prepared to receive commissions in case of war requiring a volunteer army. They are young, enthusiastic over the profession, already well drilled, and fresh from study, with no business responsibilities. About twenty-five young men have recently been commissioned, selected from this same class, and they promise to become as fine officers as we have in the service."

The engineer department is very much cramped for room; they require more space for drawing room, photograph room, and laboratory work. The old ordnance storehouse on prolongation of school (Sherman Hall) can be fitted up with great advantage, and I recommend that it be used for that purpose.

There are 21 instructors and 33 student officers. Two-thirds of the instructors belong to the regular garrison, and are excused from all post duty during the course of study. The student officers are required to do company and officer of the day duty. The instructors should be separate from the post and detailed from the Army at large, and as far as practicable taken from captains of engineers, ordnance, artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

The appropriation of $1,500 annually made for school purposes is too small. I recommend that the amount be increased to $3,000 annually.

A general service clerk is required for clerical work in office; the present clerk is an enlisted man and liable to be relieved at any time, and cause much confusion.

I would also recommend that a competent typewriter be authorized, as the correspondence of the office is becoming too great for the ordinary slow method of letter-writing.

If practicable a class should be graduated every year. At the present rate it will take about twenty years to give the second lieutenants of the line the post-graduate course.

Since October 1, $5,119 worth of books have been purchased by officers of the Army through this school, the result of the order establishing lyceums at posts. The text-books are the same as those used at the Leavenworth school, and the great number of books purchased by officers is an evidence of the interest taken in the lyceum work.

* * * * * * *

Paragraph 2 of the school regulations requires that there shall be habitually on duty at the school one light battery of artillery. Light battery F, Second Artillery, was transferred from this post to Fort Riley, Kans., on November 7, 1891, under instructions from headquarters of the Army. I recommend that a light battery be sent here to enable the programme of instruction to be carried out.

Very respectfully,

E. M. HEYL,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
*Washington, D. C.*

# APPENDIX C.

## UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Chicago, Ill., May 27, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., made May 20, 1892.

The prison was last inspected December 2, 1890, by Maj. P. D. Vroom, Inspector-General, and October 15, 1891, by the prison commissioners.

Capt. J. W. Pope, acting quartermaster, U. S. Army, is the commandant. In addition to him the officers stationed at the prison, with their duties, are as follows: Capt. Charles Richard, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, prison surgeon; Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. Army, prison chaplain; Capt. B. H. Gilman, Thirteenth Infantry, executive officer; First Lieut. F. von Schrader, Twelfth Infantry, prison quartermaster; First Lieut. W. A. Nichols, Twenty-third Infantry, prison adjutant and custodian of prisoners' deposit fund; First Lieut. R. M. Blatchford, Eleventh Infantry, prison acting commissary of subsistance; First Lieut. F. Perkins, Eighth Infantry, commanding provost guard.

These officers are reported to be efficient and attentive to duty. The executive officer inspects the entire prison every day.

Hospital Steward Henry O. Cabell, Acting Steward Ernest Younghanns, and Private Jacob M. Crawford, Hospital Corps, are on duty at the prison. The steward and acting steward are satisfactory in every respect. The private is too old for active duty; he is, however, to be retired in the near future.

Commissary Sergeant George Wentzel, recently assigned to duty here, is of excellent character and promises well as to efficiency.

Sergeant Patrick Collins, provost guard, performs the duties of quartermaster-sergeant in an efficient manner.

The total strength of the provost guard, present and absent, is 107 enlisted men. There were present at inspection 96; 5 men being absent on furlough, 1 on detached service, 4 sick in hospital, and 1 serving sentence of general court-martial.

The clothing of the guard was found to be in excellent condition. Arms and accouterments are serviceable, and consist of 44 Spencer repeating shotguns, 46 double-barreled English shotguns, 20 double-barreled Parker shotguns, 65 Colt's revolvers, McKeever cartridge boxes, altered for shotguns; waist belts and plates, old style.

Excellent arrangements are made for the welfare of the members of the provost guard. They live at a general mess and are considered the best-fed body of soldiers in our Army. They have a general dormitory, supplied with common lockers and usual beds, which is in excellent condition; and a dormitory, with inside blinds and as free from noises as possible, for the night guard. They have also an amusement room nicely fitted up with billiard tables, etc. Their quarters and the amusement room are heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Capt. Pope states that the duties of the members of the provost guard are necessarily very severe, being on day guard over prisoners for a month at a time, nearly every day 9 to 10 hours, or on day duty in boxes for about 12 hours, or on night-guard duty every night in the dormitories in reliefs of 2 instead of 3, as usual. The number of men required by the pressure of work does not allow of many leaves being granted, and it could not be asked that more than 110 soldiers should be detailed for provost guard duty. In order to do the guard duty at the prison in accordance with the present prescribed manner for garrison would require 500 men. It is believed that it would be just, considering the importance of the duties

required, that the guard should have a small increase of pay, say $2 per month. This would compensate them for their arduous duties and relieve the appearance of hardship in their having so much harder duty than average soldiers.

The number, duties, and compensation of civilian employés of the Quartermaster's Department are as follows:

| | Per month. |
|---|---|
| 1 foreman, tin shop | $100.00 |
| 1 forage master | 75.00 |
| 1 foreman, harness shop | 100.00 |
| 1 chief clerk, charge of office | 150.00 |
| 1 inspector and foreman, shoe shop | 116.66 |
| 2 instructors, shoe shop, each $100 | 200.00 |
| Total | 741.66 |

The number, duties, and compensation of the prison employés are as follows:

| | Per month. |
|---|---|
| 1 clerk, commandant's office | $150.00 |
| 1 clerk, adjutant's office | 100.00 |
| 1 clerk, quartermaster's office | 116.66 |
| 1 carpenter, foreman in shop | 100.00 |
| 1 blacksmith, foreman in shop | 100.00 |
| 1 stone mason, foreman in shop | 100.00 |
| 1 tailor, foreman in shop | 100.00 |
| 1 engineer, in charge of engines, etc | 100.00 |
| 1 machinist, in charge of machines, etc | 100.00 |
| 1 teamster, driving team | 40.00 |
| 4 teamsters, driving teams, each | 30.00 |
| 2 night watchmen, guarding property, each | 30.00 |
| Total | 1,186.66 |

The services of these employés seem to be necessary. The reductions which have been found possible have been made.

The requirements of article 4 of the regulations for the government of the prison in regard to diet, clothing, discipline, and labor are complied with. The prisoners are in an excellent state of discipline, and none are subjected to whipping, branding, or the carrying of weights for the purpose of discipline or for producing penitence.

Capt. Pope recommends that the summary court be authorized to try military prisoners. He thinks it was the intention of the law that these courts should take the place of the garrison court-martial, except in case of objection. The wording of the law is thought to allow the trial of military prisoners by summary court, though the law of the prison and the prison regulations admit of the trial of the prisoners by garrison court. It is recommended that if necessary the law be amended so as to admit of trial by summary court.

Each prisoner has a number, and he is furnished with a decent suit of clothing upon his discharge. The bathing facilities are ample, and prisoners are required to bathe every Saturday and may bathe oftener when it can be arranged. The food supplied the prisoners is sufficient and well prepared. They have one large dining-room and kitchen, lately moved into the basement of the cell building, which is kept in most excellent order. Their bedding consists of bedstead with slats, bedsack filled with straw, two blankets in summer and three in winter. The sick are properly cared for.

About 100 prisoners, who were unable to pass a required examination, are compelled to attend school from 1 to 3 p. m. Sundays.

Prisoners are allowed to read newspapers and books in cells and dormitories, out of working hours and when not under punishment, and are permitted to write two letters, which are subject to inspection, per month.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The number of prisoners in confinement at date of last inspection by Maj. Vroom, December 2, 1890, was | | 419 |
| Received since | | 458 |
| | | 877 |
| Discharged | 446 | |
| Escaped | 16 | |
| Died | 4 | |
| Transferred to penitentiary under sentence of general court-martial | 1 | |
| | | 467 |
| Total | | 410 |

Of this number, 8 were sick in hospital, 3 sick in quarters, 6 on restricted diet, and 2 to be discharged that day, leaving 391 men employed as follows:

| May 20, 1892. | Inside prison. | | Outside prison. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Skilled. | Unskilled. | Skilled. | Unskilled. |
| Shoe shop | 36 | | | |
| Harness shop | 20 | | | |
| Broom shop | 12 | | | |
| Tin shop | 7 | | 3 | |
| Carpenters | 11 | | 2 | |
| Blacksmiths | 12 | | | |
| Tailors | 23 | | | |
| Stone cutters | 2 | | 17 | |
| Firemen and laundry | | 15 | | |
| Guards, kitchen and room orderlies | | 9 | | |
| Bakery and prison kitchen | 3 | 16 | | |
| Clerks and orderly | | 12 | | |
| Hospital attendants, cook, etc | | 7 | | |
| Storeroom | 1 | 1 | | |
| Gate orderlies and librarian | | 5 | | |
| Painters | 4 | | 5 | |
| Wheelwrights | 2 | | | |
| General work | | 35 | | 131 |
| Total | 133 | 100 | 27 | 131 |

The following is a list of articles manufactured at the prison during last fiscal year, showing number and value of each class of articles and aggregate value of all manufactures:

SHOE SHOP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 49 pairs officers' boots, at $6.15 | $301.35 | |
| 50 pairs officers' shoes, at $3.10 | 155.00 | |
| 3,413 pairs boots, cavalry, sewed, at $3.48 | 11,877.24 | |
| 129 pairs boots, brass-screwed, old style, at $3.06 | 394.74 | |
| 24,561 pairs shoes, camp, sewed, at $2.08 | 51,086.88 | |
| 1 pair shoes, brass-screwed | 1.86 | |
| 25 pairs shoes, sewed, calf, post, at $2.50 | 62.50 | |
| 25 pairs shoes, brass-screwed, post, calf, at $2.18 | 54.50 | |
| 151 pairs boots, viscol, kip, sewed, cavalry, at $3.69 | 557.19 | |
| 366 pairs shoes, viscol, kip, campaign, sewed, at $2.39 | 874.74 | |
| Total | | $65,366.00 |

CARPENTER SHOP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2,529 barrack chairs, vulcanized fiber, at $1.26 | $3,182.76 | |
| 2,487 barrack chairs, perforated veneer, at 80 cents | 1,989.60 | |
| 347 mess tables, at $5.20 | 1,804.40 | |
| 110 mess benches, at $1.91 | 210.00 | |
| 1,978 mess stools, at 31 cents | 613.18 | |
| 48 company field desks, at $7.05 | 338.40 | |
| 59 wire woven bunk bottom protectors, at $1.11 | 65.49 | |
| 400 stable brooms, at 31 cents | 124.00 | |
| Total | | 8,327.93 |

HARNESS SHOP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 260 single sets harness, ambulance, wheel, at $16.49 | $4,287.40 | |
| 213 single sets harness, ambulance, lead, at $14.50 | 3,088.50 | |
| 367 single sets harness, wagon, wheel, at $15.12 | 5,549.04 | |
| 668 single sets harness, wagon, lead, at $10.21 | 6,820.28 | |
| 50 single sets harness, cart, at $14.48 | 724.00 | |
| 24 traces, ambulance, at $1.44 | 34.56 | |
| 78 breast straps, at 54 cents | 42.12 | |
| 691 halter straps, at 31 cents | 214.21 | |
| 388 hame straps, at 10 cents | 38.80 | |
| 24 hame strings, wagon, at 6 cents | 1.44 | |
| 53 bridles, ambulance, at $1.70 | 90.10 | |
| 6 breechings, ambulance, at $1.44 | 8.64 | |
| 16 backbands, ambulance, at 67 cents | 10.72 | |
| 3 travois, harness pads, at $2.11 | 6.33 | |

HARNESS SHOP—continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 34 lines, 2-horse, at $1.54 | $52.36 | |
| 31 lines, 4-horse, at $2.20 | 68.20 | |
| 12 lines, 6-horse, at $2.27 | 27.24 | |
| 6 lines, lead, 6-mule, at $1.42 | 8.52 | |
| 13 lines, cart, at $1.01 | 13.13 | |
| 12 head halters and straps, at $1.29 | 15.48 | |
| 6 breech straps, wagon, at 51 cents | 3.06 | |
| 24 lead-line straps at 12 cents | 2.88 | |
| 12 coupling straps, wagon, at 14 cents | 1.68 | |
| 12 cross straps, at 24 cents | 2.88 | |
| 12 side straps, at 18 cents | 2.16 | |
| 12 ring (line) straps, at 9 cents | 1.08 | |
| 6 choke straps, wagon, at 43 cents | 2.58 | |
| 6 shaft girths, cart, at 74 cents | 4.44 | |
| 4 hip straps, ambulance, at 54 cents | 2.16 | |
| 6 bellybands and billets, at 36 cents | 2.16 | |
| 30 bellybands, wagon, long, at 35 cents | 10.50 | |
| 60 bellybands, wagon, short, at 17 cents | 10.20 | |
| 4 quilors, complete, wagon, at 70 cents | 2.80 | |
| 4 hip straps and cruppers, wagon, at $1.05 | 4.20 | |
| 6 backbands, wagon, at 52 cents | 3.12 | |
| 12 martingales, wagon, at 32 cents | 3.84 | |
| 12 stay pieces, wagon, at 20 cents | 2.40 | |
| 12 checks for lead lines, wagon, at 38 cents | 4.56 | |
| 12 fronts (bridle), wagon, at 5 cents | .60 | |
| 12 blind stays and checks, wagon, at 12 cents | 1.44 | |
| 12 cruppers for aparejos, at $7.94 | 95.28 | |
| 12 savinhammers aparejos, at $3.29 | 39.48 | |
| 6 coronas, aparejos, at $5.17 | 31.02 | |
| 24 tie-straps, wagon, at 2 cents | .48 | |
| 6 straps, at 9 cents | .54 | |
| 22 pole straps, at $1.92 | 42.24 | |
| | | $21,378.85 |

TIN SHOP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1161 washboilers, tin, at $1.31 | 1520.91 | |
| 427 coffee-boilers, tin, at 66 cents | 281.82 | |
| 718 teakettles, tin, at 65 cents | 466.70 | |
| 216 steamers, tin, at 30 cents | 64.80 | |
| 84 pot covers, tin, at 6 cents | 5.04 | |
| 513 bake pans, iron, large, at 43 cents | 220.59 | |
| 520 bake pans, iron, small, at 29 cents | 150.80 | |
| 1 copper boiler, square, at $4.68 | 4.68 | |
| 778 tin boilers, square, at $1.59 | 1237.02 | |
| 156 tin boilers, square, with faucets, at $2.41 | 375.96 | |
| 137 tin boilers, round, at $1.25 | 161.25 | |
| 181 tin boilers, round, with faucets, at $2.03 | 367.43 | |
| 295 coffee pots, tin, at 37 cents | 109.15 | |
| 30 dishpans, tin, at $1.19 | 35.70 | |
| 25 saucepans, tin, at 37 cents | 9.25 | |
| 12 steamer lids, tin, at 6 cents | .72 | |
| 129 dippers, tin, at 18 cents | 23.22 | |
| 48 coffee-urns, tin, at $2.11 | 101.28 | |
| 29 steamers, tin, at 71 cents | 20.59 | |
| 6 strainers, tin, at 13 cents | .78 | |
| 29 teapots, tin, at 42 cents | 12.18 | |
| 4 stew pans, tin, at 40 cents | 1.60 | |
| 24 cooking vessels, tin, at $1.15 | 27.60 | |
| 24 pots, tin, at 57 cents | 13.68 | |
| 546 bake pans, iron, assorted, at 42 cents | 229.32 | |
| 18 bakepans, tin, at 17 cents | 3.06 | |
| 12,373 joints stovepipe, common, at 11 cents | 1,361.03 | |
| 3,411 elbows, common, at 13 cents | 443.43 | |
| 90 elbows, Russia, at 22 cents | 19.30 | |
| 2 T joints, common, at 23 cents | .46 | |
| 60 flue stoppers, assorted, at 9 cents | 5.40 | |
| 312 stovepipe collars, tin, at 3 cents | 9.36 | |
| 12 stove drums, iron, at $1.27 | 15.24 | |
| 3 Buzzacott ovens, at $6.47 | 19.41 | |
| | | 7,319.26 |

TAILOR SHOP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 140 coats, at $1.99 | $278.60 | |
| 177 trousers, at $1.56 cents | 276.12 | |
| 170 shirts, at $1.41 | 239.70 | |
| 154 drawers at 31 cents | 47.74 | |
| 100 pairs overalls, at 43 cents | 43.00 | |
| 300 pairs stockings, at 40 cents | 120.00 | |
| | | $1,005.16 |

LABOR PERFORMED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,119¼ days skilled labor, at 50 cents | 559.75 | |
| 19,389¼ days unskilled labor, at 35 cents | 6,786.41 | |
| | | 7,346.16 |
| Grand total | | 110,743.36 |

The following list will explain the number and condition of the prison buildings:

| No. | Designation. | Material. | Condition as to repair. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Outside prison wall.* | | |
| 1 | Officers' quarters | Stone | Good; double quarters. |
| 2 | do | do | Do. |
| 3 | do | Wood | Do. |
| 4 | do | do | Good. |
| 5 | do | do | Good; double quarters. |
| 6 | do | do | Good. |
| 7 | do | do | Do. |
| 8 | do | do | Do. |
| 9 | Employés' quarters | do | Do. |
| 10 | do | do | Do. |
| 11 | do | do | Do. |
| 12 | Enlisted mens' quarters | do | Good; double quarters. |
| 13 | do | do | Do. |
| 14 | Employés' quarters | do | Good. |
| 15 | do | do | Do. |
| 16 | Enlisted mens' quarters | do | Do. |
| 17 | do | do | Do. |
| 18 | do | do | Do. |
| 19 | Employés' quarters | do | Do. |
| 20 | do | do | Do. |
| 21 | Enlisted mens' quarters | do | Do. |
| 22 | Employées' quarters | do | Do. |
| 23 | Enlisted mens' quarters | do | Do. |
| 24 | do | do | Do. |
| 25 | Commissary-sergeant's quarters | do | Do. |
| 26 | Hospital steward's quarters | do | Do. |
| 27 | Enlisted mens' quarters | do | Do. |
| 28 | do | do | Old; fair. To be torn down when vacated. |
| 29 | Employés' quarters | do | Do. do. |
| 30 | Prison stables | do | Good. |
| | *Within prison wall.* | | |
| 1 | Administration building | Stone and brick | Good. |
| 2 | Dormitory, library, and schoolroom | do | Good. Slate roof to be replaced by tin shingles. |
| 3 | Dormitory, dark cells, storeroom | do | Do. do. |
| 4 | Guards' quarters bakery | do | Good. |
| 5 | Storehouse, chapel | do | Do. |
| 6 | Dormitory, dining room, and kitchen | do | Good. Roof of tin shingles to be repaired as soon as possible. |
| 7 | Tin, harness, broom, and upholster shops. | Brick | Good. Slate roof to be replaced by tin shingles as soon as possible. |
| 8 | Blacksmith, paint, wheelwright, carpenter, shoe, barber, tailor shops, bathrooms, wood and coal houses. | Stone and brick | Good. |
| 9 | Paint and oil house | Brick | Do. |
| 10 | Engine room | do | Do. |
| 11 | Boiler house | Stone and brick | Do. |
| 12 | Stone shed | Brick | Do. |
| 13 | water-closets | do | Do. |
| 14 | Storehouse and delinquent cells | do | Do. |
| 15 | Stables | do | Do. |
| 16 | Hospital | do | Do. |
| 17 | Mortuary | do | Do. |

Means of transportation on hand consist of 6 horses, used by the provost guard; 38 mules, engaged in hauling supplies, general police, etc.; and the following wagons: 2 four-mule, 2 two-mule, 3 two-horse, 1 spring Dougherty, 2 express, 4 stone, 1 dump, 1 cart. The animals and wagons are in good condition.

Satisfactory fuel and forage are supplied by the post quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on requisition. The price of anthracite coal is 39¼ cents per cwt., of bituminous coal 11 cents per cwt., oats $1.08 per cwt., bran 65 cents per cwt., hay 39 cents per cwt., straw 28 cents per cwt., mineral oil 15$\frac{3}{10}$ cents per gallon.

Tools and machinery in use were found in good order and properly cared for.

A sufficient supply of water is obtained from the Leavenworth water works, the supply being included in the contract made for the post.

There is no sewerage system here; earth closets are used instead. Bathroom water runs into the post sewer, and other surplus and surface water out west side of the prison.

The sanitary condition of the prison is excellent.

All property is properly protected and cared for, and proper precautions are taken to guard against fire, though there is very little danger of fire with the use of electric light. The required books and records are properly kept.

Freight is shipped by rail at lowest through rates; no contracts are made for shipments. Seven hundred and seventy-three thousand six hundred and seventy-two pounds of freight were received and shipped since last inspection.

Funds pertaining to the appropriation for support of the prison are disbursed by the commandant and properly accounted for. I examined the accounts of the prison mess fund and verified balance on hand—$1,791.24, of which the sum of $1,709 is deposited in bank and $82.24 kept in office safe.

The following is a statement of the prison earnings fund:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts: | |
| First quarter, fiscal year 1892 | $267.97 |
| Second quarter, fiscal year 1892 | 456.93 |
| Third quarter, fiscal year 1892 | 373.33 |
| April and to May 19, 1892 | 124.91 |
| Total | 1,223.14 |
| Deposited: | |
| Leavenworth National Bank | 1,164.46 |
| Office safe | 58.68 |
| Total | 1,223.14 |

*Exhibit of money received, paid out, etc., pertaining to the prisoners' deposit fund, from November 30, 1890, to May 20, 1892, inclusive.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand November 30, 1890 | $1,607.88 | |
| Received— | | |
| December, 1890 | 242.46 | |
| January, 1891 | 279.72 | |
| February, 1891 | 80.14 | |
| March, 1891 | 88.40 | |
| April, 1891 | 264.02 | |
| May, 1891 | 212.28 | |
| June, 1891 | 497.71 | |
| July, 1891 | 146.98 | |
| August, 1891 | 315.85 | |
| September, 1891 | 93.36 | |
| October, 1891 | 211.31 | |
| November, 1891 | 588.24 | |
| December, 1891 | 826.14 | |
| January, 1892 | 329.29 | |
| February, 1892 | 524.89 | |
| March, 1892 | 203.36 | |
| April, 1892 | 209.56 | |
| May, 1892 (to include the 20th) | 430.16 | |
| Total | | $7,151.75 |

*Exhibit of money received, paid out, etc.*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid out— | | |
| December, 1890 | $211.88 | |
| January, 1891 | 173.90 | |
| February, 1891 | 124.01 | |
| March, 1891 | 184.20 | |
| April, 1891 | 283.83 | |
| May, 1891 | 150.42 | |
| June, 1891 | 245.86 | |
| July, 1891 | 131.63 | |
| August, 1891 | 552.51 | |
| September, 1891 | 132.49 | |
| October, 1891 | 587.00 | |
| November, 1891 | 279.79 | |
| December, 1891 | 209.24 | |
| January, 1892 | 325.15 | |
| February, 1892 | 390.95 | |
| March, 1892 | 935.69 | |
| April, 1892 | 245.92 | |
| May, 1892 (to include the 20th) | 84.22 | |
| Total | | $5,248.69 |
| Balance | | 1,903.06 |

Various permanent improvements have been made in and around the prison since last inspection. New privies have been built for harness, broom, and tin shops, and at the stone shed. A new ice house was constructed for use of the post at Merritt Lake.

The alterations and repairs made comprise: New standing seam tin roof and new gutters on guards' quarters; new tin shingle roof and new gutters on prison chapel; new floors laid in guards' quarters, in canteen or exchange room, in first-class dormitory, in guards washroom, and in double room in surgeon's quarters; new floor laid in hospital; new standing seam tin roof on hospital; glass sash doors placed in hospital, and new door placed in executive officer's quarters to connect with back hall; alterations made in privies in carpenter and shoe shops; prison bathroom enlarged and improved; new meat closet made for butcher shop; hospital and all other buildings requiring it kalsomined; limekiln relined; all steam-heating pipes in prison yard tunneled; brick walk leading to Rapid Transit Railroad depot relaid; brick sidewalk relaid with vitrified brick; brick sidewalks laid in yards and in front of all officers' quarters; old ice house removed from southeast front corner of prison, the grounds formerly occupied by it graded and sodded; new foundation dug, walled up with stone, and paved with brick around the prisoners' dining-room and dormitory, the old cellar being converted into kitchen and dining-room and floored with hard pressed brick, windows cut out and made double the former size, the pillars of foundation of this building being strengthened; stairway made leading from first floor to dining-room of above building; ninety iron cells made and placed in top floor of above building; drainpipe changed and sewerage remodeled from above building to join main sewer of prison; all farm gates and all gratings of iron around prison painted; all prison buildings kept in good repair, inside and outside; a sawmill, received from the quartermaster's department, set up in wheelwright shop; a new steam engine purchased and set up for the purpose of running the electric light dynamo, and the dynamo room enlarged; water pipe near the post hop room dug up and relaid; old hop room torn down and ground prepared for construction of the new assembly hall which is being constructed for the quartermaster's department by the prison opposite front of prison; two frame buildings belonging to post, on west side of prison, torn down at the request of the post quartermaster.

This prison is in process of being transformed into a cellular prison, and 180 iron cells are now being constructed for use on first and second floors of prisoners' dormitory.

The work of constructing the new assembly hall having been committed to the commandant, all stonework and preparation of material is being pushed ahead as fast as possible. A portion of the lumber required for this work has been cut on the reservation and prepared in the prison shops.

I recommend favorable consideration of the suggestion of Capt. Pope that the reward for the capture of escaped military prisoners be raised to $60, the amount that is now paid for the apprehension and delivery of deserters.

There have been no abuses or neglects of duty on the part of the officers stationed at the prison.

The laws, rules, and regulations relating to the government of the prison have been

strictly complied with. The officers are competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties. The convicts are properly governed and employed, and at the same time treated with humanity and kindness. They are well clad and fed, and kept under excellent discipline. In fact, the whole institution is most admirably governed and kept in the best possible condition.

Capt. Pope is most excellently well qualified for the position of commandant, and it is entirely through his efforts that the prison has been brought to its present high standard.

The following complaints were made and investigated:

No. 49 stated that he wants to work in the shops; that he is a printer by trade. Capt. Pope stated that men are put in the shops as vacancies occur.

No. 109 stated that he has been working in the rock quarry and wants to work in shops. He is a cook by trade. There is no vacancy in kitchens at present.

No. 288 complained of the loss of ten days' good time. I found upon investigation that he had been smoking in his cell. This man has a very bad record.

There were several other minor complaints which were found groundless upon investigation.

Very respectfully,

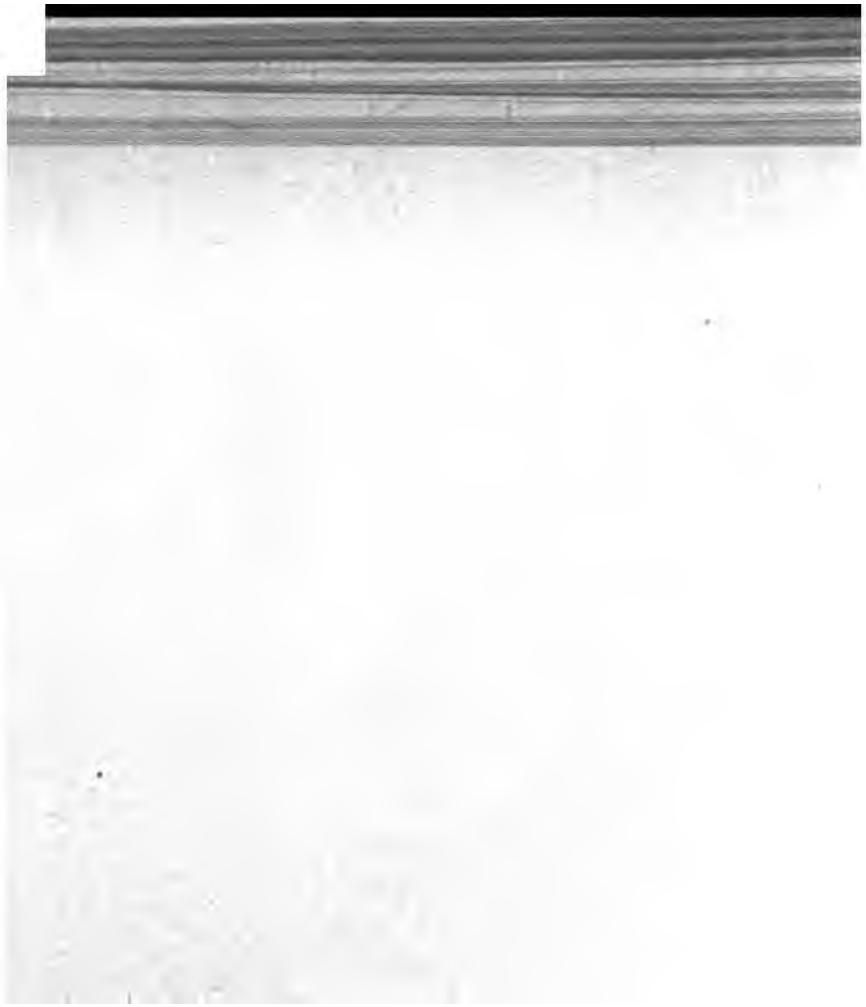
E. M. HEYL,
*Colonel, Inspector-General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
*Washington, D. C.*

# REPORT

OF AN

# INSPECTION OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.



# REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, D. C., February 11, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of an inspection of the Soldiers' Home, begun just as I was ordered to attend the funeral of ex-President Hayes, and carried on by Maj. Sanger and Mr. Kent of my department.

A marked improvement was noticeable in the mess hall and kitchen, and bedding; and, in general, the condition of all the buildings occupied by inmates of the Home, as far as cleanliness is concerned, was very good and in some cases excellent. The insect pest, which has for years reflected so seriously on the housekeeping of the Home, has been eradicated through the zealous and careful attention of the deputy governor of the Home, Capt. Irwin, to whose intelligent management may be ascribed other remedial and beneficial changes of administration. Under energetic officers this institution and the military prison at Fort Leavenworth have become models in this respect.

## SHERMAN HALL.

This building had 123 occupants, a majority of whom were present. The walls need kalsomining throughout and the floors of many rooms renewing. It is under the same roof with Scott Hall and annex. The foregoing remarks are applicable to Scott Hall, which contained 252 inmates. The condition of the basement floors is as reported a year ago. Three hundred and seventy-eight infirm men gathered under this one roof require all the care and comforts that have been given them, and every improvement here benefits many.

## THE SHERIDAN BUILDING.

This building had 149 inmates. This is the model building for its purpose, and seems to be designed for health rather than show, and deserves every care, but it was rather cold during the intensest weather.

## THE ANDERSON BUILDING.

New floors, wash basins, and a suitable bathroom and water-closets are very much needed here. There are no urinals. Some painting and kalsomining are necessary. There were 42 inmates.

### THE KING BUILDING.

This building needs a thorough overhauling; the floors are very much worn; the walls need washing and possibly kalsomining or painting; they are marvels of fly-specking. The wash basins are old and should be replaced by something better. There are but four bath tubs, no urinals, and but two water-closet bowls in the building.

There were 103 inmates. A room in the basement below the level of the ground, of 4,015 cubic feet, had six occupants or 669⅙ cubic feet each. Should the inmates of the Home be required to sleep in rooms below the level of the surrounding ground? The air in this building seems vitiated and the ventilation insufficient.

The practice of using kerosene oil on the floors of many rooms throughout the several dormitory buildings, and to which attention was invited a year ago, still continues.

It was understood wire-woven springs would soon be supplied to all beds.

### BATHING.

In this connection attention is invited to the great lack of proper bathing facilities, first, from lack of the necessary tubs, and, secondly, from want of water. Comparatively few baths have been taken by the inmates of the dormitories on this account during the past four weeks. Means should be devised which will enforce proper cleanliness of person on the part of every soldier.

### THE MESS.

The general administration of the mess continues as reported a year ago, but Capt. Irwin has made some minor improvements which have added to the comfort of this very important branch. As it was not thought advisable to remove the kitchen to the old dining room, as suggested a year ago, with a view to a more rapid service of meals, he has endeavored to improve this service by enlarging the dumb-waiters in the pantry to double their capacity, by the use of large hand trays for carrying the food, by providing all vegetable dishes with covers, by the addition of a bread car, and of two waiters to the dining room and one to the kitchen, thus reducing the time formerly taken to serve meals by fully one-third. Among other improvements it may be remarked that all waiters have been put in white jackets and aprons. Coffee is now served at dinner to those who do not drink milk, and stewed fruit of some kind, as well as cheese, have been added to the supper.

The kitchen and basement, which were in such a dingy condition a year ago, have undergone a marked change for the better through the judicious use of soap and water, whitewash, and paint.

### THE BAKERY AND SUPPLY OF BREAD.

The bakery has been painted, and the system of issues has been improved by requiring the commissary sergeant at the hospital and the mess sergeant to receipt for all the bread issued to them.

It was stated by Capt. Irwin that during the year there had not been one loaf of bad bread or any complaint of the bread.

## SUBSISTENCE.

No changes have been made in the method of subsisting the inmates of the Home. As heretofore, the bill of fare for each meal is prepared from day to day by the deputy governor, who is in charge of the mess.

During the six months ending December 31, 1892, the following articles have been consumed:

*Breakfast.*—Beef stew, bread, butter, coffee, stewed codfish, cold sliced beef, sarta, stewed potatoes with cream sauce, cold sliced ham, potatoes, codfish hash, tomatoes, corned beef hash, corned beef with tomatoes, bacon, boiled eggs, picked fish with sauce, curried corned beef with onions, Frankfort sausage, English beef stew, boiled codfish with butter sauce, hominy, picked codfish with cream sauce, radishes, fresh pork sausage.

*Dinner.*—Vegetable soup with macaroni, clam chowder, beef stew, cold sliced beef, roast beef with gravy, mashed potatoes, cornstarch pudding, pickles, bread, butter, milk, coffee, stewed tomatoes, farina pudding, corned beef, boiled bacon, stewed beans, roast mutton with gravy, baked fish with cream sauce, macaroni soup, cabbage, stewed onions, stewed carrots, rice pudding, macaroni with cheese, sweet pumpkins, oyster stew, sauerkraut, baked pork and beans (Boston style), sweet potatoes, bean soup, pickled beets, onion gravy, braised beef, rice, curried mutton, English beef soup, squash, roast lamb with green peas, mutton potpie, tomatoes, green corn, cantaloupes, watermelons, cucumbers, grapes, apples, bread pudding, apple pies, braised beef with Spanish sauce, macaroni a la creme, stewed mutton, roast pork with gravy, fish chowder, horse radish, ham, parsnips, green peas, beef tea, stuffed turkey, cranberry sauce, celery, oranges, mince pies.

*Supper.*—Stewed prunes, bread, butter, tea, cheese, pigsfeet, pickled tripe, head cheese, baked potatoes, stewed apples, bologna sausage, sweet potatoes, stewed green apples, potato salad, sausage with rice, oatmeal mush, sirup, stewed crab apples, stewed peaches, grapes, coffee cake.

Amount of milk received from dairy from July 1, 1892, to December 31, 1892, 8,636½ gallons. Some comparison between this and other Homes or institutions occasionally might be suggestive to each.

## CLOTHING.

The storehouse and clothing were in good order, and there have been no losses through any cause during the past year. The clothing is procured in the manner reported a year ago, but the issues are now witnessed by a commissioned officer in place of a noncommissioned officer.

It is recommended that barrack shoes and mattress covers be added to the clothing list as a measure of economy, and as indispensable to the comfort and cleanliness of the older soldiers. Capt. Irwin, the deputy governor, concurs in this recommendation.

## THE LIBRARY.

This was not in good police, and, according to the statement of the librarian to Maj. Sanger, had not known soap and water for several months. It needs a thorough scrubbing.

### THE HOSPITAL.

There has been no change in the administration of the hospital since last inspection. The surgeon, Maj. W. H. Forwood, is still of the opinion that it would be far better for the hospital on all grounds were the farm and garden products consumed purchased in open market rather than from the Home farm.

During the past year the plumbing of all the water-closets and bathrooms has been renewed.

On the third floor at each end of the building a new bathroom and lavatory has been added. The principal diseases have been chronic rheumatism, heart disease, consumption, hernia, catarrh, epilepsy, dyspepsia, and constipation. The number of patients admitted to the hospital was 376; the number treated at sick call, 2,304, or a total of 2,680. At this date there are 85 cases in hospital, its entire capacity. The flagging in the basement should be replaced or a concrete floor laid.

The bowls received from the quartermaster's department are reported as very brittle.

Taken as a whole, this hospital is a model of cleanliness and intelligent administration, due entirely to the care bestowed upon it by Surgeon Forwood.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-heating plant, the shops, pump-house, stables, and farm buildings were found in good order.

The supply of water is totally inadequate at this time, but under the authority recently given connection will soon be made with the city mains, when a serious cause of discomfort will have been removed. This is only one of many indications of improvement at this Home. In this connection attention is invited to the importance of adding to existing facilities for amusement at the Home. Under the present arrangement each dormitory building has a smoking and reading room, and in the basement of Sherman Hall there is a billiard and card-room, and in Sheridan Hall a card room with a small stage for theatrical or other performances.

The room in Scott Hall has a few small tables, but the rooms in the Anderson and King buildings are entirely inadequate.

I venture to remark that in the consideration of this subject we should remember the antecedent habits of the inmates of the Home, or we shall entirely fail to meet the simplest requirements of the situation. At all military posts in the army there are either post exchange buildings, sutler stores, or company amusement rooms. These places of resort are largely patronized by the men. That they have proved beneficial attractions to the rank and file, and that they have had a tendency to restrain recklessness and dissipation, will be admitted by a majority of our experienced officers. As compared with the diversion and recreation thus provided at even the most remote post, those offered at the Soldiers' Home are lacking in the extreme. There are but two billiard tables, one pool table, and two bagatelle tables. These are all collected in the basement of Sherman Hall, in a room entirely too small for the purpose.

The Anderson building might be turned into an exchange and be provided with pool, billiard, and card tables in sufficient number, a bowling alley, and any other appliances calculated to afford amusement and recreation to old and infirm persons. With the number of men here equaling a regiment, the profits would easily help to sustain

the band if as successfully managed as, say, the engineer company canteen at West Point.

### SOLDIERS' HOME BAND.

This Home has a larger number of men than constitutes one of our regiments, and the same difficulties must be expected here as in the regiments in maintaining a commendable band. The difficulties here have not been surmounted, and it is therefore not surprising that the organization has dwindled to its present size. There is nothing more important at an institution of this kind and size than to furnish the inmates with varied and innocent employment, and there is hardly anything more conducive to this than the voluntary assembling of the men to hear military music, which has been one of the features of their military career.

These old soldiers look upon themselves as entitled to a military funeral, and even in this single regard the use of the band, if hired from civilians, would cover a large percentage of the necessary expense, which of course must be considerable if the band is to be good. Money so expended is no more misplaced here than with an equal number of soldiers elsewhere, and there is nothing easily conceivable that would afford an equal number of these old soldiers so much pleasure as a military band.

The physical comfort and cleanliness of these men are now adequately cared for, and the mental enjoyments must necessarily be also considered. And it seems that the Volunteer Soldier Homes have far surpassed in this respect the Home for the Regulars.

### PENSION FUND.

The pension money of all the inmates at the Home is paid direct to the treasurer of the Home as trustee for the pensioners. The amount so held is subject to payment to the pensioner while continuing at the Home in such sums as the governor, as authorized by the commissioners, may direct, and on discharge from the Home the pensioner receives the entire balance then to his credit. It is noted that of the large sum, $119,813.97, received from the pension agent during the year the sum of $117,975.70 was turned over to the men. So what is the use of this circumlocution? The men practically get all the money now, and why should not the amounts be paid direct to the men without any interposition by the treasurer of the Home and avoid the cumbering of the accounts and records of the Home incident upon the receipt and disbursement of this sum if no direct or indirect benefit is to accrue from the labor expended under the present practice?

Among the exhibits appended attention is called to Exhibit S, a statement showing the army service and various pension rates of the inmates at the Home January 21, 1893. From this statement it appears that—

14 had less than one year's service.
151 more than 1 year and less than 5 years.
102 more than 5 years and less than 10 years.
94 more than 10 years and less than 15 years.
108 more than 15 years and less than 20 years.
277 more than 20 years and less than 25 years.
52 more than 25 years and less than 30 years.
8 over 30 years.

806 total number of men.

Of this number, 155 are not in receipt of a pension. The amount paid to the 651 pensioners monthly at the rates stated would be $8,454.50, or at the rate of $101,454 per year, an average of $155.84 per year for each man in sums ranging from $24 to $540.

## CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES.

The present governor of the Home, shortly after assuming his duties, announced a policy of classification on merit rolls, and of grouping in the several buildings. The first class numbered 266 and were men who had never violated any regulation of the Home; the second class numbered 318, and the third class numbered only 34, and were the men who had several times gone wrong. The results of classification have usually shown how small a per cent of the men really give all the trouble, and a statement of the British army is submitted for comparison.

*Items concerning discipline in the British army.*

| | 1885. | | 1891. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Percentage to average strength. | Number. | Percentage to average strength. |
| Courts-martial | 14,280 | 7.6 | 10,776 | 5.3 |
| Minor punishments | 284,008 | 150. | 208,005 | 103. |
| Number of men fined for drunkenness | 23,324 | 25.3 | 15,592 | 14.7 |
| Number of men in possession of good-conduct badges | 72,345 | 38. | 88,608 | 42. |
| Educational certificates | | | 75,260 | |
| Educational certificates (first class) | | | 2,711 | |

## IMPROVEMENTS.

The governor reports an improved religious sentiment at the Home, marked by a pronounced increase in the attendance at the chapel services, and does not doubt the sentiment will be further increased owing to the improvements made in the chapel.

Steps have been taken to improve the forest and landscape of the grounds in the planting of valuable trees of native and foreign growth. The museum has been converted, without changing its object, into a pleasant reading room, and is always full. Improvements in the flooring of the basement of the Scott Building, and in the condition of the guard room and store room in the basement have been made. Two large and airy rooms in the Scott Building heretofore used by the inmates have been converted into office rooms in lieu of the rooms in the basement formerly used for that purpose, and a good brick walk now connects that building with the chapel.

The office needs new carpets, and many rooms would be benefited by a strip of carpet at the bedside and well-selected pictures on the walls. The blind are not in the hospital now, but are roomed opposite the offices.

The present arrangement for the housing of married men who reside with their families within the grounds might be improved by erecting for their use model cottages to be awarded to those men who have been at the Home for over ten years and by their good conduct ranked as members of the first class.

The flag was condemned by me as worn out.

There is hardly any command where a sprinkling of officers who are on the active list would be more beneficial than here.

ACCOUNTS.

The Treasury Department reports show the balance standing to the credit of the permanent fund of the Soldiers' Home on December 31, 1892, as $2,504,061.42, an increase since September 1, 1891, of $24,075.08, accounted for as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of deposits arising from Treasury settlements | $187,075.08 |
| Amount withdrawn to meet current expenses | 163,000.00 |
| | 24,075.08 |

The increase during the preceding twelve months was $79,456.91.

The amount passed to the credit of the fund by settlements made during the year ending September 30, 1891, was $289,186.91, while the income derived from the same source during the fifteen months from that date to December 31, 1892, was only $187,075.08, exhibiting a falling off of $102,111.83.

This marked decrease in income would seem to indicate the near approach to the maximum sum that can accrue to that fund under the present laws, and, unless some other source of income is provided, the permanent fund will be encroached on to meet the current expenses, and the amount of income derived from the interest must decrease.

While this deficiency in income is threatening, the reports show a constant increase in the daily average number of inmates, and presses the question upon what lines shall further economic measures be taken.

The withdrawing of outdoor relief from members who receive pensions and are in sufficiently comfortable circumstances to remain out of the Home has effected a saving during the year of about $10,800. Had not this saving been made the running expenses of last year would have exceeded the previous one by about $7,462.

The daily average number of inmates, as shown by the records of the Home for the year ending September 30, 1892, was 745, an increase of 28 over last year and of 59 over the year ending September 30, 1890.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The current expenses of the year were | | $196,653.43 |
| From which deduct the following: | | |
| Refunded to heirs of deceased soldiers | $2,678.23 | |
| Refunded to heirs of deceased inmates | 331.40 | |
| Commutation to members outside | 31,266.48 | |
| Board and treatment of insane members at Government Asylum | 4,878.58 | |
| Funeral expenses of members outside | 37.00 | |
| Permanent improvements | 244.55 | |
| | | 39,436.24 |
| Total current expenses for maintaining inmates | | 157,217.19 |
| Average annual cost for each inmate | | 211.03 |
| Average annual cost for rations per man | 75.48 | |
| Average annual cost for clothing per man | 18.61 | |
| | | 94.09 |
| Average annual cost of other items | | 116.94 |

As compared with last year there appears to be a reduction in the average annual cost of the ration, per man, of $5.04; in clothing, of 35 cents, and an increase in the other items of $4.10 per man.

With such considerable expenditures, especially where this Soldiers' Home is only an example, and there are about as many disabled volunteers in homes as there are now men in the Army, it seems the most careful and prompt supervision of expenditures should prevail both in the War and Treasury Departments, exactly as is most efficiently done for other disbursements in every bureau. But these disbursements do not receive the most critical scrutiny by the Treasury Department.

*Statement showing the average cost of rations, clothing, per capita, and the value of milk per gallon at the Branch Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the year ending June 30, 1891.*

| Branch. | Rations (per day). | Clothing (per year). | Per capita (per year). | Milk (per gallon). |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central | $0.2097 | $15.79 | $136.21 | $0.135 |
| Northwestern | .1722 | 21.36 | 134.84 | .162 |
| Eastern | .1545 | 18.16 | 138.13 | .24 |
| Southern | .2063 | 15.24 | 126.95 | .218 |
| Western | .1964 | 17.90 | 144.49 | ..... |
| Pacific | .2461 | 29.71 | 205.03 | .18 |
| Marion | .2280 | 28.72 | 176.89 | ..... |
| Average | .2019 | 20.98 | 151.79 | .187 |
| Average per year | 73.69 | 20.98 | 151.79 | ..... |

Prior to December 19, 1891, the only salaried commissioned officer of the Army on duty at the Home and paid from the Home funds was the secretary and treasurer, who received, in addition to his quarters, fuel, forage, light, and products from the farm, dairy, and garden, the sum of $900 per year. The governor and deputy governor merely received allowances as above. Since the above date, by action of the Board of Managers, all allowances, except quarters and forage, were cut off from the officers, including the salary to the secretary and treasurer, and in lieu thereof they were allowed from the Home funds an amount equal to the difference between their pay on the active and retired list, equal in the case of the governor to $1,375 per year, the deputy governor $700, and the secretary and treasurer $910. The secretary and treasurer is allowed the difference between the pay of a captain mounted on the active list and a captain not mounted on the retired list. The surgeon being on the active list receives no extra pay nor allowances.

It seems that for labor, forage, and other expenses during the year ending September 30, 1892—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The farm is charged with | | $6,980.06 |
| The dairy is charged with | | 5,120.17 |
| Total expenses of farm and dairy | | 12,100.23 |
| From Exhibit H the value at market rates of the vegetables furnished the Home and hospital was | $4,553.74 | |
| And the dairy furnished 22,409½ gallons milk, at 22 cents per gallon | 4,930.09 | |
| | | 9,483.83 |
| Excess of the cost of dairy and farm over the value of the products sent to Home and hospital messes | | 2,616.40 |

The cost of the production of milk is placed this year at 16½ cents per gallon, at which rate it is computed in the cost of the ration for the Home mess, but the dairy account is credited at the rate of 28 cents per gallon. An average between the two rates is taken as the market value to the mess, and the price paid for milk at some of the volunteer soldiers' homes is published for comparison. The variation in the valuation of the milk can vary this excess some thirteen hundred dollars, more or less.

The accounts for the ornamentation of the grounds and the raising of small fruits for the mess are so kept that the cost of each of these classes of expenditure can not be stated seperately, as both are grouped under the head of the garden account.

Contracts for the following supplies were made during the year: Coal, oats, bran, corn (shelled), corn meal, flour, fresh beef, corned beef, mut-

ton, ice, and clothing. All other supplies were purchased in open market by orders on local dealers, as described in last report.

Under the statutes (R. S., 3711–3713) it is not lawful for any officer or person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States in the District of Columbia to purchase coal or wood for public service except on condition that the same shall, before delivery, be inspected and weighed or measured by a duly appointed inspector. These statutes have not been applied to purchases made for the Soldiers' Home.

An exhibit (E) is appended, showing the prices paid to dealers for supplies during February, 1892.

The amounts paid for services during December, 1892, as shown by Exhibits B and C, were as follows:

| Duties. | Persons. | | | | Amounts paid. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Inmates. | Civilians. | Total. | Officers. | Inmates. | Civilians. | Total. |
| Governor, deputy governor, treasurer | 3 | | | 3 | $248.74 | | | $248.74 |
| Clerk to commissioners | | | 1 | 1 | | | $100.00 | 100.00 |
| Clerk in auditor's office | | | 1 | 1 | | | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Religious services | | | 4 | 4 | | | 155.00 | 155.00 |
| Noncommissioned officers | | 24 | | 24 | | $355.00 | | 355.00 |
| Band | | 11 | | 11 | | 147.00 | | 147.00 |
| Home buildings | | 19 | | 19 | | 130.50 | | 130.50 |
| Governor's office | | 3 | | 3 | | 55.00 | | 55.00 |
| Treasurer's office | | 4 | 1 | 5 | | 80.00 | 100.00 | 180.00 |
| Hospital | | 28 | 1 | 29 | | 399.00 | 100.00 | 499.00 |
| Kitchen | | 6 | 4 | 10 | | 65.00 | 170.00 | 235.00 |
| Dining room | | 24 | | 24 | | 216.00 | | 216.00 |
| Home police | | 5 | | 5 | | 43.50 | | 43.50 |
| Library | | 3 | | 3 | | 37.00 | | 37.00 |
| Grounds, roads, and garden | | 25 | 7 | 32 | | 211.00 | 243.13 | 454.13 |
| Dairy | | 3 | 5 | 8 | | 30.00 | 119.00 | 149.00 |
| Shops and woodhouse | | 7 | 3 | 10 | | 90.00 | 235.00 | 334.00 |
| Engineers and firemen | | | 6 | 6 | | | 284.00 | 284.00 |
| Miscellaneous | | 8 | 1 | 9 | | 78.00 | 20.00 | 98.00 |
| Farm | | | 6 | 6 | | | 206.75 | 206.75 |
| Total | 3 | 170 | 40 | 213 | 248.74 | 1,946.00 | 1,832.88 | 4,027.62 |
| Approximate total per annum | | | | | | | | 48,331.44 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From the pension account it appears that the balance on hand of that fund November 10, 1891, was | | $49,181.19 |
| Amount received from S. L. Willson, pension agent, to January 21, 1893 | | 119,813.97 |
| | | 168,995.16 |
| Amount paid pensioners | $117,975.70 | |
| Amount transferred to Home fund, balances of pensions standing to the credit of deceased inmates over three years | 1,707.67 | |
| | | 119,683.37 |
| Balance January 21, 1893 | | 49,311.79 |

The money accounts and disbursements of the secretary and treasurer were fully inspected by the accountant of this department, found to be correct, and the balance on hand verified.

The following exhibits are appended:

A.—Statement relative to members on outdoor relief.
B.—Amount paid to civil employés, December, 1892.
C.—Extra-duty pay paid to inmates, December, 1892.
D.—Vegetables purchased in addition to those received from farm.
E.—Prices paid for supplies during February, 1892.
F.—Recapitulation of expenditures from October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892.
G.—Amount expended on officers' quarters and permanent buildings from November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892.
H.—Vegetables, fruit, and milk furnished Home and hospital from farm, garden, and dairy.

I.—Bill of fare, Home mess, for week ending October 15, 1892.
K.—Horses, mules, and transportation owned, and forage furnished.
L.—Disbursements by treasurer for March and September, 1892.
M.—Field return for inmates, January 21, 1893.
N.—Farm account from November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892.
O.—Garden account from November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892.
P.—Dairy account from November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892.
Q.—List of contracts for supplies and services.
R.—List of persons paid for services in more than one capacity, December 31, 1892.
S.—Statement showing the Army service and various pension rates of the inmates at the Home January 21, 1893.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
*Inspector-General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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EXHIBIT A.

*Statement relative to members of the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, on outdoor relief.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Average number for one year from October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892 | 370 |
| Total amount paid for outdoor relief during year ending September 30, 1892 | $31,266.48 |
| Average amount paid, per man, for one year | 84.50 |
| Average amount paid, per man, for one month | 7.04⅙ |
| Highest amount paid, per man, for one month | 8.00 |
| Lowest amount paid, per man, for one month | 2.00 |

RICH'D C. PARKER,
*Bvt. Major, U. S. Army,*
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

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EXHIBIT B.

*Amount paid to civil employés during December, 1892.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 clerk to Board of Commissioners, per month | $100.00 | 2 assistant dairymen at $21 each per month | $42.00 |
| 1 clerk in Second Auditor's office, per month | 100.00 | 1 driver of dairy wagon | 19.00 |
| 1 clerk to secretary and treasurer, per month | 100.00 | 1 cook for dairymen | 8.00 |
| Dr. Geo. H. Penrose, clinical assistant to attending surgeon ....per month | 100.00 | 1 cook for Home mess | 50.00 |
| Rev. James A. Buck, religious services, per month | 50.00 | 1 assistant cook for Home mess from December 5 to 31, 1892, at $25 per month | 21.67 |
| Rev. D. C. DeWulf, religious services and services of choir .....per month | 65.00 | 1 chief baker .....do.... | 50.00 |
| Rev. Gustav Facius, religious services, per month | 50.00 | 1 assistant baker .....do.... | 45.00 |
| Lulu Facius, services as organist and in choir from November 19 to December 31, 1892, at $25 per month | 35.00 | 1 driver of ambulance .....do.... | 20.00 |
| 1 gardener and florist.....per month | 50.00 | 1 plumber.....do.... | 85.00 |
| 6 laborers in garden and grounds..do.... | 193.13 | 1 tinsmith.....do.... | 75.00 |
| 1 farm overseer | 50.00 | 1 blacksmith.....do.... | 75.00 |
| 1 overseer of dairy | 50.00 | 1 engineer of heating apparatus..do.... | 75.00 |
| 5 farm hands | 156.75 | 1 assistant engineer .....do.... | 60.00 |
| | | 3 firemen, at $33.....do.... | 99.00 |
| | | 1 engineer in charge of waterworks, per month | 50.00 |
| | | Laborer stowing coal 1½ days, at $1.25 per diem | 1.87 |
| | | Total | 1,876.42 |

RICH'D C. PARKER,
*Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

EXHIBIT C.

*Inmates on extra duty in the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, December 31, 1892.*

| No. | Names. | Rate of pay per month. | On what work employed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Evans, Thomas | $39.00 | Sergeant-major and clerk. |
| 2 | Campbell, Alexander | 18.00 | Commissary-sergeant. |
| 3 | Ford, Patrick | 18.00 | Quartermaster-sergeant. |
| 4 | Gillies, Charles F | 15.00 | First sergeant, Scott building. |
| 5 | Drost, Abraham P | 15.00 | First sergeant, Sheridan building. |
| 6 | O'Brien, James | 15.00 | First sergeant, King building. |
| 7 | Murray, Richard | 15.00 | First sergeant, Anderson building. |
| 8 | Kernahan, William | 15.00 | First sergeant, Sherman building. |
| 9 | Blau, John | 12.00 | Floor sergeant, Sheridan building. |
| 10 | Stauffer, Rudolph | 17.00 | Floor sergeant, King building, and charge of kitchen. |
| 11 | Corcoran, John | 12.00 | Floor sergeant, Sheridan building. |
| 12 | Gaffney, William | 20.00 | Sergeant, superintendent of working parties on roads. |
| 13 | Elwood, William | 17.00 | Sergeant, provost sergeant. |
| 14 | Maas, Joseph | 12.00 | Floor sergeant, Sherman building. |
| 15 | O'Keeffe, Arthur A | 12.00 | Floor sergeant, Scott building. |
| 16 | Heens, Michael | 12.00 | Floor sergeant, Sherman building. |
| 17 | Zenk, August | 12.00 | Sergeant, charge of dining room. |
| 18 | O'Malley, Michael | 12.00 | Floor sergeant, Scott building. |
| 19 | Steinback, Henry | 12.00 | Floor sergeant, Scott annex building. |
| 20 | King, Philip | 15.00 | Corporal, chief of police. |
| 21 | Schwartz, John | 10.00 | Corporal, charge of stables, etc. |
| 22 | Ryan, Thomas W | 10.00 | Corporal, charge of billiard and pool tables. |
| 23 | Bullard, John E | 10.00 | Corporal, laundryman. |
| 24 | Johnson, Robert | 10.00 | Corporal, assistant superintendent of working parties on roads. |
| | | 355.00 | |
| | *Home band.* | | |
| 1 | Murray Richard | 15.00 | Leader, paid also as first sergeant, Anderson building. |
| 2 | Pownall, Joseph | 20.00 | First-class musician. |
| 3 | Stallwood, George | 20.00 | Do. |
| 4 | Sullivan, Eugene L | 16.00 | First-class musician and bugler. |
| 5 | Ryan, James | 12.00 | First-class musician. |
| 6 | Overbeck, Charles | 12.00 | Do. |
| 7 | Rish, William | 12.00 | Do. |
| 8 | Mexillat, Edward | 16.00 | First-class musician and bugler. |
| 9 | Brown, Thomas W | 8.00 | Second-class musician. |
| 10 | Smith, George | 8.00 | Do. |
| 11 | Aitken, George | 8.00 | Do. |
| | | 147.00 | |
| | *Home buildings.* | | |
| 1 | Beerhorst, William | 5.00 | Charge of bath and wash rooms, Scott building. |
| 2 | Barry, Dennis | 5.00 | Charge of bath and wash rooms, Sheridan building. |
| 3 | Brown, George W | 7.00 | Charge of main water-closet. |
| 4 | Carpenter, A. H | 7.00 | Reader to the blind. |
| 5 | Devine, James | 7.00 | Laborer in billiard and amusement hall. |
| 6 | Durrhack, Adolph | 10.00 | Attendant to blind inmates. |
| 7 | Fortner, Valentine | 7.00 | Charge of amusement hall, Sheridan building. |
| 8 | Furnald, Frederick W | 5.00 | Charge of bath and wash rooms, King building. |
| 9 | Lanz, Charles H | 7.00 | Floor police, Scott buildings, for invalids. |
| 10 | Louthood, Ralph | 7.00 | Assistant laundryman. |
| 11 | Murphy, Richard | 10.00 | Night watchman. |
| 12 | Maier, William | 10.00 | Do. |
| 13 | McMahon, Daniel | 5.00 | Charge of bath and wash rooms, Sherman building. |
| 14 | McLoon, James | 5.00 | Charge of bath and wash rooms, Sheridan building. |
| 15 | Smith, Marcus de La | 7.00 | Charge of main urinals and bathrooms, Sherman building. |
| 16 | Stevens, Robert W | 7.50 | Charge of amusement room, King building. |
| 17 | Schifferling, Christian | 5.00 | Charge of bath and wash rooms, Sheridan building. |
| 18 | Tetzner, August E | 7.00 | Assistant laundryman. |
| 19 | Williamson, John | 7.00 | Floor police, Anderson building. |
| | | 130.50 | |
| | *Governor's office.* | | |
| 1 | Hasselfeldt, Charles | 25.00 | Clerk and charge of tower clock. |
| 2 | Percy, Henry | 20.00 | Clerk. |
| 3 | Bentsen, Nells | 10.00 | Orderly. |
| | | 55.00 | |

*Inmates on extra duty in the United States Soldiers' Home, etc.*—Continued.

| No. | Names. | Rate of pay per month. | On what work employed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Kitchen.* | | |
| 1 | Dandelet, Jerome F. | $10.00 | Assistant cook. |
| 2 | Jones, Frank T. | 10.00 | Do. |
| 3 | Lease, Jeremiah | 10.00 | Do. |
| 4 | Mitchell, Benjamin | 10.00 | Do. |
| 5 | Miller, William H. | 10.00 | Do. |
| 6 | Walton, Frank | 15.00 | Assistant cook and butcher. |
| | | 65.00 | |
| | *Dining room.* | | |
| 1 | Butterworth, Wm. H. | 9.00 | Dining-room police. |
| 2 | Bernasco, Albert | 9.00 | Do. |
| 3 | Benkhoff, Herman | 9.00 | Do. |
| 4 | Brockman, John | 9.00 | Do. |
| 5 | Bell, John | 9.00 | Do. |
| 6 | Dillon, Richard | 9.00 | Do. |
| 7 | Ford, James | 9.00 | Do. |
| 8 | Foley, John | 9.00 | Do. |
| 9 | Fulton, James C. | 9.00 | Do. |
| 10 | Fierbaum, Albert | 9.00 | Do. |
| 11 | Fagan, Martin | 9.00 | Do. |
| 12 | Haack, Julius | 9.00 | Do. |
| 13 | Hogan, Michael | 9.00 | Do. |
| 14 | Jacobs, Jacob H. | 9.00 | Do. |
| 15 | Keeffe, Patrick | 9.00 | Do. |
| 16 | Kern, Jacob A. | 9.00 | Do. |
| 17 | McDade, Henry | 9.00 | Do. |
| 18 | McCormack, Thos. F. | 9.00 | Do. |
| 19 | Przygodzinski, Marcel | 9.00 | Do. |
| 20 | Rufell, Louis | 9.00 | Do. |
| 21 | Sherer, George | 9.00 | Do. |
| 22 | Smith, Daniel | 9.00 | Do. |
| 23 | Smith, Edward | 9.00 | Do. |
| 24 | Stewart, Robert | 9.00 | Do. |
| | | 216.00 | |
| | *Home police.* | | |
| 1 | Broderson, Otto | 9.00 | House and general police. |
| 2 | Byrnes, James | 9.00 | Do. |
| 3 | Schmidt, Daniel | 9.00 | Do. |
| 4 | Welch, Patrick | 9.00 | Do. |
| 5 | Wilson, Alexander | 7.50 | Do. |
| | | 43.50 | |
| | *Library.* | | |
| 1 | Sugden, Reuben | 12.00 | Sergeant, librarian. |
| 2 | Kingsbury, William | 10.00 | Corporal, assistant librarian. |
| 3 | Kirchoff, Adolph | 15.00 | Bookbinder. |
| | | 37.00 | |
| | *Grounds and roads.* | | |
| 1 | Burns, Edward | 7.00 | Gatekeeper. |
| 2 | Burke, William | 9.00 | Laborer on roads. |
| 3 | Cook, Thomas | 7.00 | Gatekeeper. |
| 4 | Cowley, Frank | 9.00 | Laborer on roads. |
| 5 | Dolan, John | 7.00 | Gatekeeper. |
| 6 | Dougherty, Edward | 9.00 | Laborer on roads. |
| 7 | Deaner, Henry | 9.00 | Do. |
| 8 | Harding, Wm | 9.00 | Do. |
| 9 | Hogarty, Michael | 9.00 | Do. |
| 10 | Hastings, Matthias | 9.00 | Do. |
| 11 | Hipple, James E. | 9.00 | Do. |
| 12 | Hetzel, John | 9.00 | Do. |
| 13 | Ivers, Richard G. | 7.00 | Gatekeeper. |
| 14 | Moran, Bernard | 9.00 | Laborer on roads. |
| 15 | Murrin, Patrick | 9.00 | Do. |
| 16 | Murray, James | 7.00 | Gatekeeper. |
| 17 | Mair, Charles | 9.00 | Laborer on roads. |
| 18 | Myers, John E | 9.00 | Do. |
| 19 | Quill, Dennis | 9.00 | Do. |
| 20 | Rourke, Henry | 9.00 | Do. |
| 21 | Ryan Patrick | 7.00 | Gatekeeper. |
| 22 | Starr Lewis | 9.00 | Laborer on roads. |
| 23 | Scully, Daniel | 9.00 | Do. |

*Inmates on extra duty in the United States Soldiers' Home, etc.*—Continued.

| No. | Names. | Rate of pay per month. | On what work employed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Grounds and roads*—Cont'd. | | |
| 24 | Ufalusey, Anton von | $9.00 | Laborer on roads. |
| 25 | Walls, Thomas | 7.00 | Charge of lamps on Home grounds. |
| | | 211.00 | |
| | *Dairy.* | | |
| 1 | Mosser, Frederick | 10.00 | Cattle-herder. |
| 2 | Milhauser, John | 10.00 | Do. |
| 3 | Prevost, Henry | 10.00 | Do. |
| | | 30.00 | |
| | *Shops and woodhouse.* | | |
| 1 | Fitzpatrick, James | 15.00 | Carpenter. |
| 2 | Kortman, Louis | 15.00 | Upholsterer. |
| 3 | Lucas, John C | 15.00 | Carpenter. |
| 4 | Ott, Charles | 9.00 | Laborer in woodyard. |
| 5 | Piedfort, Albert | 15.00 | Painter. |
| 6 | Wegner, Edward | 15.00 | Carpenter. |
| 7 | Williams, Thomas | 15.00 | Painter. |
| | | 99.00 | |
| | *Miscellaneous.* | | |
| 1 | Cavanaugh, John | 9.00 | Cart driver (commissary). |
| 2 | Dean, Lawrence | 15.00 | Mail carrier. |
| 3 | Grosch, Andrew | 9.00 | Cart driver (laundry). |
| 4 | Levalley, Francis | 9.00 | Cart driver (mail). |
| 5 | Martin, John C | 10.00 | Laborer at pump house. |
| 6 | McGovern, John | 9.00 | Laborer in ice and root houses. |
| 7 | Turner, William | 7.00 | Laborer in church. |
| 8 | Williams, Wm. H | 10.00 | Messenger to attending surgeon. |
| | | 78.00 | |
| | *Treasurer's office.* | | |
| 1 | Condon, James | 20.00 | Clerk and telephone operator. |
| 2 | Clarke, Frederick A | 10.00 | Orderly. |
| 3 | Harrison, Robert H | 30.00 | Clerk. |
| 4 | O'Connor, Jeremiah | 20.00 | Do. |
| | | 80.00 | |
| | *Hospital.* | | |
| 1 | Shafer, Henry | 15.00 | Commissary sergeant. |
| 2 | Rubin, Charles A | 20.00 | Druggist. |
| 3 | Lehane, Timothy B | 20.00 | Wardmaster. |
| 4 | McMurray, James B. G | 20.00 | Do. |
| 5 | Green, John | 20.00 | Do. |
| 6 | Dempsey, Benjamin F | 20.00 | Do. |
| 7 | Johnson, Alfred | 20.00 | Do. |
| 8 | Corn, Paul F | 20.00 | Do. |
| 9 | Burke, James | 18.00 | Nurse. |
| 10 | Harrison, Gustave | 18.00 | Do. |
| 11 | Bowker, Henry J | 18.00 | Do. |
| 12 | Burnet, William F | 18.00 | Do. |
| 13 | Shook, Edward S | 18.00 | Do. |
| 14 | Molloy, Peter | 18.00 | Do. |
| 15 | Schultz, Charles | 20.00 | Chief cook. |
| 16 | King, William P | 9.00 | Dishwasher. |
| 17 | Raun, Price | 10.00 | Fireman. |
| 18 | Carter, Andrew | 9.00 | Assistant fireman. |
| 19 | Neben, Charles | 10.00 | Charge of dining room. |
| 20 | Kelly, Thomas | 9.00 | Assistant in dining room. |
| 21 | McCarthy, Dennis | 10.00 | Assistant cook. |
| 22 | Seeley, Charles H | 9.00 | Messenger. |
| 23 | Cotton, Richard | 9.00 | Hallman. |
| 24 | Mason, Joseph | 9.00 | Watchman. |
| 25 | East, Thompson R | 9.00 | Do. |
| 26 | Warren, Thomas | 5.00 | Librarian. |
| 27 | O'Brien, John | 9.00 | Dishwasher. |
| 28 | Wald, Henry | 9.00 | Assistant in dining room. |
| | | 399.00 | |

RICH. C. PARKER,
*Brt. Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

## EXHIBIT D.

*Vegetables purchased in addition to those received from the farm from November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892.*

| Date of purchase. | Onions. | Onions. | Sweet potatoes. | Onions. | Potatoes, white. | Turnips |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1891. | *Barrels.* | *Boxes.* | *Barrels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Barrels.* |
| November | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| December | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | |
| 1892. | | | | | | |
| January | 2 | 4 | | | 180 | |
| February | 4 | 4 | | | 305½ | |
| March | 3 | 4 | | | 326 | 9 |
| April | | 9 | | | 315 | |
| May | | 6 | | 9 | 310 | |
| June | | | | 18 | 345 | |
| July | 2 | 10 | | 10 | 8 | |
| August | 5 | | | 2 | 84 | |
| September | 4 | | 8 | 4 | 10 | |
| October | 6 | | 7 | 3 | 36 | |
| Total | 40 | 47 | 18 | 48 | 1,919 | 9 |
| Cost | $123.50 | $59.25 | $18.50 | $76.00 | $1,127.20 | 12.50 |

| Date of purchase. | Cabbage. | Cabbage. | Potatoes, white. | String beans. | Cabbage. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1891. | *Crates.* | *Barrels.* | *Barrels.* | *Bushels.* | *Heads.* | |
| November | | | | | | $18.00 |
| December | | | | | | 28.75 |
| 1892. | | | | | | |
| January | | | | | | 114.75 |
| February | | | | | | 175.50 |
| March | 2 | | | | | 216.75 |
| April | 1 | | | | | 202.75 |
| May | 1 | | | | | 205.50 |
| June | | 4 | | | | 270.50 |
| July | | 1 | 57 | 4½ | | 174.57 |
| August | | | 11 | | | 107.75 |
| September | | 1 | 6 | | 75 | 62.25 |
| October | 1 | | | | 580 | 102.80 |
| Total | 5 | 6 | 74 | 4½ | 655 | 1,679.87 |
| Cost | $17.50 | $8.50 | $175.75 | $4.12 | $50.05 | |

RICH. C. PARKER,
*Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

EXHIBIT E.

*Prices paid for supplies during the month of February, 1892.*

| Articles purchased. | Nelson Morris & Co. | Reuben A. Pool. | Browning & Middleton. | W. M. Galt & Co. | Chas. I. Kellogg. | James F. Oyster. | S. R. Waters. | G. Taylor Wade. | Frank Hume. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh beef ..... per pound | $0.06 44/100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Corned beef ..... do | .03 44/100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Potatoes ..... per bushel | ..... | $0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $0.55 | ..... |
| Ham ..... per pound | ..... | ..... | $0.09½ | ..... | $0.10 | ..... | $0.10 | ..... | $0.09½ |
| Cheese ..... do | ..... | ..... | .13½ | ..... | .14 | ..... | .13 | ..... | .13½ |
| Prunes ..... do | ..... | ..... | .08½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | .06½ | ..... | .06½ |
| Oatmeal ..... do | ..... | ..... | .03 | ..... | .03½ | ..... | .03 | ..... | .03 |
| Codfish ..... do | ..... | ..... | .07 | ..... | .06½ | ..... | .07½ | ..... | .07½ |
| Lemons ..... per dozen | ..... | ..... | .20 | ..... | .20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .15 |
| Canned corn ..... do | ..... | ..... | 1.15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 |
| Apples ..... per barrel | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | ..... | 2.50 | ..... | 2.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Sal soda ..... per pound | ..... | ..... | .01½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | .01½ | ..... | ..... |
| Bacon ..... do | ..... | ..... | .07½ | ..... | .07½ | ..... | .07½ | ..... | ..... |
| Flour ..... per barrel | ..... | ..... | 5.50 | $5.10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Beans ..... per pound | ..... | ..... | .03½ | ..... | .03½ | ..... | .03½ | ..... | ..... |
| Rice ..... do | ..... | ..... | .06½ | ..... | .07 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roasted coffee ..... do | ..... | ..... | .23 | ..... | .22 | ..... | .23 | ..... | ..... |
| "A" sugar ..... do | ..... | ..... | .04½ | ..... | .04½ | ..... | .04½ | ..... | ..... |
| "C" sugar ..... do | ..... | ..... | .03½ | ..... | .04 | ..... | .03½ | ..... | ..... |
| Mustard ..... do | ..... | ..... | .40 | ..... | .35 | ..... | .45 | ..... | ..... |
| Pepper ..... do | ..... | ..... | .18 | ..... | .12 | ..... | .16 | ..... | ..... |
| Vinegar ..... per gallon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Candles ..... per pound | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tea ..... do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .34 | ..... | .35 | ..... | ..... |
| Green coffee ..... do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oyster crackers ..... do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .07 | ..... | .07 | ..... | .07 |
| Salt ..... per 225 pounds | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.40 | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | ..... |
| Butter ..... per pound | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $0.22 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soap ..... do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .04½ | ..... | ..... |
| Molasses ..... per gallon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .40 | ..... | ..... |
| Extract lemon ..... per dozen | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | 1.50 |
| Extract vanilla ..... do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | ..... | 1.75 |

*Prices paid for supplies during the month of February, 1892*—Continued.

| Articles purchased. | The Hygienic Ice Co. | Nicholas Auth. | William Holmead. | G. Taylor Wade. | J. J. Hogan. | R. A. Golden. | Frank Hume. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ice.....per cwt. | $0.24⅞ | | | | | | |
| Fresh pork sausage.....per pound | | $0.08 | | | | | |
| Fresh pork.....do | | .08 | | | | | |
| Head cheese.....do | | .08 | | | | | |
| Chickens.....do | | | $0.15 | | | | |
| Eggs.....per dozen | | | .29 | | | | |
| Onions.....per barrel | | | | $2.75 | | | |
| Onions.....per box | | | | 1.00 | | | |
| Oysters.....per gallon | | | | | $0.75 | | |
| Fresh fish.....per pound | | | | | | $0.08 | |
| Evaporated apples.....do | | | | | | | $0.08 |
| Barley.....do | | | | | | | .06 |
| Soda crackers.....do | | | | | | | .07 |
| Chocolate.....do | | | | | | | .35 |
| Currants.....do | | | | | | | .06 |
| Cornstarch.....do | | | | | | | .05 |
| Corn meal.....do | | | | | | | .03 |
| Farina.....do | | | | | | | .12 |
| Macaroni.....do | | | | | | | .08 |
| Raisins.....do | | | | | | | .08 |
| Granulated sugar.....do | | | | | | | .04½ |
| Canned tomatoes.....per dozen | | | | | | | 1.00 |
| Vermicelli.....per pound | | | | | | | .12 |
| Canned peas.....per dozen | | | | | | | 1.75 |
| Ox tongue.....per can | | | | | | | .60 |
| C. and B. pickles.....per bottle | | | | | | | .65 |
| Maple sirup.....per gallon | | | | | | | 1.30 |
| Syrup.....do | | | | | | | .30 |
| Beer.....per dozen | | | | | | | .75 |
| Pickles.....per barrel | | | | | | | 8.25 |

RICH. C. PARKER,
*Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

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EXHIBIT F.

*Recapitulation of expenditures from October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Furniture for officers' quarters, etc | $341.95 |
| Compensation of the governor, deputy governor, secretary and treasurer, and clerk to board of commissioners | 3,734.77 |
| Transportation furnished inmates en route to the Home | 509.76 |
| Fuel for the Home | 9,136.99 |
| Expenses of the hospital for medicines, medical stores, spectacles, false teeth, and materials for coffins | 1,448.27 |
| Expenses of the hospital, mess and kitchen utensils, pay of clinical assistant, and all contingent expenses | 19,259.87 |
| Refunded to claimants as heirs of deceased soldiers | 2,678.23 |
| Refunded to claimants as heirs of deceased inmates | 331.40 |
| Clothing for inmates | 13,869.41 |
| Subsistence stores, including special diet and stimulants for the sick, and ice | 44,313.15 |
| Articles for Home bakery, except flour, salt, hops, and potatoes | 150.52 |
| Bedding for inmates, bedsteads, blankets, upholstering materials | 827.71 |
| Farm, garden, and dairy utensils, seeds, guano, manure, etc., cultivation of garden, ornamentation of grounds; pay of farm, garden, and dairy and all other employés | 21,591.90 |
| Mess and kitchen utensils and other articles, except bedding, for the Home | 934.26 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Materials and labor for general repairs to buildings, repair of roads and fences, purchase and repair of harness, vehicles, and purchase of mechanical tools | $3,449.30 |
| Forage and medicines for Home animals, articles used in the stables, straw used as bedding for inmates | 3,055.13 |
| Expenses of the library, governor's and treasurer's offices, postage, post-office box rent, stationery, etc., for commissioner's office, freight, telegrams, etc | 1,345.05 |
| Incidental expenses, removal of night soil, rent of telephone, hack hire, traveling expenses, professional services, expenses of the "Home chapel," etc | 902.02 |
| Religious services | 1,860.00 |
| Laundry work | 6,303.75 |
| Extra-duty pay and monthly allowances to inmates, except extra-duty pay at Barnes Hospital | 21,580.88 |
| Commutation to members of the Home residing outside | 31,266.48 |
| Gas | 2,402.50 |
| Board and medical treatment of members of the Home in the Government Hospital for the Insane | 4,878.58 |
| Funeral expenses of members of the Home residing outside | 37.00 |
| Permanent improvements, etc | 244.55 |
| Purchase of animals | 200.00 |
| Total | 196,653.43 |
| Less permanent improvements | 244.55 |
| Running expenses for the year | 196,408.88 |
| Average number of inmates for the year | 745 |
| Average cost of ration per month, including milk, vegetables, and fruit raised on the Home grounds | $6.29 |
| Average cost of ration per day (cents) | 20.52 |

## EXHIBIT G.

*Amount expended on officers' quarters and permanent buildings from November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892.*

| | |
|---|---|
| House No. 1, quarters of governor | $46.76 |
| House No. 2, quarters of deputy governor | 125.22 |
| House No. 3, quarters of treasurer | 87.73 |
| House No. 4, quarters of surgeon | 24.50 |
| | 284.31 |

On account of repairs and construction of permanent buildings:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boilerhouse, repairs | 909.34 |
| Home bakery, repairs and construction of bakeovens | 150.52 |
| Greenhouse, repairs | 45.91 |
| Pumphouse, repairs and improvement water supply | 121.48 |
| Deadhouse, glazing and putting in new glass | 30.20 |
| Hospital-steward quarters, repairs | 24.53 |
| Sherman building, repairs, steam-fitting, etc | 25.30 |
| Scott building, repairs | 21.02 |
| Barnes Hospital, remodeling plumbing work | 2,995.58 |
| Anderson building, repairs, painting | 205.00 |
| Home chapel, new lamps | 20.90 |
| Total | 4,549.78 |

RICH. C. PARKER,
*Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

## EXHIBIT H.

*Vegetables, fruit, and milk furnished Home and hospital mess by farm, dairy, etc., from November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892.*

| | Value of vegetables. | Value of fruit. | Gallons of milk. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Home mess | $4,200.80 | $194.90 | 15,821½ |
| Barnes Hospital | 352.94 | 26.10 | 6,580 |
| Total | 4,553.74 | 221.00 | 22,401½ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Average number of gallons of milk for Home mess | 1,318$\frac{5}{12}$ |
| Average number of gallons of milk for Barnes Hospital | 549 |
| Average number of men in the Home and hospital during same period | 747$\frac{7}{12}$ |

The dairy is credited with 28 cents per gallon, but the Home and hospital are charged only the cost of production per gallon, 17.81 cents, with the exception of the month of October, 1892, when 16.08 cents per gallon was charged.

RICH'D C. PARKER,
*Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

## EXHIBIT I.

*Home mess bill of fare for the week ending October 15, 1892.*

Sunday, October 9:
Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, and coffee.
Dinner: Beef, braised; macaroni, a la crème; potatoes, beets, stewed tomatoes; farina pudding, bread, milk, and coffee.
Supper: Bread, cheese, butter, and tea.
Milk consumed, 55½ gallons—for coffee, 11 gallons; for tea, 6 gallons; for kitchen, 28½ gallons; for mess hall, 10 gallons.

Monday, October 10:
Breakfast: Cold sliced ham, bread, and coffee.
Dinner: Soup, corned beef, potatoes, bread, milk, and coffee.
Supper: Stewed apples, bread, butter, and tea.
Milk consumed, 55 gallons—for coffee, 11 gallons; for tea, 6 gallons; for kitchen, 4 gallons; for mess hall, 34 gallons.

Tuesday, October 11:
Breakfast: Beef stew, bread, and coffee.
Dinner: Braised beef, sweet pumpkin, potatoes, pickles, bread, milk, and coffee.
Supper: Potato salad, bread, butter, and tea.
Milk consumed, 52½ gallons—for coffee, 11 gallons; for tea, 6 gallons; for kitchen, 5½ gallons; for mess hall, 30 gallons.

Wednesday, October 12:
Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, and coffee.
Dinner: Baked beans (Boston style), bacon, bread, potatoes, milk, and coffee.
Supper: Head cheese, bread, butter, and tea.
Milk consumed, 53 gallons—for coffee, 11 gallons; for tea, 6 gallons; for kitchen, 2 gallons; for mess hall, 34 gallons.

Thursday, October 13:
Breakfast: Frankfort sausage, bread, and coffee.
Dinner: Curried mutton, rice, potatoes, bread, milk, and coffee.
Supper: Stewed apples, bread, butter, and tea.
Milk consumed, 55 gallons—for coffee, 11 gallons; for tea, 6 gallons; for kitchen, 4 gallons; for mess hall, 34 gallons.

Friday, October 14:
Breakfast: Picked codfish, stewed with cream; potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee.
Dinner: Baked fresh fish, potatoes, cornstarch pudding, pickles, cold sliced meat, bread, and coffee.
Supper: Bread, cheese, butter, and tea.
Milk consumed, 54½ gallons—for coffee, 11 gallons; for tea, 6 gallons; for kitchen, 23½ gallons; for mess hall, 14 gallons.

Saturday, October 15:
Breakfast: Frankfort sausage, bread, and coffee.
Dinner: Baked beans, bacon, potatoes, pumpkins, bread, milk, and coffee.
Supper: Stewed prunes, bread, butter, and tea.
Milk consumed, 52 gallons—for coffee, 11 gallons; for tea, 6 gallons; for kitchen, 5 gallons; for mess hall, 30 gallons.

## EXHIBIT K.

*Number of horses and mules owned and employed at the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, October 31, 1892.*

| How employed. | Number. |
|---|---|
| Horses: | |
| For carts on roads, grounds, and police | 6 |
| For laundry wagon | 2 |
| For market wagon | 2 |
| For mail wagon | 1 |
| For hospital ambulance | 2 |
| For dairy wagon | 1 |
| Total | 14 |
| Mules: | |
| For use on Home farm | 8 |

*Transportation.*

| | Governor. | Deputy governor. | Treasurer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forage for horses, use of | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Buggy and single harness | | | 1 |

RICH. C. PARKER,
*Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

## EXHIBIT L.

*Purchase of general supplies for March and September, 1892.*

| Nature of expenditure. | March. | September. |
|---|---|---|
| Medicines, hospital supplies, stationery, trimmings for coffins, spectacles, purchase and repairs, surgical instruments, and miscellaneous articles for Barnes Hospital | $377.49 | $140.05 |
| Steam fittings, hardware, plumbing and blacksmiths' materials | 41.97 | 50.67 |
| Gas for Home buildings | 201.25 | 124.50 |
| Furniture for officers' quarters and expenses thereof | 53.50 | 2.25 |
| Articles used in Home stables | 7.70 | 11.55 |
| Paints and oils used in general repairs | 11.45 | 69.09 |
| Purchase of seeds and articles for farm and dairy | 215.78 | 33.38 |
| Purchase of settees, wall tent, and bricks | | 154.45 |
| Materials used in general repairs, sand, and plaster | 27.10 | 20.00 |
| Articles used in the amusement room | 1.79 | 4.40 |
| Lumber used in repairs Home garden | 8.58 | 1.59 |
| Purchase of yellow braid for musicians Home band | | 4.10 |
| Brooms, rotten stone, acids and articles used for police purposes Home buildings | 15.30 | 53.14 |
| Materials used for culinary purposes Home mess | | 246.71 |
| Reimbursement to officers for forage | 109.88 | |
| Forage, grain, bran, etc., for cattle dairy | 249.40 | 140.45 |
| Total | 1,321.19 | 1,056.38 |

*Disbursements of the treasurer of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., for the months of March and September, 1892.*

PURCHASE OF PROVISIONS.

| Articles. | March. | | September. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. |
| Fresh beef ..... pounds.. | 11,287 | $726.87 | 20,860 | $1,093.54 |
| Corned beef ..... do.... | 5,295 | 182.14 | 10,742 | 295.40 |
| Hops ..... do.... | 20 | 12.00 | | |
| Cloves ..... do.... | 6 | 1.50 | | |
| Ham ..... do.... | 2,181 | 222.36 | 3,349 | 408.97 |
| Oyster crackers ..... do.... | 92 | 6.57 | 140 | 9.00 |
| Apples ..... barrels.. | 7 | 19.25 | | |
| Oat meal ..... pounds.. | 500 | 16.00 | | |
| Canned tomatoes ..... dozen.. | 32 | 29.50 | 36 | 34.50 |
| Canned corn ..... do.... | 12½ | 13.00 | 1 | 1.05 |
| Prunes ..... pounds.. | 290 | 20.25 | 640 | 56.50 |
| Sal soda ..... do.... | 200 | 3.50 | 150 | 3.00 |
| Pickles ..... barrels.. | 2 | 14.25 | 1 | 7.50 |
| Sirup ..... gallons.. | 53½ | 16.05 | | |
| Evaporated apples ..... pounds.. | 50 | 4.00 | 442 | 44.20 |
| Soda crackers ..... do.... | 38½ | 2.68 | 51½ | 3.61 |
| Cheese ..... do.... | 280 | 38.14 | 1,040 | 124.57 |
| Chocolate ..... do.... | 5 | 1.75 | | |
| Corn starch ..... do.... | 6 | .42 | 166 | 11.22 |
| Corn meal ..... do.... | 75 | 1.13 | | |
| Farina ..... do.... | 6 | .60 | 216 | 18.96 |
| Currants ..... do.... | 5 | .25 | 10 | .50 |
| Flavoring extract, lemon ..... dozen.. | 1 | 1.50 | 1 | 1.75 |
| Macaroni ..... pounds.. | 12 | 1.50 | 68 | 7.30 |
| Raisins ..... do.... | 5 | .50 | 10 | 1.00 |
| Granulated sugar ..... do.... | 25 | 1.13 | 75 | 3.60 |
| Flavoring extract, vanilla ..... dozen.. | ½ | 1.00 | 1 | 2.00 |
| Cucumber pickles ..... gallons.. | 12 | 3.00 | 12 | 3.00 |
| Rolled tongue ..... cans.. | 3 | 2.25 | 2 | 1.60 |
| Canned green peas ..... do.... | 6 | .75 | 1½ | 1.88 |
| Bacon ..... pounds.. | 2,403 | 177.98 | 2,404 | 239.18 |
| Beans ..... do.... | 700 | 27.00 | 700 | 25.25 |
| Sugar, A ..... do.... | 1,857 | 81.83 | 2,406 | 120.41 |
| Sugar, C ..... do.... | 1,848 | 72.21 | 2,495 | 105.95 |
| Candles ..... do.... | 40 | 4.40 | 30 | 3.00 |
| Mustard ..... do.... | 54 | 19.80 | 48 | 18.00 |
| Pepper ..... do.... | 32 | 6.16 | 36 | 5.94 |
| Tea ..... do.... | 184 | 67.55 | 192 | 70.78 |
| Green coffee ..... do.... | 25 | 4.75 | 27 | 5.40 |
| Roasted coffee ..... do.... | 900 | 204.00 | 1,675 | 385.25 |
| Codfish ..... do.... | 350 | 24.50 | 560 | 37.10 |
| Salt ..... do.... | 225 | 1.40 | 225 | 1.25 |
| Rice ..... do.... | 243 | 14.58 | 100 | 5.50 |
| Soap ..... do.... | 540 | 24.30 | 540 | 27.00 |
| Flour ..... barrels.. | 56 | 285.60 | 58 | 268.72 |
| Fresh fish ..... pounds.. | 750 | 60.00 | 575 | 46.00 |
| Potatoes ..... bushels.. | 326 | 174.75 | 10 | 9.00 |
| Onions ..... barrels.. | 4 | 11.50 | 4 | 14.50 |
| Turnips ..... do.... | 9 | 19.50 | | |
| Cabbage ..... crates.. | 2 | 7.00 | 1 | 2.00 |
| Onions ..... boxes.. | 4 | 4.00 | 4 | 5.00 |
| Butter ..... pounds.. | 2,749 | 632.27 | 2,504 | 516.30 |
| Eggs ..... dozen.. | 660 | 102.17 | 219 | 55.53 |
| Fresh pork ..... pounds.. | 3,135 | 250.80 | | |
| Fresh-pork sausage ..... do.... | 2,505 | 200.40 | 185 | 16.30 |
| Head cheese ..... do.... | 350 | 28.00 | 350 | 28.00 |
| Bologna sausage ..... do.... | 525 | 42.00 | 425 | 34.00 |
| Liver pudding ..... do.... | 75 | 6.00 | | |
| Oysters ..... gallons.. | 194¼ | 145.80 | 250½ | 187.90 |
| Ice ..... pounds.. | 13,280 | 32.80 | 40,635 | 101.59 |
| Chickens ..... do... | 41 | 7.38 | 84 | 13.44 |
| Fresh mutton ..... do... | | | 5,495 | 412.12 |
| Sweet potatoes ..... bushels.. | | | 8 | 8.00 |
| Cabbage ..... heads.. | | | 75 | 7.75 |
| Bread ..... loaves.. | | | 800 | 40.00 |
| Sausage meat ..... pounds.. | | | 110 | 8.80 |
| Frankforter ..... do... | | | 40 | 3.20 |
| Barley ..... do... | | | 100 | 4.50 |
| Curry powder ..... do... | | | 5 | 2.00 |
| Royal baking powder ..... do... | | | 4 | 1.80 |
| Mushrooms ..... cans.. | | | 6 | 1.50 |
| Rolled oats ..... pounds.. | | | 75 | 2.63 |
| Cross and Blackwells pickles ..... bottles.. | | | 2 | .70 |
| Lard ..... pounds.. | | | 20 | 2.05 |
| Lemons ..... dozen.. | | | 4 | 1.20 |
| Cinnamon ..... pounds.. | | | ½ | .15 |

*Disbursements of the treasurer of the United States Soldiers' Home, etc.*—Continued.

PURCHASE OF PROVISIONS—Continued.

| Articles. | March. | | September. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantities. | Value. | Quantities. | Value. |
| Worcestershire sauce.....bottles.. | | | 1 | $0.50 |
| Ginger.....pounds.. | | | ¼ | .10 |
| Ale.....dozen.. | | | 1 | 2.00 |
| Beer.....do... | | | 2½ | 1.88 |
| Tapioca.....pounds.. | | | 4 | .20 |
| Dublin stout.....dozen.. | | | 1½ | 3.00 |
| Potatoes.....barrel.. | | | 6 | 16.00 |
| Total..... | ..... | $4,084.27 | ..... | 5,003.62 |

SERVICES RENDERED.

| | March. | September. |
|---|---|---|
| Pay of clerk to Board of Commissioners | $100.00 | $100.00 |
| Clinical assistant to attending surgeon | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Religious services in the Home chapel | 155.00 | 155.00 |
| Pay of clerk in Second Auditor's office | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Pay of clerk to secretary and treasurer | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Difference in pay (active and retired) Brig. Gen. O. B. Wilcox, U. S. Army, from Dec. 19, 1891, to Mar. 31, 1892 | 385.76 | ..... |
| Difference in pay (active and retired) Bvt. Maj. R. C. Parker, U. S. Army, from Dec. 19, 1891, to Mar. 31, 1892 | 255.30 | ..... |
| Difference in pay (active and retired) Capt. D. A. Irwin, U. S. Army, from Dec. 19, 1891, to Mar. 31, 1892 | 196.28 | ..... |
| Pay of gardener and florist | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Pay of overseer, Home farm | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Pay of overseer, Home dairy | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Pay of cook for dairymen | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Pay of driver of dairy wagon | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| Pay of two assistant dairymen, at $21 each | 42.00 | 42.00 |
| Pay of laborers in garden and grounds | 126.26 | 192.19 |
| Pay of farm hands | 198.00 | 288.00 |
| Pay of tinner | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| Pay of plumber | 85.00 | 85.00 |
| Pay of engineer at waterworks | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Pay of engineer and assistant at boiler house | 135.00 | 135.00 |
| Pay of fireman at boiler house | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| Pay of chief cook and assistant | 75.00 | 66.67 |
| Pay of chief baker and assistant | 95.00 | 95.00 |
| Pay of driver of ambulance | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Pay of laborer in charge of harness and horses | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| Services removing nightsoil | 50.00 | 65.00 |
| Laundry work | 603.89 | 785.23 |
| Rental of telephone from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31 | 42.00 | ..... |
| Repairs to harness | 6.25 | 15.65 |
| Carriage hire for the Board of Commissioners during their official visits to the Home | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Board and medical treatment of members of the Home in Government Insane Asylum | 975.00 | 1,045.00 |
| Transportation furnished to discharged soldiers en route to the Home and refunded to the Quartermaster's Department | 102.72 | 73.89 |
| Pay of laborers, stowing coal | 16.19 | 16.00 |
| Pay of laborers on gas mains | 20.01 | ..... |
| Services repairing plastering in Scott building and Barnes Hospital | 51.20 | ..... |
| Refunded to claimants as heirs of deceased soldiers | 201.96 | 320.62 |
| Services repairing bake ovens, Home bakery | 26.00 | ..... |
| Cash paid for express charges, postage, drayage, etc | 5.65 | 35.91 |
| Compensation for service rendered by inmates on duty at the Home | 10.80 | 1,391.21 |
| Compensation for services rendered by inmates on duty at Barnes Hospital | 7.40 | 406.00 |
| Compensation for services rendered by inmates, musicians in the Home band | 181.66 | 131.40 |
| Pay of blacksmith | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| Difference in pay (active and retired), Brig. Gen. J. C. Kelton, U. S. Army | ..... | 114.58 |
| Difference in pay (active and retired), Bvt. Maj. R. C. Parker, U. S. Army | ..... | 75.83 |
| Difference in pay (active and retired), Capt. D. A. Irwin, U. S. Army | ..... | 58.33 |
| Pay of laborers employed in gravel pit | ..... | 55.00 |
| Laborers employed on sewerage, Whitney avenue | ..... | 5.00 |
| Rental of 5 Amick gas regulators | ..... | 20.00 |
| Refunded to claimants as heirs of deceased soldiers | ..... | 308.70 |
| Compensation to inmates, nonpensioners | ..... | 97.90 |
| Services repairing halyards on flagstaff | ..... | 2.25 |
| Total | 4,979.33 | 7,012.36 |

COMMUTATION (OUTDOOR RELIEF).

| Per statement and cash book. | March. | September. |
|---|---|---|
| Commutation to nonresident inmates of the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia (outdoor commuters) | $7,285.87 | $5,852.00 |

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Purchase of supplies, abstract A | $1,321.19 | $1,056.38 |
| Purchase of provisions, abstract B | 4,084.27 | 5,003.62 |
| Services rendered, abstract C | 4,979.33 | 7,012.56 |
| Pay of commuters, abstract D | 7,285.87 | 5,852.00 |
| Total | 17,670.66 | 18,924.56 |

RICH. C. PARKER,
*Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

## EXHIBIT M.

*Field return of the inmates of the United States Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D. C., January 21, 1893.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Present: | | Present: | |
| For duty— | | Extra duty— | |
| Governor | 1 | Privates | 134 |
| Deputy governor | 1 | Temporarily admitted | 223 |
| Secretary and treasurer | 1 | Invalided privates | 95 |
| Surgeon | 1 | Total | 806 |
| Hospital steward | 1 | Aggregate | 810 |
| Sergeants | 19 | Absent: | |
| Corporals | 6 | On outside commutation | 319 |
| Privates | 242 | Insane asylum | 17 |
| Sick: | | With leave: Privates | 55 |
| Noncommissioned officers | 1 | Suspended | 10 |
| Privates | 84 | Present and absent: | |
| Extra duty: | | Total | 1,207 |
| Noncommissioned officers | 1 | Aggregate | 1,211 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On outside commutation (beneficiaries) | | 319 |
| In insane asylum (inmates) | | 17 |
| On furlough (inmates) | | 55 |
| On suspension (inmates) | | 10 |
| | | 401 |
| Present distributed among the building as follows: | | |
| Scott building | *252 | |
| Sherman building | †123 | |
| Sheridan building | ‡149 | |
| King building | §103 | |
| Anderson building | ‖42 | |
| North gatehouse | 4 | |
| Eagle gatehouse | 2 | |
| West gatehouse | 1 | |
| Southeast gatehouse | 1 | |
| Married men, old farmhouse | 2 | |
| Whitney avenue gatehouse | 1 | |
| Hospital | 112 | |
| Married men who sleep outside | 14 | |
| Total inmates present | | 806 |
| Total inmates present and absent | | 1,207 |
| Permanent inmates present and absent | | 654 |
| Temporary inmates present and absent | | 234 |
| Beneficiaries receiving outdoor relief | | 319 |
| Total | | 1,207 |

The records show that from January 1 to December 31, 1892, 684 inmates were placed in confinement.

J. C. KELTON,
*Brig. General, Governor.*

* With bedroom space of 271,990 cubic feet = 1,079.32 cubic feet per man.
† With bedroom space of 214,684 cubic feet = 1,745.23 cubic feet per man.
‡ With bedroom space of 152,058 cubic feet = 1,020.52 cubic feet per man.
§ With bedroom space of 106,594 cubic feet = 1,034.90 cubic feet per man.
‖ With bedroom space of 55,874 cubic feet = 1,330.33 cubic feet per man.

## EXHIBIT N.

*Farm account of United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892.*

| DR. | | | | CR. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To labor, forage, fuel, fertilizers, implements, seeds, and repairs | $6,980.06 | By 510 | bushels asparagus | $51.00 |
| balance to credit of farm | 2,219.13 | 785 | bushels beets | 488.50 |
| | | 172 | bushels beets, cow | 68.80 |
| | | 17,150 | heads cabbage | 968.86 |
| | | 1,604 | cantaloupes | 142.40 |
| | | 212¾ | bushels carrots | 160.22 |
| | | 2,924 | stalks celery | 159.20 |
| | | 13 | bushels cucumbers | 1.87 |
| | | 1,032½ | dozen ears corn | 154.94 |
| | | 4,562 | pounds horse-radish | 182.48 |
| | | 130 | bushels kale | 52.00 |
| | | 3,207 | heads lettuce | 103.67 |
| | | 11,674 | bunches onions | 160.36 |
| | | 1,020 | bunches parsley | 60.15 |
| | | 6¾ | bushels parsnips | 5.07 |
| | | 2½ | tons pumpkins | 30.00 |
| | | 3,000 | pounds pumpkins | 30.00 |
| | | 2,952½ | bushels potatoes | 1,975.16 |
| | | 151¾ | bushels potatoes, sweet | 87.35 |
| | | 4 | bushels radishes | 4.00 |
| | | 1,658 | bunches rhubarb | 42.29 |
| | | 12½ | bushels salsify | 12.25 |
| | | ¼ | bushel spinach | .25 |
| | | 164⅛ | bushels turnips | 87.22 |
| | | 2¼ | bushels peppergrass | 2.25 |
| | | 469 | bushels tomatoes | 347.10 |
| | | 25 | bunches sage | 2.50 |
| | | 4 | tons fodder | 40.00 |
| | | 552 | watermelons | 72.30 |
| | | 10 | dozen cucumbers | 1.00 |
| | | 10 | tons squashes | 200.00 |
| | | 200 | tons hay | 3,400.00 |
| | | 12 | tons corn fodder | 96.00 |
| | 9,199.19 | | | 9,199.19 |

NOTE.—No credit is given for grazing dairy stock on farm.

*Estimate of vegetables in the ground on farm October 31, 1892.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 bushels of parsnips, at 80 cents | $80 |
| 500 bunches of parsley, at 5 cents | 25 |
| 670 bushels of potatoes, at 60 cents | 402 |
| 1,000 pounds of horse-radish, at 4 cents | 40 |
| 1,800 heads of cabbage, at 2½ cents | 45 |
| 8 bushels of radishes, at $1 | 8 |
| Total | 600 |

RICH. C. PARKER,
*Brt. Maj., U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

## EXHIBIT O.

*Garden account of United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892, consolidated.*

| DR. | | | CR. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To labor, fertilizers, seeds, tools, fuel, and implements | $3,195.74 | By 1,037 quarts strawberries | $103.70 |
| | | 783 quarts cherries | 78.30 |
| | | 28½ bushels crab apples | 28.50 |
| | | 400 pounds grapes | 16.00 |
| | | 16,704 plants, trees, and shrubs raised in garden and greenhouse | 2,304.20 |
| | | 45 cords wood, cut and stored | 264.00 |
| | | balance to debit of garden expended in improvement of grounds | 401.04 |
| | 3,195.74 | | 3,195.74 |

NOTE.—This department has the care of the ornamentation of the grounds, lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees, and fruit.

RICH. C. PARKER,
*Brt. Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

## EXHIBIT P.

*Dairy account of United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892, consolidated.*

| DR. | | CR. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To labor, forage, tools, fuel, and repairs | $5,120.17 | By 24,783¼ gallons milk | $6,924.92 |
| loss of 4 cows by disease | 140.00 | sale 42 calves | 234.29 |
| balance to credit of dairy | 2,834.60 | sale 5 cows | 82.00 |
| | | services of bull | 22.50 |
| | | increase in value of 8 heifers | 200.00 |
| | | increase in value of 8 calves | 120.00 |
| | | 1,460 loads of manure to Home farm | 511.00 |
| | 8,094.77 | | 8,094.77 |

NOTE.—No charge is made for grazing of dairy stock on farm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daily average yield of milk per cow | gallons | | 1.56 |
| Cost of production of milk per gallon | cents | | 16.50 |

The dairy herd, October 31, 1892, consisted of—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milch cows | 43 | Calves | 5 |
| Heifers | 15 | Bulls | 3 |

RICH. C. PARKER,
*Brt. Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

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## EXHIBIT Q.

*List of contracts for supplies and services at the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, January 21, 1893.*

*Fuel.*—White-ash furnace coal, $5.49 per ton; Cumberland coal, $3.95 per ton; white-ash stove coal, $5.85 per ton.

*Forage.*—Oats, $1.35 per 100 pounds; bran, $16.40 per ton; shelled corn, $1 per 100 pounds; corn meal, $1 per 100 pounds.

*Flour.*—$4.98 per barrel.

*Beef, etc.*—Fresh beef, 5.24 cents per pound; corned beef, 2.75 cents per pound; mutton, 7.5 cents per pound.

*Ice.*—25 cents per 100 pounds.

*Clothing.*—Dark blue sack coats, $4.84; dark blue vests, $1.35 each; black felt hats, 71 cents; Harvard ties, $1; sky-blue trousers, extra large sizes, $3.64; flannel shirts, 84½ cents each; Canton flannel drawers, 33½ cents per pair; woolen stockings, $2.46 per dozen pairs; woolen blankets, $4.33 each; cotton sheets, 56½ cents each; pillow-cases, 16½ cents each; roller towels, 65 cents each; bed spreads, $1.95 each.

*Telephone service.*—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, metallic circuit, $240 per annum.

*Laundry work.*—$1 per man per month, the laundried articles for each man per week to consist of one sheet, one pillow case, and one complete change of underclothing. Extra washing as follows: Billiard-table covers, blankets, and trousers, 10 cents each; sheets, 4 cents; pillow cases, cooks' aprons, and roller towels, 3 cents each; table cloths, bed spreads, and white caps, 5 cents each; hand towels, 2 cents each; napkins, 1½ cents each.

*Removing night soil.*—$65 per month during eight months of the year; $50 per month during the remaining four months.

*Amick gas regulators.*—By the People's Gas Saving Association furnishes five regulators and keeps same in proper order, and furnish the necessary burners for a good gas-light service, at $20 per month.

*Fan house.*—For the erection of a canopy over the fan house at Barnes Hospital, $1,069.

RICHD. C. PARKER,
*Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

## EXHIBIT R.

*List of persons paid for service in more than one capacity December 31, 1892, United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.*

| No. | Names. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Evans, Thomas | Paid $30 per month as sergeant-major, and 30 cents per day as clerk. |
| 2 | Stauffer, Rudolph | Paid $12 per month as floor sergeant, King building, and $5 per month for charge of kitchen. |
| 3 | Murray, Richard | Paid $15 per month as band leader and $15 per month for first sergeant, Anderson building. |
| 4 | Sullivan, Eugene L | Paid $12 per month as first-class musician and $4 per month as bugler. |
| 5 | Merillat, Edward | Paid $12 per month as first-class musician and $4 per month as bugler. |
| 6 | Hasselfeldt, Charles | Paid $20 per month as clerk in governor's office and $5 per month for charge of tower clock. |

RICH. C. PARKER,
*Brt. Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.*

## EXHIBIT S.

*Statement showing the number of inmates present at the Home January 21, 1893, with service in the Army of different length of years. Also the number of pensioners paid the different rates of pension.*

ARMY SERVICE.

| Length of service. | No. of men. | Length of service. | No. of men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 months | 2 | 16 years | 24 |
| 8 months | 1 | 17 years | 9 |
| 9 months | 2 | 18 years | 27 |
| 10 months | 5 | 19 years | 31 |
| 11 months | 4 | 20 years | 88 |
| 1 year | 52 | 21 years | 72 |
| 2 years | 43 | 22 years | 39 |
| 3 years | 36 | 23 years | 47 |
| 4 years | 20 | 24 years | 31 |
| 5 years | 34 | 25 years | 23 |
| 6 years | 20 | 26 years | 14 |
| 7 years | 17 | 27 years | 8 |
| 8 years | 17 | 28 years | 4 |
| 9 years | 14 | 29 years | 3 |
| 10 years | 11 | 30 years | 5 |
| 11 years | 17 | 31 years | 1 |
| 12 years | 17 | 33 years | 1 |
| 13 years | 25 | 34 years | 1 |
| 14 years | 24 | | |
| 15 years | 17 | Total | 806 |

PENSIONS.

| Rate. | No. of men. | Rate. | No. of men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2 per month | 8 | $22 per month | 2 |
| $4 per month | 17 | $24 per month | 38 |
| $6 per month | 28 | $25 per month | 7 |
| $8 per month | 135 | $30 per month | 17 |
| $10 per month | 45 | $36 per month | 3 |
| $12 per month | 189 | $45 per month | 1 |
| $14 per month | 39 | $12.50 per month | 1 |
| $16 per month | 35 | $29 per month | 1 |
| $17 per month | 77 | | |
| $18 per month | 3 | Total | 651 |
| $20 per month | 5 | | |

J. C. KELTON,
*Brigadier-General, Governor.*
THOS. EVANS,
*Sergeant-Major.*



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